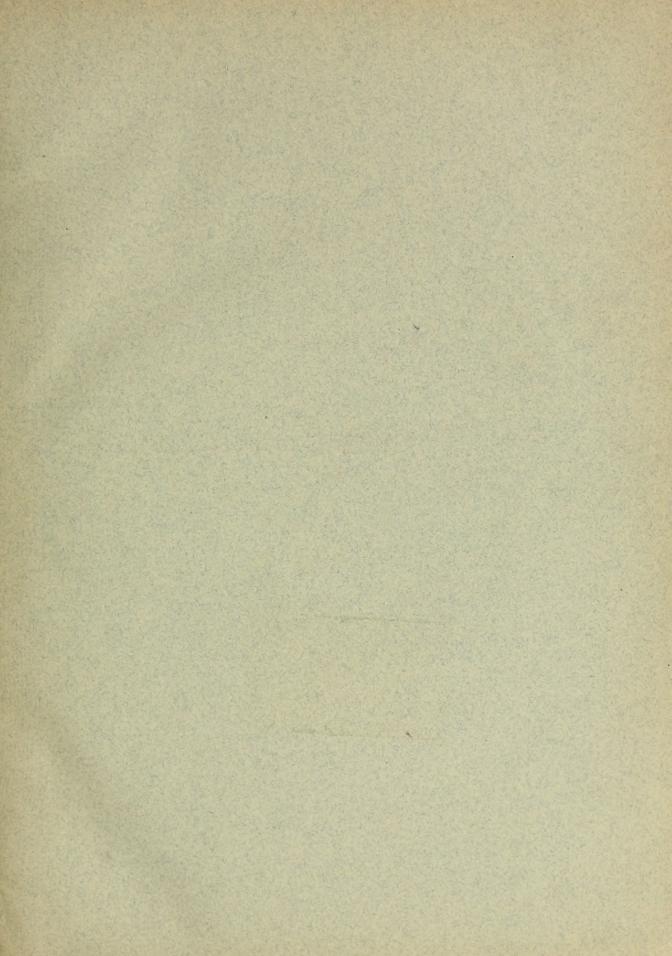
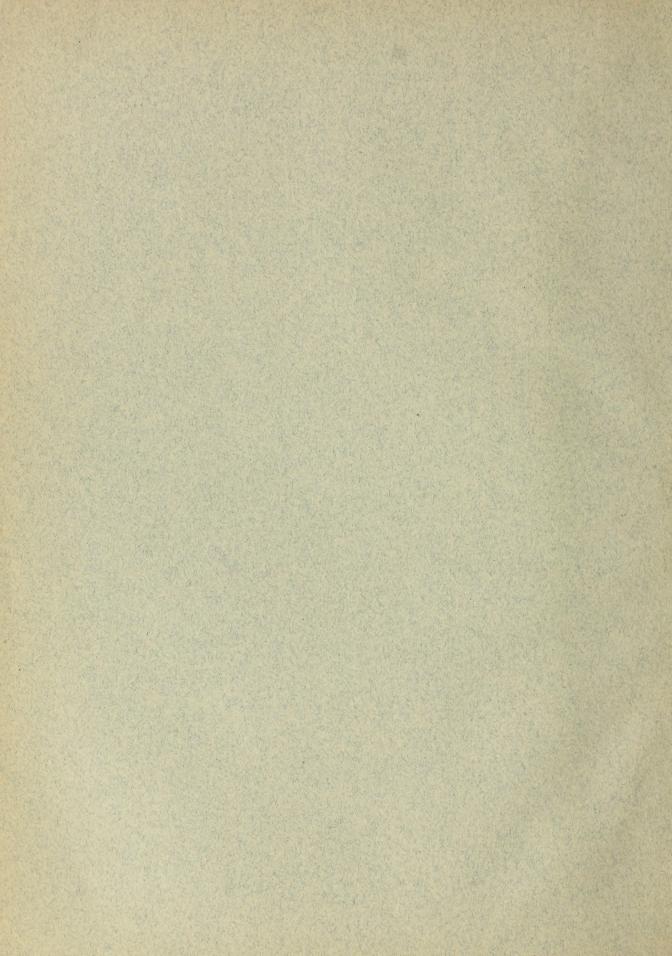


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T becomes the duty of the board, upon assuming the responsibilities of a new volume, to briefly outline its intentions with regard to the conduct and policy of the paper during the coming year. The nature of the subject makes originality far from easy, and necessitates the repetition of numerous time-worn statements.

The most noticeable innovation is, of course, the change of cover. The board, realizing that its action will expose it to a certain amount of criticism, has only decided upon the step after much hesitation and deliberation. Changes of any kind, unless backed by urgent reasons, are undoubtedly hurtful; and the spirit of Haverford and of

the HAVERFORDIAN, has always discountenanced useless departures from established In the present instance, however, it seemed that the arguments in favor of a new cover were sufficient to outweigh the objections, which would naturally present themselves. The old design had been in use but a comparatively short time -seven years-and had, therefore, not become venerable-if the term may be used in this connection. The plate was old, and almost worn out, and its renewal would have entailed some expense. And besides these reasons, a feeling has prevailed, more or less generally, it may be safely said, almost since the adoption of the recent cover, that it possessed no especial significance or appropriateness, with respect to the contents or the character of the paper.

One or two typographical alterations of minor importance will be noticed, but aside from these the Haverfordian will remain as before, or as nearly so as the board can make it. More communications from the alumni are earnestly desired, as, in addition to the fact that they usually discuss matters of interest and importance, they serve to establish closer relations between the undergraduates and the Alumni Association.

Until recently, the editors have been fairly well supplied with verse. But during the past winter, poetical contributions have been less plentiful. College verse is difficult to deal with, inasmuch as, if it fall below a certain standard of excellence, it

runs rapidly into the ridiculous. On the other hand, if it is good, it adds decidedly to the attractiveness of the paper publishing it. And it is to be hoped, that if an unknown poet exist in college, he may speedily be brought to light.

Hall and Campus will continue, as heretofore, a running commentary on current events in this and other colleges. The experience of a year and a half has gone to prove, that matter of this kind is of more value to the readers of the paper, than the more or less dry assortment of flattering or abusive remarks, generally supposed to constitute an exchange column.

It is impossible to make predictions with any degree of accuracy regarding the other departments, as they are oftentimes, until the first of each month unknown quantities even to the editors. It will suffice, therefore, to state in conclusion, that the policy of the paper will remain unchanged, and that the chief aim of the board will be to keep the standard as high as that maintained in recent years.

THE total lack, heretofore, of uniformity in the suits of Haverford teams was partially overcome this season, by the foot-ball management purchasing, in addition to the suits, "H" sweaters and caps. This custom of having distinct uniforms for each of the "'Varsity" teams, in order that the members may be distinguished, has been adopted for many years by most of the colleges. It is elsewhere, and should be at Haverford, an honor to gain a "'Varsity" letter. We commend the action of the foot-ball management in trying to introduce this custom; but we heartily condemn the indifferent manner in which the college body accepted it.

Even during the foot ball season, it was noticed that many men, not eligible to it, wore the "H" sweaters, provided for the

members of the first XI. This was overlooked, but since that time we have seen certain men wearing not only the jersey, but the entire suit; due in some degree to the carelessness of the management in not collecting all extra suits at the end of the the season; but largely to the thoughtlessness of some of the members of the college. We thoroughly believe that, when a man has worked and trained hard through nine weeks of foot-ball, he should be entitled at the end of even an unsuccessful season, to the seemingly insignificant honor of the exclusive use of the suits. We say seemingly insignificant; for to an outsider the wearing of the "letter" must seem so: but to those who by their strenous efforts have won a place upon the "'Varsity" team, it means much more. We make mention of this subject at this late hour, with the hope that the College Association will take some action in regard to the wearing of the college letter. We advise that it be confined solely to the "'Varsity" teams.

At this time it is also opportune to urge the Cricket Association to take some action in regard to uniformity in blazers and caps for the first XI. We make this suggestion, because we believe that the first eleven should have some other means than their superior playing by which it may be recognized in the midst of a large number of other players.

We have formulated these ideas with the hope that it will arouse a sentiment tending toward a more rigid observance of this custom at Haverford.

F the various phases of athletic work of the past winter not least in importance was the system of Swedish gymnastics instituted simultaneously with the cross-country runs; and it may not be amiss at this time to make some allusion to results which are thus early

directly traceable to the above cause and to the efficient training in the shed.

In another number of the HAVERFORDIAN our attention has been called to the relative strength of the college elevens of the past two years, so that our remarks will have a bearing on what has been accomplished by those who at present constitute the second and third elevens.

Already the men, many of whom are new to the game, seem infused with a lively interest and enter into practice in the net in a manner which augurs well for our success this spring; in the match games thus far played, a few features deserve favorable mention, namely, quickness in starting on a batted ball, an absence of lethargy on the part of the fielders, and a readiness to respond to one's turn at batting.

Although details like the above seem in themselves unimportant, yet a failure to regard them means the deterioration of cricket into a lifeless game—a result which would be thoroughly antagonistic to Haverford's best athletic interests.

It must be a matter of regret to those most deeply interested in cricket that so few of those on the first eleven availed themselves of this preliminary practice. We would especially urge the adoption of some rule next year, by which all those who are aspirants for places on one of the

three elevens may be compelled to take part in this training—a matter very important to the success of cricket, not to speak of its benefit to the individual.

7E desire to take this opportunity to congratulate the College Musical Association upon its successful season. Never before was there so much interest exhibited in this department, which we hope is now firmly established at Haverford. Heretofore the concert at Haverford has been the only one, and all the training and work was expended for two hours of appearance before the public. This year, although not being able to give independent concerts elsewhere, on account of the lack of voices for the Glee Club, the Banjo Club successfully assisted in several entertainments given for charitable purposes. In all its engagements the club, we learn, won the admiration of the audience, and were highly commended.

The music provided in assisting the Sophomore play was excellent on the part of the Banjo Club, and fair on the part of the Glee Club considering the many difficulties they had to contend with in procuring material. We sincerely hope that during the coming year some latent vocal talent may be developed.

THE JUNIOR EXERCISES.

In Spite of stormy weather the Class of '95 had the pleasure of entertaining a large number of guests at their Junior Exercises, held April 11, in Alumni Hall. After a few words of welcome President Sharpless introduced the first speaker of the evening, Jos. S. Evans, Jr., who spoke upon the "Stimulus of Opposition." Introducing his subject, the speaker cited the

instance of the kite rising not with but

against the wind, and later called attention

to the flyer who likewise must be incited to success by opposition. He then showed the stimulus of opposition in intellectual, moral, and religious development, taking as examples Wm. Lloyd Garrison's movement in the slavery question when he met his opponents with the emphatic words, "I am in earnest," and Wykcliffe's teachings of the Bible. He argued that, as the result of indignation not only have the ashes of Wykcliffe been dispersed the world over, but

the influence he exerted as well. In closing, the speaker urged all to go forward meeting the opposing forces in the world bravely, manfully, and overcoming them triumphantly.

The second speaker of the evening was Charles H. Cookman, whose subject was "Phillips Brooks," The speaker informed us that Bishop Brooks, when a student in one of our universities, one day signified to his professor his intention of entering the ministry. The professor answered, "That is exactly what you ought not to What Phillips Brooks was as a preacher of the Christian religion all the world knows, and the rich personality of his private life is scarcely less powerful and memorable. He was born in Boston, December 13, 1835, springing from a family which was honored in giving four sons to the Christian ministry. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855, studied in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexdria, Va., and was ordained in 1859. The same year be became Rector of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. In 1862 he became Rector of the Holy Trinity Church in the same city, and continued to serve that parish until 1869 when he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston. In 1886 he was elected assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, but declined the office. He was elected and consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts in 1801, and after two years, on the twenty-third of January, 1893, in Boston, he died. speaker then showed the points of resemblance in the character of this great man and that of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, closing with a poem written by Arnold's son in memory of his father.

Samuel Bettle, Jr., delivered the next oration, entitled "Importance of Education in Government." He argued that since the tendency of the present age was toward a democratic form of government, there were many faults to overcome and prevent. The

constant change of government from one political party to another, he said, was harmful to industries; and that the welfare of all industries should be uppermost in the minds of the voters. This decision cannot be made by uneducated men, but needs deliberation and much forethought. He stated that the number of educated voters in each party were nearly equal, and that the balancing of the scales of the parties lay in the hands of the mass of uneducated people who are easily bribed and influenced. In closing, he showed why this element should be prohibited from voting since to them was due the quarto-yearly changes.

The closing speaker on the program was Edmund Blanchard, Jr., whose topic was "National Safeguards." In viewing the history of the world, the speaker mentioned many races we have known to fall whose power seemed unsurpassed, whose life had been crowned with success, and whose continuance seemed inevitable. Of all the nations which now inhabit the globe. none has a brighter future than that of the United States. But that future must be regulated in divers ways. Prominent questions have arisen which demand immediate attention. Perhaps the first of these is immigration. We cannot allow unrestricted immigration. There must be some system by which only the desirable classes will be admitted. Continuing, the speaker spoke of the need of choosing as leaders men who are not governed by their own personal interests.

Closing, the speaker stated that only a fool looks forward to the future with unmixed confidence, and urged that we look forward with a hope that is stronger than anxiety.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the friends adjourned to Founder's Hall, where the members of the class tendered them a reception. The Mathematical rooms and the hallway were tastefully decorated with college trophies and pictures.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE annual entertainment for the benefit of the Foot-ball Association, was held in Alumni Hall, April 9. As before it was under the supervision of the Sophomore Class, who tendered an enjoyable evening to those present.

Careful thought and good taste had been generously expended in decorating the platform, and the effect was striking. The attendance was large, and in every respect the entertainment proved to be a pronounced success.

The Banjo and Glee Clubs greatly assisted in the program. The selections of the Banjo Club were admirably performed. The Glee Club made its first appearance of the season, and while it creditably rendered several numbers, an absence of that confidence which is necessary to the success of such an organization, was noticeable.

The farce entitled, "Two Deaf Men," was translated from the French of Moinau, by Bettle, '96, and its presentation showed most careful rehearsal. Those men who aided in its production deserve much credit for the ability which they evinced in this direction.

The program was as follows:

- 1. Banjo Club-"But One Vienna.".... Lansing.
- 2. Glee Club—{"My Flo."
 "If You Love Me."
- 3. Banjo Club-" Darktown Jubilee." Eno.
- 4. "Two Deaf Men."-A Farce in One Act.

Cast.

Mr. Peter Porripop Mr. Samuel Battle, Jr. James (his servant) Mr. M. Warren Way. Horace Hanaper Mr. L. H. Wood. Florence (Porripop's daughter) . Mr. A. M. Collins.

- 5. Banjo Club-" Pastimes on the Levee." . . . Turner
- 6. Glee Club-Medley.

AN AMERICAN HUMORIST.

N HIS "Studies on Celtic Literature," speaking of the Celtic element in English, Matthew Arnold states that among the various intellectual qualities which may be attributed to that source, and which serve to make our best writers so delightfully readable, the most important are a taste for lively description, a general tendency toward the sentimental, and a keen appreciation of the witty and humorous.

The differences between wit and humor have been elaborated by many essayists, but after all they may be said on the whole to elude definition and analysis; of with however, it may be safely said that it appeals to the intellect, requires an object,

and is an instantaneous flash. A witty statement is

* * * "like a bee,
A lively little thing,
Its body small, its honey sweet,
And in its tail a sting."

"Wit laughs at things; humor laughs with them. Humor is slow and shy, insinuating itself into one's heart." Unlike wit, it appeals to the sympathy, requires no particular object, and very easily drops into pathos. Wit works itself out in the pun, the repartee, the epigram, and the satire; humor in incongruity, funny narrative, bombast and exaggeration.

The qualities of wit and humor, especially the latter, have been developed to a greater degree of perfection in America than in any other country. With a few notable exceptions there is very little in the literature of England, or any other of the European countries, that is particularly witty or intensely humorous. But what a long list of them we can claim as our own! "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Josh Billings," "Hosea Biglow," "Artemus Ward," "Widow Bedott," "M. Quad." Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bret Harte, and a host of others who have made us laugh time and again at their funny descriptions of men and things. A greater than any of these in his power to portray the humorous is the subject of our sketch, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, or, as he is much better known, Mark Twain.

Mark Twain was born in Florida, a little village of Southern Missouri, in 1835. At thirteen he left the public schools of Hannibal, in the same State, to learn printing. For some years he worked at his trade here and there over the country, reaching as far east as Philadelphia and New York. In 1851, when not quite seventeen years of age, having grown tired of his trade, he went to New Orleans, where he engaged himself to one Mr. Bixby, a pilot on the Mississippi River, who agreed for a stipulated sum to teach him the mysteries of the "Father of Waters" from New Orleans to St. Louis. In this occupation he continued until the war broke out, and business on the river proved no longer profitable. The adventures of his pilot life are very graphically and humorously set forth in his "Life on the Mississippi." In 1861 his brother was appointed secretary of the territory of Nevada, and took Mark along with him as private secretary. He soon resigned this position to try his fortune at mining, but met with poor success. His next move was toward journalism, and in 1862 we find him city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise. While on this paper he became very

popular through his funny sketches of life in the mining camps. Here it was that he first adopted the pseudonym of Mark Twain, a name remembered among his experiences as pilot on the Mississippi River. It is a technical phrase used by the sailor who watches the sounding lines, to indicate a certain depth of water.

In 1865 he went to San Francisco and worked with Bret Harte as reporter on the Morning Call, and later turned for the second time to mining, but again without success. The next year he went to the Sandwich Islands for his health, and on his return made a lecturing tour through California and Nevada. "Roughing It" tells the story of the whole of this period of his life, beginning with the long stage journey across the plains and through the rockies and ending with his return to the East after seven years of life on the Pacific slope.

Immediately after returning east, he joined the "Quaker City" excursion, and made a trip through the Holy Land. The result of this bit of travel was "Innocents Abroad," perhaps his most famous work. On his return to America he again went into journalism, and edited the Buffalo Express, at the same time contributing to the Galaxy and to the Atlantic Monthly. Later in connection with Charles Dudley Warner he produced the "Gilded Age," whose Hawkins family and the unique character of Col. Mulberry Sellers are the creations of his brain. "A Tramp Abroad," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn" (sequel to the lastnamed), "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court" and numerous other short stories and sketches rapidly followed each other, all proving his ability to create or tell a funny story as well as to describe a ludicrous situation.

Mark Twain is now living at Hartford, Conn., is a prominent member of the publishing firm of Charles Webster & Co., in connection with which he has become very wealthy, and is still a popular contributor to the *Century* and other contemporary magazines.

With these facts concerning his life, which we have been compelled to rehearse, we shall now endeavor to make a short analysis of the character of his works. He and Bret Harte may on the whole be pronounced our most marked types of humor-They possess certain features in common, but in most respects they are diametrically opposed to each other. Bret Harte creates and idealizes, even when most faithful to external circumstances. He is always able to find love, sweetness and self-denial underlying the odd, the grotesque and the barbaric. True, suffering, crime and wretchedness form the subjects of his most vigorous sketches, but he always treats them with a kindly charity that never delights in scorn or bitter satire. His is a humor which always shades off into the pathetic, and rarely provokes a smile, without at the same time causing a sympathetic tear. Mark Twain on the other hand rarely touches the feelings. Nevertheless, while he may lack Bret Harte's subtility and pathos, he has more breadth, variety and ease. His descriptions of life are grotesque, yet natural and consistent. He carries us along over a path of bright, serious narrative, till all of a sudden we stumble over some masterpiece of humor that is irresistible in its effect. seems to be no apparent effort on the part of the author to create a laugh. Indeed it is just this careless, easy-going method which gives Mark Twain his peculiar charm. He seems to enjoy his work as much as the reader, to be writing as much for his own pleasure as for the delectation of others. His fun is natural and spontaneous. his dialogue is everywhere admirable, and in some of his works, notably in "The Prince and the Pauper," "Huck Finn," and

in "Puddinhead Wilson" (now appearing in the *Century Magazine*), he shows a mastery of narrative, a power of storytelling pure and simple, that is not within the ability of any contemporary humorist.

American humor adopts many different methods to accomplish its purpose. Some humorists, who are more properly artists, prefer to create uncouth characters, dress them in an outlandish garb and make them speak in the vocabulary of some peculiar local dialect. Others combine grotesque orthography, ungrammatical language and dry narrative—as the chemist combines carbon, nitre and sulphur—and produce a sort of intellectual gunpowder, which, when the match of the author's personality is applied, goes off with a brilliant flash and a loud explosion of laughter. This is the secret of "Artemus Ward's" fun, and largely that of "Josh Billings'" humor. With the latter bad spelling and ridiculous similitudes make the most common-place subject amusing.

Mark Twain's humor, however, depends in no degree upon any such artificial aids as these. His is mostly the humor of situation, and mere narrative generally proves sufficient for his purpose. In only one notable instance does he make fun depend upon narrative, and that is in the delineation of the character of the "wild and woolly" Nevada miner. The braggadocio speech of the "fifty-niners" was almost the only element in their character that did not partake largely of the tragic, so that nothing was left to furnish a subject for humorous narrative but dialect. Rob Scotty Briggs of his unique peculiarities of speech as he pleads with the unsophisticated parson to officiate at the funeral of Buck Fanshaw, and there is nothing left to appeal even to our soberest sympathy. Elsewhere, as in "Tom Sawyer," "Huck Finn," etc., dialect serves merely to give a realistic touch to the narrative.

It is the grotesque combinations that occur throughout Mark Twain's writings, whether it is in narrative or in mere description, that appeal by their singularity and suddenness to our sense of the ridiculous. Some of the finest passages in his books, on the strength of which his reputation largely rests, do not contain a single witty flash, or a single unusual expression. In his plain and straightforward way he presents combinations which in detail are entirely lacking in wit or humor; but which, viewed as a whole, are irresistibly and overwhelmingly funny. "Josh Billings" is fond of philosophizing in pithy aphorisms upon the little weaknesses and foibles that men are prone to. Mark Twain, too, is not without his philosophy; but, until recently, he has made but little use of this form of humorous composition. In "Puddinhead Wilson's" calendar, however, he shows that if it is necessary, he is capable of doing so very effectively.

"Tell the truth or trump—but get the trick."—"Training is everything; a peach was once a bitter almond; a cauliflower is nothing but a cabbage with a college education."—"One of the most striking differences between a cat and a lie is that a cat has only nine lives."

Mark Twain has posed before the public so long as Harlequin with his cap and bells, that we think him scarcely capable of anythings really serious. If we read him without laughing we feel sure that there is a mistake somewhere, and wonder if we possibly can have missed the point. In many of his magazine articles, and especially in "The Prince and Pauper," fun is entirely involuntary on his part. In the latter works he intends only to tell a story, a story for young people (he dedicated the book to his own children), and the earnestness and seriousness with which he executes his plot is seldom disturbed by any humorous or satirical relapses. But Mark Twain

is Mark Twain; now and then there occurs a situation which appeals so strongly to his sense of the ridiculous, that narrative, archaic diction, and everything breaks down to give vent to the funny.

Mark Twain is not eminently successful as a satirist. "Petroleum G. Nasby" as a cross-roads politician, always on the wrong side of the question, is much more witty than the author of the "Connecticut Yankes in the Court of King Arthur." It is very fortunate for Mark Twain that he has made only one special effort in the direction of satire. The proportion of faults to good qualities in the book just mentioned is perhaps greater than in any other volume that has yet emanated from his pen. One cannot help feeling as he reads this work that there is an evident strain, a preconcerted effort on the part of the author to be funny. True, in many places his satire is as good as it is justly deserved. Taking a position as he does where he can command both the front and rear, he assails the follies of the present as vigorously as he attacks the weaknesses of Arthur's. But he spoils the whole effect of his satire with his unrelenting exaggeration, and his persistent effort to create a laugh. As a rule he is fresh, vigorous, and irrestibly amusing, but as he struts before us in this particular book, in the character of "The Boss," he reminds us very much of a professional jester, who, like the clown in the circus, is paid for being tolerably funny. In spite of his faults, however, Mark Twain will long continue to be popular. Howell says: "Mark Twain transcends all American humorists in the universal qualities. He deals very little with the pathetic, but there is a poetic lift in his work, even when he permits you to recognize it only as something satirized. There is always a touch of nature, a certain presence of a sincere and frank manliness, and a companionship of spirit in all he says, that is at once delightfully open and deliciously shrewd. Indeed his humor at its best is but a foamy break in his strong tide of earnestness."

Frank R. Stockton, in speaking of Mark Twain's remarkable versatility, says: "It is well known that the actor of comedy often casts longing glances at the tragic mask, and where he has an opportunity to put it on, he often wears it so well that one cannot say he has no right to it. The figure with the tragic mask stalks through much of Mark Twain's works. In 'The Prince and the Pauper, he darkens the page like a semi-weekly eclipse; while in the feud of

the Sheperdsons and the Grangerfords in 'Huckleberry Finn,' he throws himself with much earnestness into his tragic action, that his comic mask might drop unnoticed from his hand and be lost forever were it not caught on one of the six arms of the picture of the young woman about to jump from the bridge."

Long live that comic mask! With such a forest of points for it to catch upon, there will be no danger of its ever being lost, and while Mark Twain lives he will not cease to be the man of the double stroke—the Bismarck of humorists.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

Beginning with the June number Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, '90, has consented to assist the board with the Alumni Personals, and all communications or information addressed to him, care of the Girard Life and Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the Haverfordian. It is hoped that in this way fuller and more accurate news of the Alumni may be obtained than has heretofore been possible, and the department made correspondingly more interesting.

'70. Rev. Charles Wood addressed the tea meeting at the grammar school on Wednesday evening, April 6, on the subject of missions. Refreshments were served by the young ladies, and the evening was an enjoyable as well as an instructive one.

'85. Samuel Bettle sailed for Europe last month.

'85. William T. Ferris died in Florida recently.

'87. Henry W. Stokes has returned from London, having been absent just a month.

'88. Howell S. England has been appointed by Governor Robert J. Reynolds a

notary public for the State of Delaware, resident in Wilmington for the term of seven years.

'89. Warner H. Fite has been appointed professor of philosophy, logic and Hebrew in Williams College.

Ex-'94. LeRoy Harvey, who is now on the Harvard Glee Club, visited Haverford during his spring vacation.

The following Alumni were noticed at the Spring Sports on May 5: Edward Bettle, Jr., '61; Charles S. Crossman, '78; Frank H. Taylor, '76; Egbert S. Carey, '92; W. N. L. West, '92.

Mr. C. G. Trumbull, Yale '93, spoke on the "Advisability of sending delegates to Northfield" at the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held on Wednesday evening, April 4, 1894.

President Sharpless has been appointed to discuss certain phases of the report of the committee of ten at the educational conference of the University Extension Summer Meeting, to be held in Philadelphia during July.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

THE conference of the newly elected presidents of the Y. M. C. A.'s, of Pennsylvania, convened at State College, Centre County, Pa., April 19–22, inclusive, as the guests of the Association of State College. Charles Howland Cookman, '95, represented the Haverford Y. M. C. A.

The conference held its opening session on Thursday evening, the 19th, at which time the problems which confront the associations of the State were discussed.

Many valuable statistics and modes of organization and work in individual institutions were given at subsequent gatherings, by such men as John R. Mott, one of the International College secretaries, whose experience in the colleges of the United States and Canada is surpassed by none; Charles E. Hurlburt, one of the State secretaries, and Gilbert A. Beaver, whom many of us at Haverford know and respect. On Sunday afternoon the meeting was thrown open to all students of the college, and a

most impressive service it was for that institution, leading men on the foot-ball and base-ball fields to take a stand for Christ, which they had never done before.

The one great requisite for a successful year's work that was emphasized at the conference, and which applies to us at Haverford as well as to all the colleges, was a deepening of the spiritual lives of the members of our association, which can only be reached as a result of daily, private devotional study of the Bible and by prayer. Shall we not then go forth to this new year of our Y. M. C. A. which has just begun, and which is so full of possibilities for the association, for ourselves and for our fellows, with a determination to make our lives tell for Jesus Christ, and thus for good in dear old Haverford; and shall we not as the best possible preparation for this, send the largest delegation that we have ever had to the Northfield Convention in July?

COLLEGE LECTURE.

THE last of the course of lectures on art was given by Richard T. Cadbury, '72, on Thursday, April 5, his subject being "The Virgin, Christ and St. Anne," of Leonardo Da Vinci. The lecturer had procured three pictures, the largest the one representing the title of the lecture, another the "Monalisa" and the third a girl's head, the last two being not paintings, but carbon photographs. Mr. Cadbury began by saying that, as the originals of these great pictures were out of reach of us in America, we were obliged to make use of copies, which were always more or less unsatisfactory, as the copyist's personality would influence the reproduction. However, this ought not to influence us in the true studying of the picture. He

then spoke of the different figures in the painting, showing the lines which corresponded and pointing out the symmetry of the whole group.

The original was, no doubt, painted about 1500. A great deal has happened since then. Why should we be interested in it? How do such masterpieces as these retain their interest? The secret is in their modernity. They set the standard of style; they are just in advance; they have an eternal, enduring interest.

The lecturer then gave a short account of what we know of the author's life. He was one of the four great painters with Michael Angelo, Titian, Raphael. The great point about him, however, which is to be noted is the fact that he lacked spirituality.

There is no story connected with the painting, as there is with many of the noted ones in the Louvre.

Mr. Cadbury then asked that the audience look at the picture with the idea of

imagination. Let us believe that Leonardo is present. Then he pointed out the strong points of the picture on this side, and read, in closing, a description of the Virgin's face, which is considered to be very just and exact.

THE SPRING SPORTS.

N Friday afternoon, May 4, the annual spring sports were held. There was a fair number of spectators present, yet the events were run off promptly, and the meeting was a pronounced success.

The class of '96 won the '89 class cup with 56 points, being closely followed by the Juniors with 49 points to their credit; the Freshmen and Seniors securing 4 and I points respectively. For '96, Lester, Scattergood and Clausser did the best work, Lester especially distinguishing himself by breaking three college records, the 220 and 120 hurdles and the shot put; Scattergood gave a good exhibition of pole vaulting, his record of 8 feet 101/2 inches breaking the college record. Blanchard and Thomas won the most points for '95; Blanchard lowering the college records in both of the runs, while Thomas' record of 24 seconds in the 220 yards dash was better than any previous college record.

The mile bicycle race was won by Hay, '95, who lowered the college record of 13 minutes 14½ seconds to 8 minutes 6 seconds.

The special attractions were a unique feature of the sports and added much to the enjoyment of the spectators.

The only detrimental feature of the afternoon was the poor field arrangements, the people who crowded on the field often obstructing the view of those in the grand stand. We would suggest for the future that only such as may be needed or have been granted the special privilege be allowed on the field proper.

A summary of the events follows:

100-Yards Dash—Won by A. C. Thomas, '95; time, 10¾ sec. J. A. Lester, '96, second. Milton Clausser, '96, third.

120-Yards Hurdle—Won by J. A. Lester, '95; time, 18½ sec. J. H. Scattergood, '96, second. J. C. T. Watkins, '97, third.

440-Yards Dash—Won by A. C. Thomas, '95; time, 57½ sec. A. F. Coca, '96, second.

220-Yards Hurdle—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; time, 29½ sec. J. H. Scattergood, '96, second. A. M. Collins, '97, third.

One-Mile Walk—Won by Milton Clausser, '96; time, 8 mins. 36½ secs. C. H. Dewell, '96, second. W. G. Rhoads, '97, third.

Half-Mile Run—Won by E. Blanchard, Jr., '95; time, 2 mins. 103/4 secs. A. D. Hartley, '96, second. Milton Clausser, '96, third.

Throwing the Base-ball—Won by A. P. Morris, '95; distance, 307 feet 6 inches. F. H. Conklin, '95, second. R. C. McCrea, '97, third.

Running High Jump—Open to the Haverford Grammar School only. Won by Gilpin; distance, 5 feet; Johns, second; Stadelman, third.

Running Broad Jump—Won by A. C. Thomas, '95, distance 17 feet 6 inches; J. A. Lester, '96, second; F. H. Conklin, '95, third.

220-Yards Dash—Won by A. C. Thomas, '95; time, 24 sec.; A. F. Coca, '96, second; J. A. Lester, '96, third.

Pole Vault—Won by J. H. Scattergood, '96, height, 8 feet 10½ inches; Milton Clausser, '96, second; A. M. Collins, '97, third.

Putting the Shot—Won by J. A. Lester, '96, distance, 33 feet 1 inch; W. K. Alsop, '96, second; E. B. Hay, '95, third.

Potato Race—Won by F. B. Jacobs, '97; time, I min. 18 secs.; J. B. Barnes, '97, second; W. J. Strawbridge, '94, third.

Running High Jump-Won by J. A.

Lester, '96; height, 5 feet 1½ inches; F. H. Conklin, '95, second; A. C. Thomas, '95, third.

Three-Legged Race—Won by A. F. Coca and J. H. Scattergood, '96, F. P. Ristine and K. S. Greene, '94, second; S. Middleton and L. H. Wood, '96, third.

Obstacle Race—Won by J. H. Scattergood, '96; E. B. Hay, '95, second.

Sack race and kicking football did not take place.

SOPHOMORE-FRESHMAN CONTEST.

THE Sophomore-Freshman sports were held on the afternoon of Friday, April 27, at three o'clock, and resulted in a victory for '96 by a score of 74–16.

The track was in fair condition, and the records made were excellent, considering the fact that, owing to the comparatively small number of competitors, many of the men were obliged to enter nearly every event. Lester and Scattergood helped the Sophomores largely in winning the trophy, the former getting the largest number of individual points. Jacobs and Howson did the best work for '97.

The events and records are as follows:

TRACK EVENTS.

100 yards dash—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, J. H. Scattergood, '96; third, A. D. Hartley, '96. Time, 11 seconds.

Mile walk—Won by M. Clauser, '96; second, H. J. Webster, '96; third, D. H. Adams, '96. Time, 9 minutes 14½ seconds.

120 yards hurdle—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, J. H. Scattergood, '96; third, J. C. T. Watkins, '97. Time, 19½ seconds.

440 yards dash—Won by J. A. Lester '96; second, C. H. Howson, '97; third, N. B. Rodney. '97. Time, I minute.

220 yards hurdle—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, J. H. Scattergood, '96; third, J. C. T. Watkins, '97. Time, 30 seconds.

Half-mile run—Won by A. D. Hartley, '96; second, M. Clauser, '96; third, T. H. Haines, '96. Time, 2 minutes 24¾ seconds.

FIELD EVENTS.

Pole-vault—Won by J. H. Scattergood, '96; second, M. Clauser, '96; third, A. M. Collins, '97. Height, 8 feet 5 1/4 inches.

Running high jump—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, C. H. Howson, '97; third, A. M. Collins, '97. Height, 4 feet 10 inches.

Putting 16-pound shot—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, M. Clauser, '96; third, W. K. Alsop, '96. Distance, 33 feet 1½ inches.

Standing broad jump—Won by F. B. Jacobs, '97; second, J. H. Scattergood, '96; third, M. Clauser, '96. Distance, 8 feet 11 inches.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The last of the art lectures was delivered on Thursday evening, April 5, by Richard T. Cadbury. Subject, "The Virgin, Christ and St. Anne," of Leonardo da Vinci.

The library closes at 4 p. m. now, as it has during this season in previous years.

A number of men entered training immediately after the holidays preparatory to the field meeting. Two tables were put to this use.

In collection, April 24, the college listened to an able discourse on the subject of "Peace" by William G. Hubbard, of Columbus, O., secretary of the Peace Association of Friends of America. The object of his visit was to encourage the production of essays on this subject for the prizes of \$75, \$50, and \$25 offered by the association for the first, second and third best essays respectively. Information on the subject may be obtained of Daniel Hill, Richmond, Ind.

Saturday, April 28, Haverford played the Wayne Country Club at Wayne, and the second eleven played the next sixteen.

Tuesday, May 1, was the date for choosing rooms for next year.

Prof. W. H. Collins invited the college generally, on April 25, to visit the observatories. Saturn was seen to good advantage, and also some of the double stars.

A tea meeting of the Haverford meeting Association was held at the Haverford College Grammar School, April 6, on the general subject of Home Mission Work.

Prof. Rufus M. Jones has rented for the coming year the house on Maple avenue, at present occupied by Isaac Sutton.

A number of choice trees have been judiciously placed in the lawn to fill some of the many vacancies that have occurred in recent years. A history of the United States by Professor Allen C. Thomas has just come from the press of Heath & Co., Boston. The work gives the main facts of American history "clearly, accurately and impartially." Special attention seems to be given to the "political, social and economical development of the nation." The text is well illustrated with appropriate portraits and other cuts. In the appendix are given many important documents and valuable statistics.

Dr. F. B. Gummere's book, entitled Old English Ballads, in the "Athenæum Press Series," has just been published.

The Section on Friends in the "American Church History Series," prepared by Richard H. Thomas and Professor Allen C. Thomas, is about to appear.

The cricket dates thus far arranged are as follows:

FIRST ELEVEN.

- April 28. Haverford vs. Wayne, Wayne.
- May 2. Haverford vs. Wayne, Haverford.
- May 5. Haverford vs. Germantown, Haverford.
- May 12. Haverford vs. Belmont, Elmwood.
- May 22. Haverford vs. Tioga, Haverford.
- May 26. Haverford vs. Harvard, Haverford.
- June 2. Haverford vs. U. of P., Haverford.
- June 13. Haverford vs. Alumni, Haverford.

SECOND ELEVEN.

- May 5. Haverford vs. Germantown II., Manheim.
- May 12. Haverford vs. Belmont II., Haverford.
- May 17. Haverford vs. Central High School, Haver-
- May 22. Haverford vs. Wayne II., Wayne.
- June 9. Haverford vs. Moorestown I., Moorestown.

THIRD ELEVEN.

- May 4. Haverford vs. H. C. G. S., Haverford.
- May 17. Haverford vs. Penn Charter, Fifty-second Street.
- May 19. Haverford vs. Moorestown II., Moorestown.

CRICKET.

Wayne vs. Haverford.

The first match of the season was played against the Wayne Country Club at Wayne on April 28. Rain delayed play for some time, and when Hunter and Braithwaite opened the game to the bowling of Morris and Lippincott, the wicket was very fast and easy. Our bowlers seemed to have difficulty in keeping a good length, but Braithwaite and Lohmann gave little trouble, both being disposed of by yorkers from Morris. Hunter stayed some time, and hit hard while he was in, but Brooke and Pfersching were the only others to reach double figures, and the innings closed for 104. The college bowling was not as accurate, even for the first game, as we could have wished, and the fielding was slow and uncertain.

Woodcock and Stokes opened the innings for Haverford. The former cut Brooke prettily in his first over, and then drove Lohmann's first ball hard to the boundary for four. Stokes left early, and Lester stayed while Woodcock knocked up his twenty-eight. The wicket was drying fast, playing somewhat strangely at times, and the scoring was necessarily slower. Brooke bowled in succession S. Morris, Lippincott and Adams for small scores, but A. P. Morris and Lester knocked off the runs required to win, bringing the total to 108 for five wickets. Howson kept wicket throughout the game in good style.

Below is the score and analysis:

WAYNE COUNTRY CLUB.

Braithwaite, b. A. P. Morris		 . 0
H. C. Hunter, b. A. P. Morris		
Lohmann, b. A. P. Morris	12.4	 , o
Pfersching, b. Lester		. 18
A. B. Mifflin, c. S. Morris b. A. P. Morris		 . 8
G. G. Brooke, c. and b. Woodcock		
F. F. Hallowell, c. Lippincott b. Comfort	e ,	∵ 6
H. Wendell, c. A. P. Morris b. Lester		
R. L. Hart, run out the second second second	418	 ∵ 3

E. Cheetham, b. Woodcock F. W. Elliott, not out	0
Byes	
Leg Byes	I
Total	104
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
О, М.	R. W.
A. P. Morris	33 4
G. Lippincott 4 o	30 0
J. A. Lester 3	20 2
W. W. Comfort 2 o	13 I
Woodcock 2 o	5 2
HAVERFORD COLLEGE.	
Woodcock, c. Pfersching b. Mifflin	28
F. J. Stokes, b. Brooke	
J. A. Lester, not out	
S. W. Morris, c. and b. Brooke	
G. Lippincott, b. Brooke	
D. H. Adams, b. Brooke	
A. P. Morris, not out	-
W. W. Comfor	
K S Greene	
F. P. Ristine did not bat.	
C. H. Howson	
Byes	¥
Leg byes	1
	_
Total (for five wickets)	108
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
O. M.	R. W.
Brooke	37 4
Lohmann $9\frac{2}{3}$ 3	35 0
Hunter 3 o	19 0
Mifflin 3 I	14 1

II. Wayne vs. Haverford.

The second match with the Wayne Country Club was played at Haverford on Wednesday, May 2, and, although remaining unfinished, was practically a victory for the college. Woodcock made a long stay at bat, hitting freely and securing sixty-four runs before going out on a fly to Wendall. Lester batted well for thirty-six before being obliged to retire.

For Wayne, Braithwaite and Lohman, although neither reached double figures, made the only stand of any length, the other wickets, with the exception of Mifflin's, going down in quick succession until stumps were drawn after the eighth had fallen.

The fielding of the college eleven was good, as a whole being much superior to that of their opponents, although occasionally a little raggedness was noticeable.

The score follows:

Wayne,

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.	
A. P. Morris, ct. Hunter, b Lohman W' W. Comfort, b. Brooke K. S. Green, b. Lohman F. P. Ristine, not out C. H. Howson, b. Lohman Byes, 11; wides, 4	26 0 1 28 5 0 5 0 5
	0
Bowling Analysis.	
Lohman 99 23 8 Mifflin 30 21 0 Pfersching 12 14 0	7. 1. 7. 0. 1.
WAYNE.	
H. C. Hunter, b. Norris Braithwaite, ct. Comfort, b. Lippincott Lohman, hit wicket, b. Lippencott G. G. Brooke, ct. Morris, b. Lippencott H. Pfersching, b. Morris A. B. Mifflin, b. Morris H. Wendall, ct. Stokes, b. Morris	0 8 7 2 1 8 2 0
W. P. Mustard,)	_
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 1	5
Total	3
Bowling Analysis.	
B. R. M. W. A. P. Morris 43 15 2 G. Lippincott 36 12 2	7. 4 3 1
Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.	
Haverford,	
13 107 122 126 128 136 137 137 147 14	8

3 19 21 23 23 32 33 33

H. C. G. S. vs. Haverford XI.

The Grammar School eleven was defeated by the third, Thursday May 3, on the college grounds. The game was well played, and the fielding of both sides was fair. The Grammar School went to the wickets first and were retired for forty-nine. The third then went in and batted out fifty-four for four wickets. After the fall of the fifth wicket, Haverford's stumps fell in quick succession, the innings being finished for sixtysix. Sayen and Auchincloss batted well for the Grammar School, while Beyerle, Brooke and Coca led the third.

The score:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Auchincloss, b. Alsop			. 8
Sayen, b. Alsop			. 17
Montgomery, c. Hastings, b. Taylor			. 6
Haines, c. Evans, b. Taylor			
Jolius, c. Bettle, b. Taylor			
Cardeza, b. Alsop			. 7
Mellor, c. & b. Taylor			. 0
Hanson, c. Bettle, b. Alsop		Ī	. 5
Sharpless, c. Evans, b. Taylor			. 1
Hempill, b. Alsop			. 0
Converse, not out			
Byes,			
2) 33, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•	•	_
Total			40
10141			. 49

Bowling Analysis.

								В.	R.	М.	W.
Alsop						٠		84 .	19	8	5
Coca									13	2	0
Taylor	٠	4	۰	۰			۰	45	15	2	5
,									-		

HAVERFORD 3RD.

Taylor, b. Haines													5
Beyerle, b. Montgomery	0						0			٠			II
Coca, b. Montgomery .									-				27
Alsop, b. Montgomery .													6
Brooke, b. Montgomery													II
Evans, b Montgomery										0			0
Babbitt, b. Montgomery					0	۰		٠		9	. 0	۰	0
Bettle, c. Auchincloss, b	. Н	ai	nes	š						, p.			0
Field, b. Montgomery .							÷				n 1		0
Macafee, c. Auchincloss	, b.	M	lor	ıtg	on	nei	y	۰			st.		0
Hastings, not out													0
Leg-byes, wides and b	yes						٠						6
													_
Total													66

Bowling Analysis.

				В.	R.	М.	w.
Haines			0	79	26	5	2
Montgomery					34	7	8

HALL AND CAMPUS.

IN the articles on college athletics, so regularly noted in our exchanges there are several suggestions which are of practical value to us. At a time when other colleges are universally agitating the revival of field athletics, we are reminded that our track is in urgent need of repair. If the track has been renovated at all since it was laid, the event took place long ago; and in any case we shall find that the cheapest plan in the end is to keep our cinder path always in good condition. Motives of economy therefore, if nothing else, should prompt us to attend to this matter at once: and we would suggest that as soon as our spring meeting is over, measures be taken to raise the necessary sum, which would not, we think, be great.

Another step which we might take in connection with the subject of field athletics, is the bestowal of special recognition upon the breakers of records at the annual sports, or at any time during the college year. At the spring meeting of '93 several old records were replaced by new ones, which passed unrecognized, and, if we mistake not, unrecorded. If the custom were established of bestowing some special medal, or other distinction, upon the breaker of any college record, a strong impulse would be produced for steady work throughout the year.

The smaller colleges are striving to follow the example of the large ones, in beginning light but systematic foot-ball practice, inaugurating kicking competitions for prizes, and in training material for positions back of the line. It is very doubtful whether such methodical practice would be successful here; but since a college baseball team is no longer thought of, there is certainly room for some work in preparation for the more open game which the new rules seem to point to. Foot-balls

should be supplied at the discretion of the captain to those desiring to practice punting and drop-kicking: and this could be done without injury to the cricket teams.

Whether we should do well to follow other colleges in playing Association football for a week or two at the beginning of the college year, is a question which it is none too soon to consider. Association football is admirably adapted to bring a team into condition to stand the rougher work of the college game. Some colleges, indeed, attribute much of their success throughout the season to their knowledge of the game, derived from a few weeks devoted to it at the beginning of the fall; and the captains of several of the big teams admit that the training will develop qualities not attainable by other means.

We say this much to bring the matter to the attention of the foot-ball authorities, for it is a matter worthy, to say the least, of careful consideration.

As a student body we ought to take much more interest than we do in the communications we receive from the outer college world. A true knowledge of the thoughts and the things with which the American college is occupying itself—a knowledge which every one of us should possess-cannot be obtained from the daily papers. It can only be obtained by glancing through the miscellaneous pile of exchanges, which accumulates during the month, not only from our near surroundings, but also from the far east and the far west, from Edinburgh and New Mexico, from London and California. To make our exchanges more accessible we hope soon to have a separate repository for them in the library. For the present they may be found upon the small table as the south end of that building.

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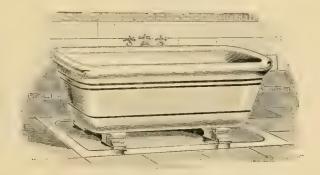


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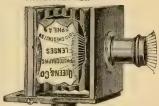
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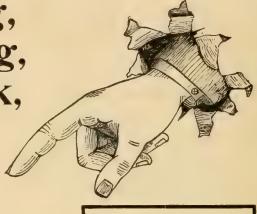
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Vol. XVI.

HAVERFORD, PA., JUNE, 1894.

No. 2.

The Haverfordian.

EDITORS:

WILLIAM GOODMAN, '95, Chairman. CHARLES H. COOKMAN, '95. JOSEPH S. EVANS, JR., '95. HOWARD F. BRINTON, '96. T. HARVEY HAINES, '96. JOHN A. LESTER, '96. WILLIAM H. MACAFEE, '97.

D. H. Adams, '96, Business Manager.

J. H. Scattergood, '96, Ass't Business Manager.

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

A S the June number of the HAVERFOR-DIAN is the last to reach the studentbody as a whole before leaving college, a few words on foot-ball will not be out of place.

To complain of the support accorded the team last season may in the opinion of some savor of ingratitude. For in many respects, and especially in the number of men furnished the second, no fault could reasonably be found. In several important points, however a certain lack of the proper spirit was sometimes noticeable: and the HAVERFORDIAN hopes next year to see improvement along these lines. Unfortunately it has become an old story to preach steadier and

more uniform practice. At Haverford, as at many other colleges, both large and small, we are prone to an occasional violent spurt of hard work, usually followed by a let-down which goes far to destroy any good effects which the spurt may have produced. It will be remembered that on some days last fall the second resembled a mob, both in discipline and numbers. At other times, more especially during unpleasant weather, it was difficult to find men enough on the field to make up a single eleven. Herein, we believe, lay one of the chief causes of weakness last season; and this tendency must be as far as possible corrected if next year's results are to be more satisfactory.

The HAVERFORDIAN does not think, however, that the men who are to compose either the 'Varsity or the scrub need much urging. And it is toward that part of the college from which spectators are drawn that these remarks are directed. The financial side of the question, it is to be hoped will require but little discussion; for Haverford teams, as a rule, have been fully as well equipped as most elevens from small colleges. While we have no doubt that the necessary amount will be forthcoming next season, we would suggest that the burden may be lightened somewhat if the students themselves will make more vigorous efforts to secure a larger attendance at the matches.

Where we have been most derelict, however, has been in the character of the moral support given the team. It is not hard to be enthusiastic over a winning eleven; but teams cannot always be victorious; and it is the losing one that stands most in need of encouragement. More men should make it a point to attend as many practice games against the second as possible; for nothing evinces a more genuine interest in the eleven; and nothing is more encouraging to the players than a moderate amount of daily enthusiasm. The sight of a small group of shivering students, muffled in sweaters standing disconsolately along the side lines cannot fail to leave a depressing effect upon a team already fatigued with hard and monotonous practice. And a discouraged eleven, however pluckily or conscientiously it may work, can never put the proper amount of snap and ginger into its play.

THERE should be in every community a constant desire to increase the attractiveness of its surroundings, providing the desire springs from a right motive and the means or its accomplishment are at hand, or can be secured.

Visitors, in coming to Haverford, either to visit the students or to attend some evening's lecture or entertainment, have had no place in Barclay Hall in which to wait until a student was called, but have been compelled to wander through the corridors to the student's room. To be sure there is a parlor in Founders' Hall which is intended for strangers to the college, but the average visitor fails to find it.

The Hall of Residence should undoubtedly have a suitable place in which to entertain, and we know of a room on the first floor which has been unoccupied the greater part of this year, and which could have been used far this purpose.

During the summer vacation, alterations are not uncommon, and we would very urgently suggest that those who have the matter in charge see that some such room be set aside and arranged for this purpose. Such an improvement would

make the calls of strangers and frequent visitors to Haverford more agreeable and less liable to inconvenience in failing to find their friends, which has been a frequent occurrence in the past.

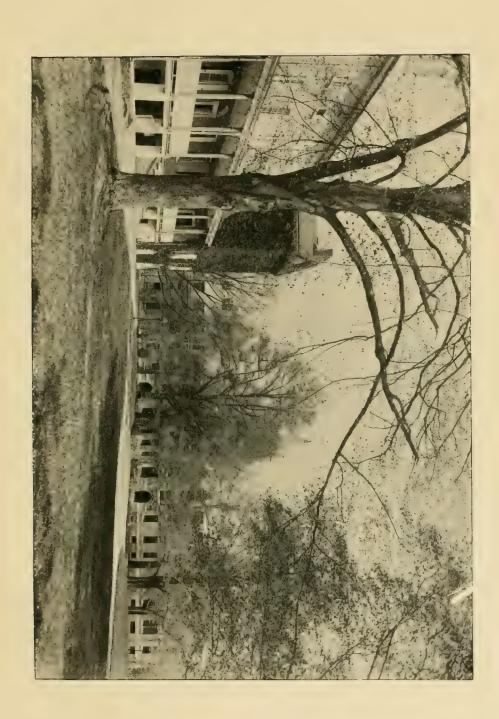
A T regularly recurring periods ediorials have appeared in the HaverFORDIAN in which the season's work in some particular branch of athletics has been briefly outlined, or in which the work of the team has been subjected to criticism; and though the cricket season has not as yet terminated, yet the Harvard game may best serve as a criterion for a brief analysis of the work done by the college eleven.

That Haverford's cricket team of the present season is not up to the standard of last year's eleven goes without saying, nor could it be expected with a loss of five of our best cricketers, and the discouragement at first incident to such a loss; and too much cannot be said in praise of what has been accomplished in the face of such difficulties.

The team which represented Harvard on May 26 was vastly superior to any team which has represented that University for some years, the game which they played being replete with good batting and fine fielding; while in batting Lester's stand for 38 runs seemed to be Haverford's one redeeming feature. The team as it stands at present may be pronounced fully up to the standard in fielding and bowling, but in batting not above mediocrity.

As a remedial agency for this weakness nothing but constant practice in the shed and net will suffice, for a good stroke is not acquired except by a continuous exercise of the muscles brought into play by cricket.

We predict that next year's team will be on a par with the present eleven in every respect except possibly batting, a feature which next winter's work in the shed should bring into greater prominence.





I N reviewing the work of the Y. M. C. A. at Haverford, during the year about to close, and contrasting it with the work of former years, we feel that the members of that organization have reason to congratulate themselves on the amount of good they have been the means of effecting. And in judging of this good we have not looked alone upon the outward and visible signs of improvement, such as the formation of Bible-classes and the Mission Band, but we believe there are manifest marks of increased desires for right and natural living amongst us, and that a large and larger number of us are training for life in a broad sense, realizing more and more the great responsibility of living. Probably a large amount of this improvement is directly traceable to the attendance of a number of our men at the Convention of College Y. M. C. A. representatives at Northfield, last summer. Habits of prayerful watchfulness begun there have been continued, and have not only advanced the spiritual life of the individual, but have also, as all such

lives are bound to do, shed around them a powerful, uplifting influence. May this continue to be felt amongst us with increasing power; but while rejoicing over the work that has been accomplished, let none of us forget the work that still remains for us to do. Each one owes a great debt to his fellows, and we see great evidences of needed labor still in our midst. We are glad to hear the promise of a large delegation going to Northfield this summer, and hope that, as a result, a rich blessing may be in store for Haverford next year.

WING to the number of cricket games which have to be reported in the June Haverfordian, it has been found necessary to hold over all literary work until next month. While we regret the sacrifice, the importance of keeping a full and accurate record of the cricket season, will, we believe, justify this temporary neglect of the literary department.

FARNUM BROWN AND FRANK WHITALL.

THE tragic event in Boston Harbor came very close to Haverford life. The class of 1893 was robbed of two of its most active members. Many undergraduates felt a sense of great personal bereavement. The Faculty held in vivid recollection two energetic and successful students whom they had met daily in the class-rooms for four recent collegiate years. The Board of Managers were deeply touched by the blow which had befallen their president and the chairman of their executive committee. It is difficult to imagine an event which would cause more pervasive and genuine sorrow than this.

In another column will be found the recorded sentiments of the Faculty. I can

not add much to this. I can only state the impressions which my official and personal contact with those young men has created.

I was always glad to see them come into the office. They were so courteous, so reasonable, so honest in any statements they made, that interviews with them were wholly a pleasure. In the Haverford of to-day the various student arrangements are often made by representatives of the classes or the undergraduate organizations, and they were, perhaps more than the average, made the spokesmen. It is in such little business opportunities that character shows itself most clearly, and in the straightforward talk, which we always encourage, I could be sure I was in contact with most

sincere and reasonable men. They were quite as anxious as I was to have all things arranged so as to promote the best college interests and always willing and desirous to subordinate personal wishes to the general good.

In the course in ethics, a name used to cover a miscellaneous consideration of ethical theory, personal morals and civic duty, the Senior class meets the President twice a week. All sorts of questions arise in the class discussion, and in the written themes, some philosophical, some practical, the solidity of the work done by the two young men, their clearly defined views and the remarkably well written papers given me were a source of constant satisfaction.

It was in these two directions more especially, that, as an officer, I became acquainted with them; but personally in

common with others and of course less intimately than many of their fellow students, I noticed their manly bearing during their four years here, always courteous, always loyal, always apparently desirous of doing the right thing in the various relations of college life. That they would, had they lived, have made good and useful men we have a right to believe from the whole tenor of their course here. And yet not they alone but we also have had given us a life of promise and of duty. Theirs have been cut off in the ordering of a good Providence. Ours yet remain, and under the burden of our loss let us dedicate ourselves to the cause of high ideals and of duty, of unselfish work for others, of willing obedience to the will of God.

Isaac Sharpless. Haverford, Fifth Month 28, 1894.

GERMANTOWN ALUMNI MEETING.

THE second meeting of the Germantown Alumni Association of Haverford was held at the residence of Justus Strawbridge, on May 16.

The meeting was called to order by William M. Longstreth, '72, Chairman; Charles F. Brédé acting as secretary. The minutes of the first meeting, held at the residence of Howard Comfort on February 16, were read, including a summary of the remarks made on that occasion.

The constitution and by-laws and form of organization presented by the committee were adopted as a whole.

The committee was composed of Francis Henderson, '79, *Chairman*. Dr. William D. Lewis, '88; F. H. Strawbridge, '87; George M. Warner, Charles F. Brédé, '80.

The election of officers: President, Justus C. Strawbridge; vice-presidents, Philip C. Garrett, '51; Howard Comfort, '70; Isaac Sharpless; secretary and treasurer, Francis

Henderson, '79; executive committee, Dr. William D. Lewis, John M. Whitall, F. H. Strawbridge, '87, David H. Forsythe, '81, and Thomas Evans, '89.

There followed a general discussion of the work of the association.

President Sharpless repeated the thoughts he had experienced at the first meeting held during the winter and called on Dr. William D. Lewis. Dr. Lewis spoke of patriotism, of the necessity of keeping up college organizations, and strongly urged the social features of such a club as the one just formed

Dr. Emory R. Johnson said he thought Haverford did not distribute enough literature amongst the preparatory schools,—suggesting the West especially as a field from which he was sure the college ought to derive greater support. Dr. Johnson's speech was enthusiastic and showed, though not an alumnus, that he was ready to do his utmost for Haverford's welfare.

Mr. Deacon, of the Germantown Academy, told how the school boy must be reached nowadays, and amazed his hearers by describing the domestic conflicts which take place frequently in the boy's home. He frankly expressed his appreciation of what Haverford had done by offering a cricket cup, and also the high scholarly standard the college set.

John C. Winston, '81, brought the meeting to a close by moving that the executive committee be instructed to convey to the parents of Franklin Whitall, '93, the sincere sympathy of those who were present.

There were about thirty present, but the membership was elected of a hundred. The faculty and managers were elected members while in office.

RESOLUTIONS.

A T a special meeting of the Class of '93, Haverford College, held in Philadelphia on Fifth month 21, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, To the all-seeing providence of our Heavenly Father it has seemed best to take from among us our beloved classmates, J. Farnum Brown and Franklin Whitall, and

WHEREAS, We, as their fellow-students at Haverford College, were especially near to them and thus came to appreciate most fully the noble moral and mental traits which both possessed, and now feel all the more keenly the loss which all their friends sustain in the sudden ending of lives so full of promise: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a class take this means of expressing our heartfelt sympathy with the sorrowing families of those who were so recently the daily companions of our College life.

EDWARD WOOLMAN,
President.

Secretary.

WILLIAM S. VAUX,

WHEREAS, The Faculty of Haverford College have heard with deep sorrow of the affliction which has fallen upon the families and friends of John Farnum Brown and Franklin Whitall, graduates of this college in the Class of 1893, therefore

Resolved, that we, the said Faculty, in expressing our sense of loss, personal as well as official, bear willing testimony to the excellent record of these young men as students of Haverford, their fidelity to the best interests of the college, their unfailing courtesy to officers and fellow-

students, their high standard of scholarship, and their manly character throughout the course; and that we extend our profound sympathy to T. Wistar Brown and James Whitall, friends and benefactors of this college, and mourn with them the catastrophe which has cut short careers so full of promise.

At a special meeting of the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, held May 17, 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Alpha Chapter has heard with deep sorrow of the sudden death of its brothers John Farnum Brown and Franklin Whitall, Jr.

Resolved, That the members of the chapter express their most profound grief for the loss of their late brothers who by their loyalty and fraternal feeling rendered themselves dear to all; be it further

Resolved, That this chapter extend its most sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the families in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the above resolutions be placed on the minutes and that a copy be sent to the families and to the Harvard, Haverford and University of Pennsylvania papers and to the Public Ledger and Evening Telegraph.

Signed.

H. Laussat Geyelin, Geo. R. Packard, Thomas L. Gates, George Lippincott, Chas. F. Da Costa, J. Hartley Merrick, Alfred P. Morris, George L. Justice, Edmund Blanchard, Jr., Samuel W. Morris,

Chairman.

EIGHTY-NINE'S REUNION.

THE Fifth Annual Reunion of the Class of '89 was held on Friday, June 1, at Haverford. In the evening the annual dinner took place at the Merion Cricket Club, of which several '89 men are members. By this happy arrangement, the class enjoyed this year not merely a reunion among themselves, but the added pleasures of a day at Haverford at that time of the year when she is at her best, and a chance to see the great cricket match of the year. Several of the class made use of the opportunity to view the Haverford-Pennsylvania match in the afternoon.

Early in the evening the class met at the Merion Club. The supper room was tastefully decorated with the class and college colors. Photographs of '89 in various stages of her development hung upon the walls, with pictures of the various class and college teams of '89's time at college. The '80 Prize Cup for track-athletics stood upon a large round table in the centre of the room, which was set for fifteen covers. The place of each one was indicated by a dinnercard containing an artistic device referring to his particular profession or occupation. Those who sat down were: Mr. Robert C. Banes, Dr. Thomas F. Branson, Mr. Charles H. Burr, Jr., Mr. Thomas Evans, Mr. Warner Fite, Mr. Warren C. Goodwin, Mr. Franklin B. Kirkbride, Mr. Lawrence J. Morris, Mr. John S. Stokes, Mr. Gilbert C. Wood, Dr. William R. Dunton, Jr., Mr. Arthur N. Leeds, Mr. David J. Reinhart, Mr. Frank E. Thompson, Mr. W. George Reade and Mr. Wilson L. Smith. Mr. D. C. Lewis spent the afternoon at the college.

Later in the evening a copy of the "'89 Class Directory" was distributed to each member. This consisted of a neat little pamphlet giving the members' addresses, occupations, and other details of common interest to members of the class. The class was the largest ever graduated at Haverford, contributing twenty-five men to the ranks of the alumni. Including all those who at any time were members of the class, it numbers forty-two men.

When the time arrived for toasts and speech-making, Dr. Dunton spoke on "'89 up to Date;" Mr. Kirkbride read the speech of Mr. Stevens on "Class-Day," recalling the time of graduation; Mr. Evans reminded the class of their "Freshman Year;" Mr. Reinhart spoke of the "Faculty at Haverford in '89's day;" Mr. Goodwin told of "Our Victories," followed by Mr. Burr; and Dr. Branson spoke for the "Classes Contemporary with '89." Mr. Fite was toast-master.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'70, Rev. Charles Wood, of Germantown, addressed the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Tuesday evening, May 8, on the subject of Mission Work in Japan.

'81, William Henry Collins, Director of the Observatory, was married to Miss Julia Cope in the Meeting House, Twelfth street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 22. The bridesmaids were Miss Caroline E. Paxson, of New Hope, Pa.; Miss Frances B. Garrett, of Germantown; Miss Annie P. Dillingham, of Philadelphia, and Miss Martha G. Thomas, of Chester Valley. The ushers were Mr. Walter Price, of Philadelphia; Mr. Alfred C. Garrett (Haverford, '87), of Harvard

Mr. Edwin Fathom, of New York City; Mr. William H. Savery, of Wilmington, Del., and Professor W. C. Ladd.

'87, Frederic H. Strawbridge was married on the 5th inst. to Miss Bertha Gordon Walter, at Brookline, Mass.

'88, Chas. H. Batley is engaged in art work in Providence R., I., and has been giving especial attention to portraits of Pliny E. and Thomas Chase.

'89, Warner H. Fite has received the degree of Ph. D. in Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania.

'89, The engagement is announced of Robert C. Banes to Miss Margaret Wrenn, of Philadelphia

'89, The executive committee has issued a directory in neat pamphlet form giving the home and business address and occupation of every present and quondam member of the class.

'90, Ernest F. Walton was married on the 4th inst. to Miss Wetherill, of Philadelphia.

'90, Henry L. Gilbert has received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gilbert has been tendered the Fellowship in Semitics at the University for next year.

'90, The class held its fourth annual reunion and dinner at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, on the 9th inst. A detailed account will appear in the July number of the HAVERFORDIAN.

'91, John Stokes Morris was married to Miss Mary Eastbourne Fox, of Bryn Mawr, at Haverford Meeting House, on May 23d.

Ex '92, F. Maxfield Parrish has been decorating the new Club House of the "Mask and Wig" at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.

'92, Richard Brinton has been promoted to the Editorial department of the Philadelphia *Call*.

Ex '92, H. L. Davis is in a decorating and furnishing house in St. Louis, Mo.

'93, Carrol B. Jacobs sailed for England on May 30th on the "New York."

'93, William S. Vaux, Jr., is now with Walter Smedley, architect, at 435 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

'93, W. W. Haviland, who has been on the faculty of Guilford College during the past winter, sails for Europe shortly. He will be absent for about two months, spending six weeks on the continent.

'93, John Farnum Brown and Franklin Whitall were drowned in the upper Boston harbor, near Thompson's Island, on Sunday afternoon, May 13.

'93, W. W. Haviland, of Guilford College, N. C., intends spending the summer vacation in Europe.

The following Alumni were noticed at the Harvard-Haverford cricket match, at Haverford, on Saturday, May 26: J. S. Stokes, '89; H. W. Stokes, '87; S. R. Yarnall, '92; B. Cadbury, '92; W. S. Vaux, Jr., '93; H. G. Lippincott, '62; Edward Bettle, Jr., '61; W. N. L. West, '92; E. Rhoads, '93; John Roberts, '93; Henry Cope, '69; C. H. Burr, '89; C. S. Crossmann, '78; J. M. Okie, '93; J. S. Auchincloss, '90; J. M. Steere, '90; Richard Brinton, '92; J. B. Garrett, '54; J. R. Wood, '92; Charles Wood, '70; J. W. Muir, '92; C. B. Jacobs, '93; S. B. Whitney, '83.

A meeting of the New England Alumni of Haverford College was held at the Aquidnet House, Newport, R. I., on June 9. The HAVERFORDIAN hopes to be able to publish an account of the meeting in its next issue.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Haverfordian.

Dear Sir. It chanced some time since to be my good fortune to be one of a number of Haverfordians, past and present, ranging in classes from the present '96 as far back as '89. Circumstances were thus favorable, by reason of their being a number of fellows united by college ties, for us to show our loyalty to our own institution.

Our most natural course was to sing some distinctive Haverford chorus, but most unfortunately, though we were separated by only a few years of college life, there was not one song peculiar to our institution in which we could *all* join, because, notwithstanding two or three might know a song of '88 or '90, the others had practically no knowledge of the words of the song attempted.

Consequently at the risk of repeating suggestions which may have appeared before in the columns of the HAVERFORDIAN, I would urge that Haverford ought to

collect in a convenient form for use, at least the words of every song common among the fellows. Haverford with her peculiar traditions cannot be expected to possess the fine series of songs such as the greater colleges have, yet I think that a careful study of the old college and society papers will disclose much verse, typical of Haverford, which is capable of being sung, in addition to the songs which we already have. Could not the HAVERFORDIAN devote a part of a number, or better still issue a special supplement, in which may appear every Haverford song which the energy of the present student or the memory of the enthusiastic Alumnus can bring forth? Could not the HAVERFORDIAN offer prizes for good songs, and thus so stimulate students to compose that in time Haverford too could have her song book?

Very respectfully,
CHARLES J. RHOADS, '93.

Bryn Mawr, April 28, 1894.

ADDRESS BY DR. TRUEBLOOD.

In the collection room Thursday evening, May 24, Dr. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, delivered a lecture on the "Military Systems of Europe." In introducing his subject, he said that from a moral and economical standpoint the peace movement was a great opening for a young man to do good in the world. Peace, he said, was not only negative but positive. It brings about a co-operation between the different countries, causing confidence to reign and thereby keeping trade and finance on a firm basis.

Dr. Trueblood, who has spent much time on the Continent, described his feel-

ings caused by the omnipresence of the soldier, and by the seeing of so many men stationed at every garrison; because he, as most Americans, had seen very little of the regular army in the United States. He then explained the conscript system which is practised everywhere except in Switzerland. The amount of money expended in the maintenance of these conscripts is so enormous and has been expended for so many years that the finances of Europe are to-day in a state of great depression.

The speaker then spoke of the implements of warfare used in the different countries and exhibited specimens of

French bullets. After describing the terrible guns found in every country, which, if used, cannot but sweep from the face of the earth whole nations, the speaker closed his remarks with the argument, that

if war is right then it is right to use these instruments of destruction, and also right to destroy the social and financial standard of the world by the maintenance of large armies.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The five medals for breaking records at the Spring Meeting were awarded in collection, May 10, to Jno. A. Lester, '96; Edmund Blanchard, '95; E. B. Hay, '95; A. C. Thomas, '95, and J. H. Scattergood, '96.

Among the list of subjects elective for next year are noticed two new courses: "The History of Philosophy," by Professor Jones, and "The Theory and Practice of Physical Training," by Professor Babbit.

The foot-ball team began practice May 9.

At a meeting of the Tennis Association, held on May 16, an election for officers resulted as follows: President, F. H. Conklin, '95; vice-president, Robert Huey, Jr., '96; secretary, P. B. Beidleman, '97; treasurer, J. H. Scattergood, '96; Ground Committee, Charles H. Cookman, '95, chairman; J. L. Engle, '95, and J. C. T. Watkins, '97

On May 19, while it rained so as to prevent the games scheduled for the first and second elevens, the third was covering itself with glory in Moorestown, N. J., by defeating the second eleven of the Moorestown Field Club, thus adding another to its list of victories.

The college has been the recipient of a donation of six magnolia trees from Samuel C. Moore, of Morrisville, Pa. Stuart Wood, '70, has also donated six golden arbor vitæ.

At a meeting of the College Association, May 28, the question of sending a man to Chautauqua for two weeks this summer to meet prominent foot-ball men was discussed. Mr. Babbit, Strawbridge, '94, and Lippincott, '95, spoke on the subject. In view of the fact that we are to have no trainer next fall, it was decided to raise thirty dollars by subscription for this purpose. An election of officers resulted as follows: President, George Lippincott, '95; vice-president, L. H. Wood, '96; secretary and treasurer, Samuel Middleton, '96.

Immediately after college closes, the work of wiring Barclay Hall for electric light next year will be commenced. Two lights will be placed in each study, except in some of the smaller single rooms, and one in each of the bedrooms. The corridors will be well illuminated, and 100 candle-power lamps will be placed at the ends of the building and in the vestibules. The current will be supplied by the new dynamo which has been in course of construction for the past year, while a sixty horsepower high-speed compound engine will furnish the necessary power. The engine, which is now being erected, will be placed in an addition to the shop already built, and will be used exclusively with the dynamo, the other machinery being driven by one of the old engines.

A contest in spring-board jumping was held in the gymnasium on Thursday evening, May 24, and the prize offered by the Director, a photograph of the athletic team, was won by A. C. Thomas, '95, who cleared the bar at 7 ft. 1 in.

As this contest was held for the purpose of breaking the college record of 6 ft. 7½ in., results were more than satisfactory.

J. H. Scattergood, '96, took second place at 6 ft. 101/2 in., and W. W. Hastings, P.G., third at 6 ft. 7 in.

Classes have been requested to elect football captains, as the class games will be played during the first week next fall.

Edwin M. Wilson, P. G., has accepted a position as teacher of English and Latin at Friends' Academy at Union Springs, N. J.

Following is a list of new men already entered: to enter the Senior Class, Charles F. Tomlinson; Sophomore Class, Richard C. Brown; Freshman Class, William Warder Cadbury, Alfred S. Scattergood, Walter C. Janney, Joseph H. Haines, Joseph W. Taylor, Thomas Wistar, John Story Jenks, Jr., Morris Burgess Dean, John Irving Lane, Alphens G. Varney, Frederic A. Swan, Frank R. Strawbridge, C. Arthur Varney, Samuel Rhoads, Francis McGrath, Richard D. Wood, Arthur Search Harding, John J. Vernon.

A card has been issued by the college, announcing the following order of exercises for Commencement Week:

Fourth Day-Sixth Month 13th-Alumni Day.

4.00 p. m. Business Meeting of the Alumni in Founders'

6.30 p. m. Alumni Dinner in Chase Hall.

Address to the Alumni and Friends of the 8.00 p. m. College in Alumni Hall, by Bond Valentine Thomas, '83, on "Webster and Calhoun.' The Annual Cricket Game, Old Haverfordian XI vs. College XI, will be played in the afternoon.

Fifth Day-Sixth Month 14th-Senior Day.

11.00 a. m. Friends' Meeting in the Meeting House. Exercises of Senior Class Day in the afternoon and evening. (Attendance by special invitation of the Class.)

Sixth Day Sixth Month 15th-Commencement Day. 10.30 a. m. 1. Introductory Remarks by President Sharpless.

2. Announcement of Honors and Prizes.

3. Conferring Degrees.

Address to the Graduates by Joseph J. Mills, LL.D., President of Earlham College.

The Freshman-Sophomore game was played, Monday, June 4. The Freshmen were defeated by the phenomenal score of I to 144.

Since the last list published, there have been added to the library one hundred and forty-three volumes, some of the most important of which follow:

- "Examination of Weismann." George J. Romanes.
- "Temperance in All Nations," J. N. Stearns.
- "Animal Lore of Shakespeare's Time." Emma Phipson.
- "A History of the United States." A. C. Thomas.
- "History of Creation." Two vols. Ernst Haeckel.
- "Sandow on Physical Training." S. Mercer Adam.
- "First Aid in Illness and Injury." Jas. E. Pilcher.
 "Sermon of the New Testament." Three vols. Jno.
- "Korea, from its Capital." George W. Gilmore.
- "Natural History of Intellect, etc." Ralph W. Emerson.
- "By Canoe and Dog-Train Among Cree Indians." Egerton R. Young.
- "Massachusetts, Its Historians and History." Charles Francis Adams.
 - "Buried Cities and Bible Countries." George St. Clair.
 - "The Higher Criticism." A. H. Sayce.
- "Sources of Constitution of the United States." C. Ellis Stephens.
 - "Angelique Arnauld." Frances Martin.
 - "The Oyster." W. K. Brooks.
 - "How to Study and Teach History." B. A. Hinsdale.
- "Lyrics from Elizabethan Dramatists." A. H. Bullen,
- "The Evolution of Man." Henry Drummond.
- "Poetical Works of Coleridge." James Dykes Camp-
- "Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer." W. W. Skeats, Ed.
 - "Documents of the Hexateuch." W. E. Addis, Ed.
 - "Darwinism Workmen and Work." Jas. H. Stirling.
 - "The Conversion of India." George Smith.
 - "The Training of the Twelve." A. B. Bruce.
 - "The Chinese." Robert Coltman.
- "The University-Library and Curriculum." William Frederick Poole.
- "Encyclopædia of Missions." Two vols. Edwin M. Bliss, Ed.
- "Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers." Four vols. Philip
- "Miscellanies." H. D. Thoreau.
- Edwin V. Lucas. "Bernard Barton and His Friends."
- "History for Ready Reference." Vol. I. J. N.
- "The Development of the Athenian Constitution." George W. Botsford.
- "Glacial Geology of Great Britain and Ireland." Henry Carvill Lewis.
 - "Old English Ballads." Francis B. Gummere.
- "An Introduction to the Theory of Value." William

CRICKET.

Germantown I. vs. Haverford I.
N May 5, Haverford met Germantown in one of the most exciting
town in one of the most exciting
games of the season. Germantown
won the toss and took the bat, compiling
fifty-two runs, of which E. W. Clark
secured twenty-six in good form. Haver-
ford hoped to pass this score easily, but the
last man was retired just as Haverford
made her fifty-fourth run amid great excite-
ment. For Haverford, Woodcock made a
good twenty, Stokes also secured twelve.
Woodcock's bowling was the best ever
seen on the grounds, his record being five
wickets on fourteen balls for no runs; in
this respect Clark excelled for German-
town. Although Germantown did not have
all of her representative cricketers, yet
some of her best batsmen were retired for
small scores. Appended is the score:

GERMANTOWN.					
First Innings.					
E. W. Clark, c. and b. Lippincott		٠			20
N. Henry, c. Howson, b. A. Morris					
H. S. Clark, b. Lippincott					C
Attewell, b. A. Morris					
A. H. Brockie, b. Lester					
S. E. Carpenter, b. Woodcock					
Wrigley, b. Woodcock					C
W. H. Noble, not out		÷			1
M. Randall, b. Woodcock					
R. M. Darragh, b. Woodcock					
N. B. Warden, st. Howson, b. Woodcock					
Extras					
Total	٠	-		٠	52
Second Innings.					
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris					
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris H. S. Clark, not out		4			34
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris H. S. Clark, not out N. Henry, st. Howson, b. A. Morris					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris H. S. Clark, not out					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris H. S. Clark, not out					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris H. S. Clark, not out					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris H. S. Clark, not out					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris					34 c
E. W. Clark, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris			* * *		 34 6 6

Borvli	ng Anai	lysis.			
First	Innings.				
	В.	R.	M.		W.
A. P. Morris	66	20	3		2
G. Lippincott	54	15	3		2
J. A. Lester	18	5	2		I
A. Woodcock	14	, 0	2		5
Secon	d Inning	gs,			
	B.	R.	м.		W.
A. P. Morris	36	18	I		2
G. Lippincott	36	15	2		1
J. A. Lester	12	7	0		0
W. W. Comfort	6	0	I		0
HAV	ERFOR	D.			
A. Woodcock, c. Henry, l	o. C. W.	Clark .			20
J. A. Lester, b. E. W. Cla					4
F. J. Stokes, c. Carpenter,					12
S. W. Morris, b. E. W. C.	lark				0
G. Lippincott, b. E. W. C	lark				5
D. H. Adams, b. Attewell					2
A. P. Morris, b. E. W. Cl	ark				I
W. W. Comfort, c. Wright	y, b. At	tewell .			3
F. P. Ristine, run out					0
H. S. Green, c. E. W. Cla	rk, b. At	tewell .			I
C. H. Howson, not out					3
Extras					3
en 1					_
Total					54
Bowlin	ig Analy	sis.			
	B.	R.	м.		W.
E. W. Clark		21	5		5
Attewell	79	30	3		4
Runs at the F					
Germ't'n (tst innings) 3		2 50 50	50 50	50	52
Germ't'n (2d innings) o					
Haverford 24	27 27 3.	3 38 39	47 48	49	54
_					

Belmont vs. Haverford.

THE first eleven were easily defeated by
Belmont at Elmwood on the 12th.
Haverford was first at the bat, and
though Woodcock was dismissed in the
first over, forty runs had been scored before
the second wicket fell. A collapse in the
batting followed, and a very small total
seemed likely. A. P. Morris however,
came to the rescue, and from the beginning
of his stay at the wickets played all the
Belmont bowling with confidence. While
giving no palpable chance throughout his
innings, he scored all round the wicket

with the greatest freedom, and was the last man to leave.

The Belmont batsmen did not seem to have much trouble with the college bowling. Pacey, Muir, Wood and Coates all scored somewhat freely, passing Haverford's total with six wickets in hand.

Score and analysis:

Score and analysis:	
HAVERFORD.	
Woodcock, c. Wood b. Muir	0
D. H. Adams, c. Pacey, b. Muir	14
	23
	6
	5
	3
	42
,,	4
F. P. Ristine, c. Muir, b. Altemus	7
	2
Byes 10, leg-bye 1	
Total	121
Bowling Analysis.	
В. К. М.	W.
Muir	5
Reaney 30 15 0	0
Altemus 66 19 3	I
Pacey	3
Wood	1
BELMONT.	
Pacey, b. Woodcock	23
F. W. Shaefer, c. Stokes, b. A. Morris	4
J. W. Muir, c. Lester, b. A. Morris	22
A. M. Wood, not out	18
R. K. McCall, c. Howson, b. Lippincott C. Coates, Jr., not out	
F. L. Altemus	20
W. Weidersheim	
M. D. Smith Did not bat.	
T. R. Reaney	
I. B. Graff	
Byes 12, leg-byes 2, wides 3	17
Total	137
Bowling Analysis,	
B. R. M.	W.
Woodcock	1
A. Morris	2
	1
Lippincott	0
· ·	Ü
Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.	

Haverford 0 40 46 50 53 60 74 98 114 121

Belmont 19 49 63 105

Harvard vs. Haverford.

On Saturday, May 26, Harvard University defeated Haverford by a score of 100–60; this victory, together with that over the University of Pennsylvania on the preceding day, giving them the championship of the Intercollegiate Association.

The game began at about eleven o'clock, Harvard going to bat first. After two wickets had fallen for a total of twenty-four runs, Clark and Pool were paired, and the combination proved most difficult for the Haverford bowlers. Clark hit hard, knocking boundary after boundary, but playing in first-rate form and giving few chances. Pool hit freely at first, but, after two lives, he batted more cautiously and compiled the very creditable score of forty-one before being caught and bowled by A. Morris on the last ball before lunch.

Play was resumed at 1.30 with the prospects rather gloomy for Haverford, the telegraph standing 78-3-41. Harvard's luck, however, seemed to have changed, for at the beginning of the second over Kaulbach hit a fly off of A. Morris' bowling into Lester's hands. After securing two more runs, Clark was clean bowled by a wellpitched ball from Lester, retiring with a prettily played thirty-five. The Harvard men were running rather recklessly at this stage of the game, and by the sharp fielding of A. Morris, Richardson was run out, Kenny came in, and remained while Adams by good cricket raised the total to ninetyseven. Then the wickets fell rapidly, four men being dismissed for three runs, making Harvard's final score an even century.

Haverford's chances seemed good at the commencement of the innings, and her supporters felt fairly confident of the team's ability to pass the hundred mark. Clark and Dupont had each bowled a maiden over, when Stokes started the run-getting with a grounder past mid off. Shortly afterwards,

however, his stumps went down on a swift ball from Clark. Adams got but three before being dismissed, S. Morris failed to score, and matters began to look dark for the college. Lester and Lippincott now got together and by hard drives and numerous boundaries, rapidly raised Haverford's score. At forty-four, however, Lippincott gave Pool a chance, which the latter accepted. The wickets began going down fast, and when Lester was bowled at fifty-two, with a beautifully played thirty-eight to his credit, every one felt that the last hope was gone. Ristine and Green made a short stand, and pulled the score up to sixty, the final figures, Webster going out on a tip to Gray.

The second innings were begun immediately, but, on account of lack of time, were of no avail except to show how different the result might have been. Morris and Lippincott bowled in excellent form, and the Harvard wickets went down before them in quick succession, no one being able to reach double figures. The fielding of the college was also good, every chance being taken, and the innings closed with a total of twenty-nine. As sixty-nine runs were necessary to tie the score, and but ten minutes of play remained, Haverford decided not to attempt to catch up, and the game closed at 5.05.

During the first innings Harvard's fielding was far and away superior to that of Haverford, being throughout sharp and quick, the men backing up well and throwing accurately. For Haverford, Howson displayed remarkably good form at wicket-keeping, standing well up over the wickets, and keeping the players within their creases. A. Morris and S. Morris played sharply, saving several boundaries, but as a whole, the work of the team was rather ragged. During the second innings, however, the fielding showed marked improvement, and little fault could be found with it.

The score follows:

The score follows:			
HARVARD.			
First Innings.			
E. H. Pool, c. and b. A. Morris		. 4	ī
H. A. Davis, c. Howson, b. Lester			
E. Dupont, stumped Howson, c. Lester			3
P. H. Clark, b. Lester			
K. C. S. Kaulbach, c. Lester, b. Morris			
TT TT D1:1 1			
J. S. Adams, b. Lester			
J. B. Kenny, l.b.w., b. Lester			
R. Logan, c. S. Morris, b. A. Morris			0
TI C C 1 A M 1			
E. R. Matthews, not out			
Bye, I; wide, I; no ball, I			3
-,-,-,, -,, - , ,	•	· _	_
		IO	0
Second Innings.			
E. H. Pool, b. A. Morris			
K. C. S. Kaulbach, c. A. Morris, b. Lippincott .			2
H. A. Davis, b. A. Morris			2
P. H. Clark, c. Lester, b. A. Morris		۰	7
J. S. Adams, not out			8
E. Dupont, c. Howson, b. Morris	٠		0
H. H. Richardson, b. A. Morris			0
J. B. Kenny, c. Green, b. Lippincott			0
H. G. Gray, b. Morris			4
E. R. Matthews, b. Lippincott			0
R. Logan, c. Howson, b. A. Morris			3
Bye, I; wide, I; no ball, I			3
m . 1		_	-
	•	. 2	9
Bowling Analysis.			
First Innings.			
B. R. M.		W	
A. P. Morris . · · 114 35 6			4
J. A. Lester			5
G. Lippincott 24 14 0		(0
W. W. Comfort 18 18 0			0
Second Innings.			
B, R M.		W	7.
A. P. Morris 63 10 5			7
G. Lippincott 60 16 1			3
HAVERFORD.			
F. J. Stokes, b. Clark			I
D. H. Adams, b. Dupont			3
J. A. Lester, b. Clark		- 38	8
S. W. Morris, b. Clark		. (0
G. Lippincott, c. Pool, b. Clark		. 10	O
A. P. Morris, b. Clark			0
W W Comfort a and h Vanne	٠	. (
W. W. Comfort, c. and b. Kenny			0
F. P. Ristine, not out		. (4
F. P. Ristine, not out		. (
F. P. Ristine, not out			4
F. P. Ristine, not out		. (4

Bowling Analysis.

				B.	R.	м.	77.
P. H. Clark				102	24	9	7
E. Dupont				54	22	2	I
J.B. Kenny				42	14	4	2

Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Harvard (first innings)

2 24 78 78 80 82 97 100 100 100 Harvard (second innings)

0 4 6 13 13 13 14 19 22 28 Haverford . . . 3 9 18 44 44 49 52 52 60 60

University of Pennsylvania vs. Haverford College.

After the defeat by Harvard, all Haverfordians awaited anxiously the game with
the University of Pennsylvania, which was
played on the college grounds June 1.
Because of continual rain for two weeks, the
crease was exceedingly dead and the balls
traveled very slowly. The day was cold
and damp, being disagreeable to the few
patriotic spectators. The game itself was
devoid of interest except for the excellent
innings made by Lester, and the bowling
by Morris who took Hinchman's wicket
when the score was a tie.

Haverford won the toss and went to bat; Adams and Stokes defending the wickets, runs came slowly, and Adams' wickets were soon taken by Perot, six showing forth as the total.

Lester followed in, and all were expecting a long stand to be made, when the combination was broken by Perot catching a hot ball off Stokes' bat, with the total at nine. Lester commenced hitting more freely with Lippincott at the other end, the telegraph showing eighteen when Lippincott was beaten by a shooting ball from Guest.

A. Morris then went in and was immediately caught by Henry. The next combination of S. Morris and Lester proved a good one. Although Morris only hit for two, the total was brought up to fifty before he was caught by Henry.

Restine was retired on an l. b. w., and the rest of the wickets fell rapidly till the ninth when Lester, who had batted carefully for seventy-three, tried to score on an off ball and was caught in the slips. The total then stood at ninety-two, with Webster carrying his bat.

Captain Henry and Brockie went in first for the University team. This combination was broken with the total at seven, Henry being caught by Stokes at point. Guest and Brockie proved a better combination and the second wicket was taken by Morris for thirty.

This looked discouraging for Haverford; but Thayer was soon caught at the wicket and Perot was bowled for nothing. Winsor scored rapidly for thirteen when he was clean bowled by Lippincott. Hinchman and Young separated with the total at sixty-eight. Martin soon returned a hot ball to Morris and was followed in by West whose wickets fell with the total at ninety. All was excitement when Aitken joined Hinchman, but the latter soon relieved the spectators after making a two hit by being clean bowled by Morris; and the game was saved by an unsatisfactory tie

Haverford followed in for the second innings, but were not retired before six o'clock, having batted out 117 runs of which seventy-eight were credited to Lester.

Much credit is due Lester for the admirable manner in which he defended his wickets and scored on such a dead crease, and to A. Morris who bowled effectively throughout the game.

The score:

HAVERFORD.

First Innings.

D.	H. Adams, b. Perot				٠		I
F.	J. Stokes, c. and b. Perot .						7
J.	A. Lester, c. Martin, b. Pero	υĹ			-		73
G.	Lippincott, b. Guest						I

A. P. Morris, c. Henry, b. Guest o	Bowling Analysis.
S. W. Morris, c. Henry, b. Perot	b. R. M. W.
F. P. Ristine, l. b. w. b. Perot o	Perot
C. H. Howson, c. Henry, b. Guest	Guest
W. W. Comfort, c. Henry, b. Perot	Winsor 30 I 25 I
K. S. Green, b. Perot	Hinchman 30 0 21 1
W. C. Webster, not out	Y Y
Byes 1, leg-byes 1, wides 1	
_	
Total	Run: at the Full i Euch Wicket.
	Haverford first inning 6 9 18 18 50 50 51 56 76 92
Bowling Analysis.	Haverford 'second inning 1 9 41 84 95 112 117
b. R. M. W.	University of Pa 7 30 36 45 45 60 68 80 90 92
	gam-ann-ann-ann-ann-ann
	Germantown II. vs. Haverford II.
Perot 96 7 23 7 Hinchman	Germantown II. vs. Havenoid II.
Timenulan	On Saturday, May 5, the second eleven
	was quite badly defeated at Manheim by
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.	the Germantown second.
First Innings.	
A. H. Brockie, b. Morris	Haverford lost the toss and Germantown
J. N. Henry, c. Stokes, b. Morris 5	went to the bat. The crease was fast and
G. C. Guest, c. and b. Morris	bumpy and the first two wickets were
	A #
W. Thayer, c. Howson, b. Morris	quickly taken. After this, however, the
J. D. Winsor, b. Lippincott	runs were steadily piled up until the side
P. L. Perot, b. Morris	was retired with a total of eighty-nine.
W. S. Young, c. Howson, b. Lippincott 9	
C. R. Hinchman, b. Morris	Haverford's fielding was generally good,
E. L. Martin, c. and b. Morris	Huey and Webster making brilliant
W. N. L. West, c. A. P. Morris, b. Lester	catches.
W. Aitken, not out	Haverford's wickets fell speedily during
Byes 6, wiles 2	
_	their first innings, Wood being top scorer
Total	with six. On following on, however, better
B.wing Anaiye	results were obtained, twenty-three runs
	being secured for three wickets before
B. R. M. W.	
A. P. Morris	stumps were drawn. Dr. Mustard, with
J. A. Lester 54 4 14 1	eleven was the only Haverford man to
G. Lippincott 36 0 31 2	reach double figures.
	The score follows:
HAVERFORD.	210 00010 101101101
Second Innings.	GERMANTOWN SECOND.
	W. H. Wehner, c. Hilles, b. Mustard 17
W. C. Webster, b. Guest 6	W. C. Shipley, c. Scattergood, b. Mustard 3
D. H. Adams, b. Perot	H. W. Middleton, c. Huey, b. Mustard o
J. A. Lester, not out	W. H. George, hit wkt., b. Thomas 4
F. J. Stokes, b. Winsor	J. H. Brockie, b. Mustard
G. Lippincott, l. b. w. b. Hinchman	S. Martin, third, c. Webster, b. Hilles 2
A. P. Morris, c. Young, b. Henry	C. E. Yerkes, not out .
S. W. Morris, c. Henry, b. Perot 4	C. M. Levis, b. Thomas
F. P. Ristine, run out	R. L. Perot, c. Hilles, b. Mustard
C. H. Howson, K. S. Green and W. W. Comfert did	J. M. Lachlin, c. Scattergood, b. Thomas o
not bat.	S. H. Carpenter, c. and b. Mustard 9
Byes 3, leg-byes 1	Byes, 4: leg-byes, 1: wide, 1
_	
Total	Total

Bowling Analysis.	the building of our 153 seemed to follow						
B. R. M. W.	very naturally. Dr. Mustard made a long						
H. E. Thomas 66 37 0 3	stand for 31; Wood secured 21; A. C.						
Mustard 74 32 3 6	Thomas 19; and H. E. Thomas 15. The						
Hilles 18 13 0 1							
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	best work was done for Belmont by						
HAVERFORD SECOND.	Morgan, Bankson and Burr. The bowling						
First Innings.	of H. E. Thomas was excellent. Eight						
Dr. Gummere, b. Martin	wickets were captured by him; four in the						
R. Huey, Jr., c. Levis, b. Martin	last two overs. Score:						
Dr. Mustard, b. Middleton							
W. C. Webster, b. Middleton	HAVERFORD SECOND.						
W. S. Hilles, b. Middleton	Dr. Gummere, c. Squires, b. Morgan						
L. H. Wood, c. Lachlin, b. Martin 6	R. Huey, Jr., b. Grieves 5						
H. E. Thomas, b. Martin	Dr. Mustard, b. Squires						
A. C. Thomas, b. Wehner, c. Martin	L. H. Wood, b. Grieves 21						
E. B. Hay, c. and b. Martin 4	W S. Hills, b. Grieves						
E. Blanchard, Jr., b. Martin	H. E. Thomas, b. Bankson						
J. H. Scattergood, not out	A. C. Thomas, I. b. w. Squires						
Wide	W. C. Webster, b. Squires						
Total	E. B. Hay, b. Grieves 5						
C1 Y'	E. Blanchard, Jr., c. Burr, b. Morgan 12						
Second Innings.	J. H. Scattergood, not out						
Dr. Gummere, c. Brockie, b. George	Byes, 14; leg-bye, 1; no balls, 2						
R. Huey, Jr., c. and b. Middleton 5							
Dr. Mustard, c. Carpenter, b. Yerkes	Total						
A. C. Thomas, not out 4	Bowling Analysis.						
Byes	B. R. M. W.						
	Morgan 48 28 0 2						
Total							
	Grieves 93 41 2 4						
Bowling Analysis.	Grieves						
Bowling Analysis.							
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3						
B. R. M. W. Middleton 51 14 4 3	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0						
B. R. M. W. Middleton 51 14 4 3 Martin 50 10 4 7	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0						
B. R. M. W. Middleton 51 I4 4 3 Martin 50 IO 4 7 George 30 7 I I	Squires . . 80 28 2 3 Green . . 32 16 0 0 Bankson . . 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND.						
B. R. M. W. Middleton 51 I4 4 3 Martin 50 IO 4 7 George 30 7 I I	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green						
B. R. M. W. Middleton 51 I4 4 3 Martin 50 IO 4 7 George 30 7 I I Yerkes 21 3 2 I	Squires . 80 28 2 3 Green . 32 16 0 0 Bankson . 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out 10 J. Squires, run out						
B. R. M. W. Middleton 5 1 I 4 4 3 Martin 50 I 0 4 7 George 30 7 I I Yerkes 21 3 2 I Middleton 18 4 I I	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out J. Squires, run out J. Squires, run out J. Squires, run out Secondary Bellower J. Squires J.						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out 10 J. Squires, run out 11 F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 8 J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas 4						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out I. Squires, run out I. Squires, run out I. Thomas Squires I. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas 4 G. T. Morgan, c. Webster, b. H. E. Thomas 19						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out I. Squires, run out I. T. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas St. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas 13						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out I. Squires, run out I. F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas Squires Squires I. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Bankson, c. Webster, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas J. W. Van Loan, run out O						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out I. Squires, run out I. T. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas St. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas 13						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 t BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas 10 J. Squires, run out 1 1 F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 8 8 J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas 4 4 G. T. Morgan, c. Webster, b. H. E. Thomas 19 J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas 13 W. Van Loan, run out 0 J. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 1 F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas 0						
R. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas J. Squires, run out J. Squires, run out J. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas Squires, run out J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas J. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas J. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas J. F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas O						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas IO J. Squires, run out IF. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 8 J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas 4 G. T. Morgan, c. Webster, b. H. E. Thomas 19 J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas 13 W. VanLoan, run out OJ. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas IF. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas OG. Sayen, not out 3						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas 10 J. Squires, run out 1 1 F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 8 8 J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas 4 4 G. T. Morgan, c. Webster, b. H. E. Thomas 19 J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas 13 W. Van Loan, run out 0 J. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 1 F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas 0 G. Sayen, not out 3 C. L. S. Tingley, b. H. E. Thomas 0 Bye, I; wide ball, I 2						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas 10 J. Squires, run out 1 1 F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 8 8 J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas 4 4 G. T. Morgan, c. Webster, b. H. E. Thomas 19 J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas 13 W. Van Loan, run out 0 J. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas 1 F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas 0 G. Sayen, not out 3 C. L. S. Tingley, b. H. E. Thomas 0						
B. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas IO J. Squires, run out IF. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas S. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas S. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas J. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas J. F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas OG. Sayen, not out C. L. S. Tingley, b. H. E. Thomas OBye, I; wide ball, I Total Total Total 61						
R. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas IO J. Squires, run out II F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas Salary By J. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas II G. T. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas II J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas II J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas II J. McClure, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas II J. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas II J. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas OG. Sayen, not out J. C. L. S. Tingley, b. H. E. Thomas OBye, I; wide ball, I Bowling Analysis. Salary Analysis OSALARY Green Analysis OSALARY Green Analysis OSALARY Bankson OSALARY OSALA						
B. R. M. W. Middleton	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas IO J. Squires, run out II F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas S. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas II F. Green, b. H. E. Thomas II J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas II J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas II F. Grieves, b. H. E. Th						
R. R. M. W.	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas U. H. E. Thomas I. G. Squires, run out I. F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas I. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas I. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas I. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas I. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas I. F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas I. F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas I. F. Grieves, b. H. E. Thomas I. G. Sayen, not out I. S. Tingley, b. H. E. Thomas O. Bye, I; wide ball, I. Bowling Analysis B. R. M. W. H. E. Thomas I. Bowling Analysis I. R. M. W. H. E. Thomas I. R. M. W. M. H. E. Thomas I. R. M. W. M. M. H. E. Thomas I. R. M. W. M.						
B. R. M. W. Middleton	Squires 80 28 2 3 Green 32 16 0 0 Bankson 56 22 0 1 BELMONT SECOND. C. H. Burr, b. H. E. Thomas IO J. Squires, run out II F. Morgan, c. Wood, b. H. E. Thomas S. P. Green, b. H. E. Thomas II F. Green, b. H. E. Thomas II J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas II J. P. Bankson, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas II F. Grieves, b. H. E. Th						

Central High School vs. Haverford II.

The second eleven received a most disastrous defeat at the hands of the Central High School, on May 17, at Haverford.

The High School won the toss and not until 106 had been scored were they disposed of, a number having secured double figures. Haverford went in immediately but was soon disposed of for 41, Hilles being the only man to secure double figures. The score:—

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

L. A. Davis, c. Huey, b. Mustard	1
G. S. Jump, b. Mustard	
E. Wiener, l. b. w., b. H. E. Thomas	
J. H. Morice, c. Scattergood, b. Mustard	E
F. M. Hansell, c. Huey, b. Mustard	21
W. N. Morice, c. Scattergood, b. Hilles	16
J. B. Squires, c. Blanchard, b. H. E. Thomas	14
W. A. Allison, c. Gummere, b. Mustard	10
C. S. Rogers, not out	7
W. L. Freeland, run out	22
G. C. Rushton, b. H. E. Thomas	2
Byes	6
Total	1.6

Bowing .Inalysis.

	в.	R	м.	۱۱۷۰,
H. E. Thomas	. 85	30	5	3
Mustard	102	46	2	5
Hilles	. 42	13	I	1
Alsop		11	0	0

HAVERFORD SECOND ELEVEN.

P Huar run out			
R. Huey, run out			- 3
Dr. Mustard, c. Davis, b. J. H. Morice			2
W. C. Webster, b. J. H. Morice			0
W. S. Hilles, c. W. N. Morice, b. Jump			13
H. E. Thomas, c. and b. Freeland			2
A C C C	•	*	-
A. C. Thomas, b. Squires		4	2
E. Blanchard, b. Jump			9
J. H. Scattergood, b. Jump			0
E. B. Hay, c. Freeland, b. Allison			т
W V Alson but and			-
W. K. Alsop, not out		4	2
W. G. Rhoads, c. Davis, b. Allison			0
Byes 6, wide 1			14
., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .			- 7
			_
Total			41

Danuliana	Analysis.
Downer	AMULIVSIS.

В.	н.	R.	М.
Jump 42	11	3	3
J. H. Morice 48	14	2	2
Freeland 18	3	I	I
Squires 24	6	3	I
Allison 6	0	I	2

Runs at the Fall of Each . Wicket.

High School												
Haverford.	٠		4	6	10	13	2 I	28	28	28	39	41

DeLancey vs. Haverford III.

GAME between the third eleven and DeLancey School at Haverford on Wednesday, May 9, resulted in a victory for the college team. On account of lack of time, Haverford retired when six wickets had fallen with a score of ninetyseven. DeLancey then went to bat but secured only thirty-nine runs. Alsop's bowling was especially good, taking five wickets for seven runs.

Riverton vs. Haverford III.

N Saturday, May 12, the third eleven played Riverton on the latter's grounds. Although the match remained unfinished, on account of lack of time, the chances, when stumps were drawn, seemed favorable to Haverford, chiefly owing to the long stand made by Coca and Hastings, who obtained thirty nine runs out of a total of fifty-four,

Seekle, with twenty-five was the only member of the Riverton eleven making double figures.

The analysis follows:

HAVERFORD III.

G. A. Beyerle, l. b. w	7., b	ь. В	ior	en					1
M. Brooke, c.Owl, b.	Bio	ren							I
A. F. Coca, b. Earp									
W. K. Alsop, run out									
E. Field, b. Earn									

J. A. Babbitt, b. Bioren	1	figures, while none of the Moorestown
W. W. Hastings, c. Reese, b. Earp	13	players secured over three runs.
J. C. T. Watkins, b. Thompson	2	The score follows:
T. M. Chalfant, b. Earp	I	The score follows:
W. H. MacAfee, not out	2	MOORESTOWN.
F. W. Thacher, b. Earp	I	T. T. Datton a Dhardan h. Al
Byes	3	J. J. Potter, c. Rhoades, b. Alsop
Wide	I	Dr. Stokes, b. Alsop
TP-4-1		W. Bennett, c. Babbitt, b. Alsop
Total	- • 54	W. Stokes, b. Beyerle
Bowling Analysis.		W. H. Roberts, not out
В. В. М.	W.	J. B. Stokes, c. Babbitt, b. Beyerle
Earp	5	H. Bennett, b. Beyerle
Bioren 48 19 0	3	J. Peirce, c. Babbitt, b. Beyerle
Thompson 25 7 0	I	E. Bennett, b. Alsop
		W. Coles; b. Beyerle
RIVERTON.		G. Lamb, b. Beyerle
F. C. Seekle, c. Chalfont, b. Coca	. 25	Byes, 2; leg-byes, 2; wides, I 5
H. Owl, b. Alsop	. 0	Total
T. Earp, c. Field, b. Beyerle	. , 8	
J. H. Wood, c. Babbitt, b. Alsop		Bowling Analysis.
J. L. Howell, not out		B. R. M. W.
J. S. Bioren, c. Hastings, b. Coca		Alsop 6 4 4 4
J. H. Reese, b. Alsop	0	Beyerle 6 1 8 6
W. M. Fitler, b. Alsop	0	HAVERDARD III
H. F. Hemphill, b. Alsop	0	HAVERFORD III.
J. Thompson, did not bat		M. Brooke, c. Coles, b. Roberts
W. McCabe,		L. Brown, b. Potter
Wides	2	G. Beyerle, c. Potter, b. Roberts
		W. Alsop, b. Stokes 20
Total	46	J. Babbitt, b. Roberts
Bowling Analysis.		W. Hastings, c. Stokes, b. Roberts
в. к. м.	w.	T. Chalfant, b. Bennett
Alsop 42 15 0	5	J. Watkins, c. Coles, b. Stokes
Brooke	0	F. Thacher, run out
Beyerle	I	P. Haines, not out
Coca 18 10 1	2	W. J. Rhoades, b. Stokes o
		Byes, 1; wides, 2
		Total
Moorestown II, vs. Haverford III.		
		Bowling Analysis.
On May 19, the Haverford 3d e		B. R. M. W.
defeated Moorestown 2d, at Moores	town,	W. Roberts
N. J., by a wide margin; for Have		W. Bennett 8 3 11 1
Brown, Alsop and Watkins made d		W. Stokes 6½ 2 14 2
brown, Atsop and watkins made d	ouble	J. Potter 2 0 5 I

AN OLD TALE OF HAVERFORD.

NCE upon a time in the year 2106— had passed through his Freshman year ever memorable for the completion of the new gymnasium, there lived at Haverford College a certain youth who boasted the euphonius cognomen of Percival Tims. This certain young man

with all the success that should attend such a passage, and was but starting as a Sophomore when the sad incident which we are about to relate occurred.

Colonel Bacon, a wealthy banker of

Boston, was in the habit of spending his summers at Old Orchard Beach. He was always accompanied by his daughter, and, as a chaperon, a maiden aunt not unfrequently joined the party.

It so happened that this particular summer found also Percival at Old Orchard, and it was not many days after his arrival that he became acquainted with Miss Beacon. This young lady's society afforded him more than ordinary pleasure; in fact, a short time after their meeting, Percival found it decidedly inconvenient and annoying to be obliged to absent himself in order to get necessary food and sleep. The aunt was always readily disposed of, so no opposition presented itself in that way.

In this happy fashion day after day passed by, until at length September rolled in and preparations for the return to college were necessary. Then deep thought and anxiety took possession of Percival. The idea of his being separated from the fairest of the fair, with whom he had spent so many, many days, was quite too much for the Sophomore. But the fates were with him, and Cupid, realizing his heartlessness, atoned by placing this young lady at that well-known institution of learning known as Bryn Mawr College. Words are indeed inadequate to express the delight of Percival and Miss Beacon when the above mat-

ter had been arranged, and greater was the delight a week later when each was settled in his or her college. Now began the meetings after recitations, and they were many.

At length a quarrel arose (simply another evidence of love), and this was, with the assistance of foreign persons, settled in a sorrowful manner.

Percival's daily peregrinations to the neighborhood of Bryn Mawr College did not go unnoticed by his classmates, indeed, they carried the matter so far that letters were stolen. Finally, thinking a joke would not be amiss, it was arranged that a certain Friday should be the day of execution. When the Friday came, a letter arrived at Haverford for Mr. Percival Tims. Percival at that hour was a sad specimen, but after a perusal of the epistle his sorrow was greater; indeed, but a few days elapsed before his total inability to leave the room. Mental trouble followed, which by close association one with another, few Sophomores escaped. This readily explains the horrible mental condition in which we find the Sophomore Class of that memorable winter to have been in.

The above tale in former years was much quoted as an example of the lasting sorrow which a seemingly innocent joke may cause.

MACAFEE, '97.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

THE portion of the cricket season which has passed at the time we go to press, has served to show that there is a necessity of a radical change in our methods of training. We shall be much mistaken if the season, as a whole, does not point in the same direction.

Last year's team comprised a number of batsmen of good natural ability, and a bowling department of more than average strength. This year our batsmen are failing us, our bowling is erratic, and our fielding is faulty: yet the defects of the two teams are in the main identical. In the field the eleven has no team-work, and its fielding is generally very loose. Our batsmen are irresolute and wanting in power, lamentably poor at judging a run, and even when

set, lacking in that freedom and confidence which ought by this time to have been acquired. When we add to these,—for it too, is a defect, and can to a great extent be removed—the high state of nervousness in which our batsmen walk to the wicket, we have mentioned the chief faults evident to all who have followed the Haverford cricket teams of recent years.

Now it is obvious that there is one, and only one way, in which, in these respects, a team can be improved; and that is in the regular playing of scrub games.

In theory, the new men leave the shed after their winter's training, with a practical knowledge of the elements of the batsman's art. The first team, in theory, leaves the shed with some of their old faults eradicated, fully on their guard against those which remain, and able at the very least to stop a good length ball. If this is so, the work of the nets outside should continue only long enough to accustom the men to play upon the grass; then scrub games should be played as a regular thing, every day, under the supervision of the coach. Careful records should be kept of the work of each man in these games, and the members of the different teams chosen, in the main, in accordance with these records. The nets should be kept up meanwhile for individual coaching.

When this appears in print the season will be over, and we shall know whether it can, in any sense of the term, be called a successful one. However that may be, the season has brought with it something which subsequent success cannot atone for, the loss of the championship. When a Haverford eleven, composed of men who have been thoroughly trained on the lines indicated above, is defeated by a team of no greater natural ability than our own, and with none of the advantages which Haverford men possess, we can have no

excuse to offer. But it is under the impression that the loss could have been avoided that this is written.

Nereus Mendenhall, an old student of Haverford, now passed away, is the subject of a poem, a speech, and a character sketch, in the monthly of Guildford College, with which institution, when it was known as the New Garden Boarding School, he was long connected as a teacher. The speech was delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of Dr. Mendenhall's portrait. character sketch-a paper which was to have been delivered at a recent meeting of the Haverford Alumni-gives a clear idea of the broad morality which pervaded the doctor's life and made it so practical in its usefulness: and asks that "his name shall ever be cherished as one of the most honored among Haverford's honored sons."

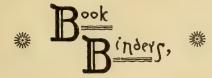
The methods of choosing men to fill the vacant places on the editorial boards of the smaller colleges are very different. pared with most of them, the method we follow seems very thorough and satisfactory. While it cannot combine all the advantages of other methods, it at least purports to place the competition upon its merits, and to pass fair judgment upon all candidates. It is said that at the best colleges the new men are elected exclusively from the two upper classes, on the basis of the amount and quality of literary work produced during the Freshman and Sophomore years. The plan, no doubt, serves to stimulate and sustain interest in the college paper to a great extent, and insures besides the election of men, capable from every point of view of discharging the duties they undertake.

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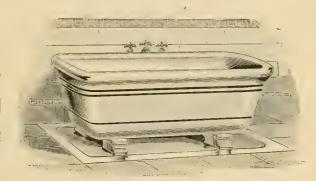
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HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

VOLUME XVI. NO. 3.

JULY, 1894.

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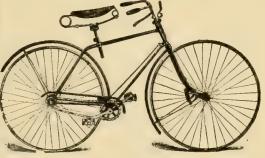
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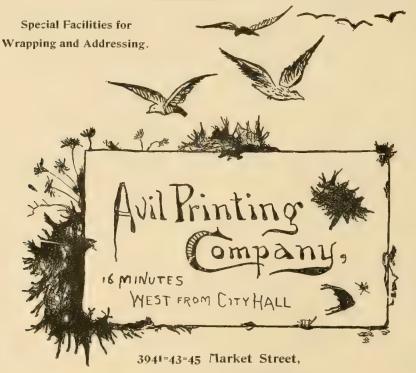
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The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVI.

HAVERFORD, PA., JULY, 1894.

No. 3.

The Haverfordian.

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D. H. Adams, '96, Business Manager.
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WILLIAM H. MACAFEE, '97.

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

IRCUMSTANCES, both natural and otherwise, combined last month to give the Class of '94 a successful and appropriate send off. The weather was, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of the week. Contrary to all precedents, it was neither unbearably hot on Commencement Day, nor did it storm on the evening of Class Day, although the latter eccentricity may be attributed to the fact that the class, profiting by the experience of previous years, made no attempt to hold any part of the exercises in the open air. Class Day was unique in sustained interest. freedom from objectionable hits, and in execution, if the term be applicable in describing a performance apparently so impromptu. The whole affair passed off without a dull moment, and the class is to be congratulated upon the cleverness and originality displayed.

Like Class Day, Commencement was notable as a praiseworthy departure from stereotyped ideas. The event was rendered far less tedious, and perhaps no less edifying by the omission of the customary orations, while the masterly address of Dr. Mills was singularly appropriate, and in every way worthy of the occasion.

The success of the week strikingly exemplified the wisdom of grouping the more important events connected with Commencement into the few days preceding the close of college. The anxiety of examinations being over, the undergraduates are in better condition than at any other time to enter heartily into the spirit of the various exercises. While it is only proper that the last week spent by a graduating class at Haverford should be, if possible, rendered memorable as the pleasantest season of the entire college year.

In examining previous issues of the Haverfordian, we notice, with regret, the comparatively small number of communications from Alumni. We feel that a decided loss is sustained by the absence of harmony that results from this lack of correspondence. The more frequent the exchange of opinions between the Alumni and the student body the greater will be the community of interest in the

welfare of the college, and more good will necessarily fall to her share from all sources. We know full well that the HAVERFORDIAN claims to be, and is, the organ of the students of Haverford College, but all are ready to acknowledge that its real mission is to advance the interests of the college in any way that may come within its power.

Now communications from Alumni with their larger experience and longer acquaintance with the college-often, perhaps, criticising the doings of the undergraduates, sometimes crediting them for improvements or better work, when manifestly due, or suggesting lines for advance in the future, but always in a sympathetic tone—such communications will, of necessity, have a beneficial influence. They will not only serve to strengthen the bonds that exist between us already, leading each body to a better understanding of the aims and purposes of the other, but they will conduce to the growth and development, in the student body, of a lasting interest in Haverford, which will cling to many a man through life, and bear rich fruit in after years. We hope that the columns devoted to correspondence may be well supplied with good material in the future, and that any alumnus who has a thought that can be of benefit to those of us who are in college will not let it slumber in his own bosom, but will cast it out into this fallow ground where it may grow and bear much fruit.

N the last number of the HAVERFORDIAN, a communication appeared mentioning one of the chief difficulties in the way of united singing among alumni of different dates of graduation, and suggesting a collection of Haverford songs. While the communication had special reference to the conditions outside of the college, it bears equally well upon the state of affairs here at Haverford.

There is no feature of the past year's work that we can look back upon with less pride or with more regret than the further and more rapid decline of singing among the students, and that this is due to ignorance as much as to a lack of the proper spirit none of us can doubt. The HAVERFORDIAN proposes, if possible, to publish next year a number of the more prominent Haverford choruses, both past and present, and to this end the board desires to obtain as many as possible of the old songs. Some, of course, can be drawn from the "History of Haverford College" and similar sources, but for others we must rely upon the alumni.

As the writer of the communication above referred to observes, each era had its own distinctive songs, many of which, however, are entirely suitable for present use, and we believe that the revival of these in a convenient form will act as an incentive to more general and more frequent singing among the undergraduates.

MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND ALUMNI.

THE first meeting of New England
Alumni, of Haverford, was held at
Newport, R. I., on the evening of
June 9. Twenty members were present,
representing twelve classes from '60 to '93.
Among the guests were: President Sharpless, Augustine Jones, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Howard Comfort, Timothy B.

Hussey, John Dillingham and Walter Meader. Clement L. Smith, '60, Professor of Latin, Harvard University, was chosen president of the association, and it was voted to raise \$200 as a scholarship for some worthy New England young man. An elaborate dinner was served, and after it had received full justice in true Haver-

ford style, Charles E. Pratt, '70, of Boston, was chosen toastmaster. He first called on President Sharpless, who responded in an excellent speech. He said he was not an alumnus by birthright, but had become one by convincement. He felt that it was a good thing to stimulate the Haverford spirit in various sections of the country. He had faith in Haverford, for he believed in small colleges, and he thought its aim was to be a first-class small college. He noticed that whenever we get together as Haverfordians, there is a spirit that overleaps locality and sections of the country, a sense of genuine fraternity. Haverfordians have generally succeeded well, and have had a good share in doing the world's work, except in the field of politics. Our chairman was a good proof of what Haverford men can do in professors' chairs; they have been prominent in all reform work, and when you look into mercantile life, you find Haverford men in the highest rank. In the Society of Friends, Haverford men have a marked influence. Haverford of to-day is very different from the Haverford of memory. There are now eighteen men in the faculty-nine of them doctors and eight of them former graduates of the English is one of the strong features of the college work, while political science is a predominating feature. It has greatly advanced in material equipments. The income on \$40,000 is yearly spent on library books, and the grade of the work is higher than in the days of most present. The life and ideals have changed, restrictions have been removed, but there is no lowering of the moral standard. There is a strong responsive feeling on the part of the students. The year just finished has been the most happy and satisfactory in the college history, and the future is full of promise. He spoke at some length of college athletics and their influence in maintaining a better moral condition.

There is something about foot-ball that a young Friend especially needs. The dauntless courage and energy of George Fox we want to see reproduced in the men who go out from Haverford. He alluded to the beautiful surroundings, splendid sanitary condition, and high scholarship of Haverford, and expressed the hope that this new association might have a decided influence in adding scholars to the list.

Timothy B. Hussey spoke of his love for the college, and its splendid influence on New England men.

Benjamin F. Trueblood followed, mentioning the primitive type of his own early education; the log school-house and the log seat and desk. It had been his privilege to be a spectator of the great advance of education, and he had been an active worker in the schools. The western institutions were modeled largely on the Haverford idea, and the eastern ideal was predominant for years. These schools and colleges were built up largely by the young educated men who moved into the West. hence there has always been a close link between the education of the East and the West. He spoke of the advantage of the Haverford fellowships given to the graduates of the other Friends' colleges.

Howard Comfort made a brief speech, in which he spoke of the relation of the managers to the college and their efforts for its advance. "They have no ends to serve and large bills to foot."

Augustine Jones was called upon as a maker of college men. He spoke of the broad culture, the pure, lofty ideals sure to be found at Haverford. He had never seen more splendid types of scholarship than the two Chases.

He believed with Pliny Chase, that Quakerism contains the principles which are predominant in all the religions of the world. He had always felt a profound interest in the higher institutions of our Society. We ought, however, as much as possible to concentrate our forces.

Walter S. Meader spoke as a representative of Brown, and though thoroughly loyal to his own *alma mater*, he highly appreciated the advantages of the Haverford student.

Henry Baily, '78, spoke for the legal profession, of which he is a worthy representative.

Rufus M. Jones made a short speech on Haverford and Friends' literature, and George A. Barton, the last speaker, set forth the object of the New England Association.

Encouraging letters were received from Richard M. Jones, Charles S. Crosman, Charles M. Baily, Reuben Coulter, T. Wister Brown, James E. Rhoads and Joseph D. Cartland.

NINETY'S REUNION.

THE fourth annual reunion and dinner of the Class of '90 took place at the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford on Saturday evening, June 9.

A short business meeting was held at 6.30 and about 7 o'clock the class sat down to the banquet about a round table. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with bunting and laurel and on the table were displayed the college and class colors. A card indicative of each member's occupation or suggestive of some college characteristic was at each cover.

Twelve men were present, several being kept away on account of distance and business engagements. The old songs were sung again, the old jokes were revived and informal toasts were responded to by several of the men. From the general good humor which prevailed, it was plainly evident that the interest in the class and its loyalty to the college have rather strengthened than diminished in the four years that have passed.

Those present were: J. Stuart Auchincloss, William G. Audenried, Jr., Henry R. Bringhurst, Jr., George T. Butler, Percy S. Darlington, Robert E. Fox, Dr. Henry L. Gilbert, William M. Guilford, Jr., Dilworth P. Hibberd, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Jr., William Percy Simpson, Jonathan M. Steere,

RESTORATION COMEDY.

Puritan influence in England came the reaction only to be expected after such a period—the greatest frivolity and worldliness in the court, the loosest morality everywhere, and the stage the reflection of the very worst features of this new state of society.

For this low condition of morals the Puritan government, or rather "the effect of the prevalence of Puritanism under the Commonwealth," is to blame. Not satisfied with enforcing decency, as Macaulay says, it tried to enforce sanctity; and in thus attempting to do more than was its right, in overstepping its function, the Puritan government, as any other government making the same mistake, failed. Hypocrisy affected to meet the severe requirements of the ruling power, only waited till the strict hand was removed to become license, and with the return of Charles the

II. from the courts of France came the return of every evil of society that existed before the Revolution, only intensified and joined to other and greater evils. Dramatic activity, scarcely a sign of which was to be seen in Puritan England, revived immediately on the return of the gay court. theatres reopened (it was at this time that women first appeared on the stage), and the drama, only to thrive with the support of court favor, conformed to the existing conditions of society, and became indecent, immoral and profligate to the lowest degree-reflecting the manners and suiting the tastes of the court on which it depended.

The stage supported the crown in every thing, and as tragedy devoted itself to dialectics against limited monarchy, or exaltation of divine right, so comedy was either directed against the memories of republican government, or against the adversaries of the crown. From an artistic and literary point of view, comedy derived great benefit from this direct contact with the upper classes. Certainly in ease of manner and freedom of movement, the Restoration comedy is ahead of the Elizabethan or Georgian. It is in this respect, for its art and its literary style, and its true picture of the times, that it is valuable to be studied, for it is only by studying the light literature of an age that one can come in touch with that age.

In wit and brilliancy we can find nothing to surpass this Restoration comedy; as a true picture of the times it is invaluable; but with all this in its favor, there is one fault, and one which we cannot attempt to excuse or hide—the moral tone. Macaulay says, "This part of our literature is a disgrace to our language and our national character. It is clever, indeed, and very entertaining; but it is, in the most emphatic sense of the words, 'earthly, sensual, devilish.'"

Dryden tries to excuse himself and his contemporaries by pleading the example of the older dramatists, but it is not in coarseness of expression that the fault lies.

The old dramatists never made a systematic attempt to make vice accompany pleasant things, and virtue ridiculous, as the Restoration dramatists did. Even Charles Lamb (in his essay, "On the Artificial Comedy of the Last Century,") attempts to defend them, saying that in the world of unconventionalities, the stage, there are no laws to break, no morals to offend. One can go to the theatre and enjoy such plays as Wycherley's. One sees a picture of profligacy and indecency to be sure, but knowing that nothing he sees is real, no laws are infringed and he is none the worse. What he sees is entirely other than the world he lives in. We have only to refer to Macaulay (in his "Essay on the Comic Dramatists of the Restoration," from which I quoted above), to be shown the inefficiency of this excuse. He says that when the plot is of an unconventional nature, when entirely different and distinct from our every-day life, it may be full of sins and faults committed against the laws existing in the state of society described, and we shall therefore never forget its unreality, and shall therefore be unharmed. It is when, as in the comedies of the Restoration, the characters are characters of the day and the vices are vices of the day, vices of the lowest order, but attached to character such as all the youth in the audience would like to imitate, and cannot regard as impossible or unreal, there is real harm. There Lamb's defence is inadequate. "His argument, though ingenious, is altogether sophistical." There is no excuse to be made, the sin can only be acknowledged.

This is the drama the king and his court demanded; the life depicted in this comedy, the sort of thing the king and court laughed at, and liked. In all these plays we find the same story—young wives, with foolish old husbands, whom young lovers outwit, young lovers who are heroes, with dashing manners and brave, who commit every vice that offends morality, with a marriage law but to be laughed at, virtue held in ridicule, and vice triumphant.

There are, of course, several influences, whose work is to be noticed in this drama. Spanish plots, with their intricacies and their intrigues, were exactly suited to Charles' taste, and we notice their influence in numerous places, especially from the plays of Augustin Moreto (ob. 1669). It is to the French, however, that this period owes most. To the romances of the Scudérys and Calprenède, from which early Restoration drama borrowed outward form, but only that—the romances were too moral for the taste then at work. Molière was used and followed most. He borrowed from the Spaniards and Italians, so that what reached England was really at second hand.

England could borrow plots and characters, but could not be said to enter into the spirit of the drama of contemporary France. To Molière England owed many types of character, which she might otherwise have been without. As it was, in borrowing them a more realistic coloring was given them, together with a much coarser wit which was substituted for Molière's gaiety. Of morality, only the loosest moods suited England's purpose. Something, too, is owed to old English drama. Shakespeare, Chapman, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Webster, all were used, but nothing that was borrowed was improved. Dr. Johnson said:

"The wits of Charles found easier ways to fame,
Nor wished for Jonson's art, or Shakespeare's flame,
Themselves they studied, as they felt they writ:
Intrigue was plot, obscenity was wit.
Vice always found a sympathetic friend;
They pleased their age, and did not aim to mend."

But now to come to some of the dramatists themselves. It is of course impossible to give anything like a complete treatment of the host of comedy writers of this period. Even from the twenty or more who are really to be considered as worthy of mention—owing to some of the good work they did or some distinctive feature they contributed to the work of the age—the most I can do is to select two or three as representative writers and briefly speak of their work.

First of all, passing by such men as Cowley, D'Avenant, Wilson and the Earl of Orrery, we come to Dryden (1631-1700)—who certainly demanded the attention of anyone studying the comedy of the Restoration. In confining our attention strictly to comedy we shall not be able to study Dryden on the side that best deserves to be studied—as a satirist and poet, an essayist and a writer of tragedies-and yet comedy owes him no small debt. The central figure in the period, he declared that he was not so well fitted for comedy as for other forms of literature. He says: "I want that gaiety of humor which is required for it," and he acknowledged that his contemporaries had outdone him in it. But this was not so, for though he took most of his plots from the Spanish, he had the power to construct one if he had attempted it. He surpassed his contemporaries in flexibility, he is the greatest master of style in our language, and he has not been surpassed in comic prose dialogue. He succeeded in the conception of comic characters and in dramatic presentation to a high degree, as we see in all his comedies from the excellent high comedy of the "Secret Love" to the equally excellent low comedy of the "Spanish Friar." He was without peer till Wycherley and Congreve. "The faults and vices in Dryden's work show us what to shun, and there are few merits and marks of excellence which are

wanting in him." As to immorality: he seems to have been not naturally inclined toward the style of comedy which he wrote. He conformed to the tastes about him, but seemed to write in a way he did not himself like or approve of. In an apology he tries to shift the responsibility of the sins of himself and his contemporaries from the stage to the court; but he confesses his guilt, and indeed at the time of Jeremy Collier's attack on the immorality of the stage, Dryden, to whom the country looked for a reply, was unable to make it, but acknowledged the sin of which he was accused. In 1663 appeared his first comedy, "The Wild Gallant," then in 1667, the tragic comedy, "The Secret Love," written in rhyme, blank verse and prose. This was excellent. Next came (I omit the tragedies, of course) "Sir Martin Marall" (1668), an adaptation of a translation of "L'Etourdi," followed in 1672 by "Assignation," and "Marriage á la mode" (1673), of which the latter was the better. The best of all, "one of the happiest of his dramatic efforts," was the "Spanish Friar" (1681). There are two plots in this, very skillfully tracked together. The Friar has little or nothing to do with the main action, but he is bright and humorous. "Amphitrion," (1690), was borrowed from Plautus through Molière; it was immoral and gross, but bore the strong mark of genius. "Love Triumphant" (1694), was flat.

Dryden and "heroic" drama in general was satirized by the Duke of Buckingham in 1671 in the "Rchearsal," a burlesque in which Dryden was meant by the character "Bayes;" this referred chiefly to tragedy, and therefore deserves little consideration from us, but the burlesque was popular for a long time. Having shown thus briefly Dryden's contribution to the comedy of the early part of this period,—I must again pass over a number of men who in chronological order follow him. We cannot dwell on

Sir Robt. Howard, and John Cronne, nor on Etheridge, Sedley, Lacy, Mrs. Behn and Shadwell, but come to two men who stand out very prominently now—from among the writers of the day, as they did at the time they lived—Wycherley (1640–1715) and Congreve (1672–1728). These two men, their lives and their works, are well known, especially from the writings of Macaulay and Thackeray, but I must pause over them as they form such an important part of the period of comedy under consideration.

Sent to school in France, Wycherley returned at the Restoration with French tastes and royalist principles. He went to Oxford, and then entered the Temple, and was introduced into the highest circles of court society. He began to write early, at first bad poems and then comedies. He was brought to the notice of the notorious Duchess of Cleveland who made love to him and brought him to court, where he received royal favor. His life was profligate as his plays. He married a rich but jealous wife, was poor in his old age, and attempted to publish a book of poems with the help of Pope. But living to be an old man, he continued his disgraceful life till the very last. His plays are marked by careful wit and facile genius; his merit lies in the vigor with which his characters are drawn, and the clearness with which they stand out, in the naturalness of his plots, and the choice of language. They are satiric and sarcastic, They uncloak the vices of the age, but in doing so their own moral tone is affected, for they are distinctly coarse, gross and immoral. He had not much originality, for he borrowed from all sides (and he made filthy all that he borrowed). Even Leigh Hunt calls him "a ferocious sensualist," while Taine, in speaking of the details of indecency to which he goes, says: "Wycherley makes it his business to revolt the senses, the nose, the eyes,

everything suffers in his plays—the audience must have the stomach of a sailor."

Of his comedies the first is "Love in a Wood" (1762), in the style of Etheridge, but with the satire more incisive. Then the "Gentleman Dancing Master," after "L'Ecole des Femmes." In 1672 appeared the "Country Wife," which achieved a great success. Next came the "Plain Dealer" (1674). Here his cynicism reached its height. Copied from the "Misanthrope," it is very different from the honorable character of Molière's conception. He wrote no more comedies after this, and soon fell from popularity.

There are many points in common between Wycherley and William Congreve. Wycherley, however, has been called a worse Congreve, and indeed in every point did the latter surpass him. Of good birth, and well educated, Congreve, as Wycherley, entered the Temple after finishing college. His two aims were to be a man of letters and a man of fashion. At first the former predominated, but finally the latter and to such an extent that he was ashamed of having written, even such comedies as his, thinking it ungentlemanly. He received many positions, and all his contemporaries acknowledged his fame. Dryden says of him:

"Heaven that once was prodigal before

To Shakespeare gave as much, she could not give
him more."

His greatest quality is wit, but he drew characters well, while he is almost equally noted for the graceful ease of his dialogue, as for his wittiness. Sheridan is his only successor. Dryden and Vanbrugh of his time were the only ones who approached him. He is immoral but not so bad as Wycherley. He was frivolous, but without the brutality of Wycherley. His first play, "The Old Bachelor," appeared in 1693. It was light and the plot poor, but the dialogue was witty and it was a success. Then came

the "Double Dealer" which, though not at first so well received, is said to be one of the best comedies of our dramatic literature. Original, with characters well distinguished, though they are few, while though some episodes were hardly moral, the main issue is virtuous, it certainly possesses merit. Then came "Love for Love" (1695), which met with a great success.

He was now, not yet thirty years old, at the height of his success, recognized as the first tragic as well as the first comic dramatist. It was before he published his next play that the attack of Jeremy Collier appeared, of which I shall speak below. "The Way of the World," his last comedy, appeared in 1700, and met with failure. Congreve now gave up the writing of plays and devoted himself to society. He published some poems, he was respected and honored by all the new writers coming into prominence toward the last of his life, and was regarded as classic. Above rivalry, since he had himself ceased to write, he applauded the young writers who surrounded him. Pope dedicated his English Iliad to him. He was intimate with the famous actress Mrs. Brangirdle, who presumably loved him, but he was taken up by the Duchess of Marlborough, whereupon he "jilted the beautiful Mrs. Brangirdle." And Thackeray goes on to say, "He saved some money by his Pipe office and his Custom House office, and his Hackney Coach office, and nobly left it, not to Brangirdle, who wanted it, but to the Duchess of Marlborough, who did not."

Congreve and Wycherley seem to be thoroughly representative of the age—to have been a part of it; and while we may regard Dryden as the central figure in comedy, immoral, witty and following the manners of the day, these two men seem to come to the front, in lives and writings.

To Jeremy Collier, probably more than to any one else, is the reform of the English

stage due. (Though I must not omit to mention Sir Richard Blackmore, who in his preface to "Prince Luther," attacks the immorality of the age, names the writers of the day as the chief sinners, and tries to call the muses back to good morals.) Collier, though a zealot from his natural powers, excellent education and knowledge of literature, from his political views and church views, was particularly well suited to carry on a forcible attack against the drama. A master of satire he spared none, but his paper "A Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage," had some faults, especially when he attacks petty sins, which, in comparison with the monstrosities beside them, were not sins at all.

This book threw the whole literary world into commotion. The nation was on the side of Collier. People looked to Dryden to reply, but Dryden, who had been made the object of most marked attack, had nothing to say. His conscience smote him and he acknowledged his fault. Congreve did reply, however-he the most evident sinner-and, no master of argument, he made a poor showing. He was conquered completely, his reply, "Amendments Mr. Collier's False and Imperfect Citations, etc.," only adding to Collier's victory and the force of his attack. To this reply Collier promptly answered, and one point of repartee I quote, both to show Collier's humor and in that it refers to that affectation and shame of his writing powers in Congreve, that I spoke of. Congreve, speaking of the "Old Bachelor," says, "I wrote it to amuse myself in a slow recovery from a fit of sickness." "What his disease was," replied Collier, "I am not to inquire, but it must be a very ill one to be worse than the remedy." Other dramatists beside Congreve made answers to Collier's attack, but Collier remained triumphant and the immoral style of comedy began its decline.

I should like now to pause a little over Vanbrugh, over Farquhar and over Colley Cibber, who claimed to write moral comedy, but I must bring this very unsatisfactory treatment to a close, and will only stop to speak of Sir Richard Steele (1671–1729), who is a very fitting man to remember after the many immoral and loose writers who come before us as we review the Restoration period.

At last we come to a dramatist whose purpose was distinctly moral. With Addison, Steele worked to bring about correction of the manners and morals of the age, and it is to these two men that the disappearance of the immorality so long in power is largely due—the immorality which in the end might have destroyed the vital parts of English society. The change, for which Collier strove, was brought about principally by these men.

Steele, in a dedication of his plays to the Duchess of Hamilton declares that "In writing plays, not to displease such whose minds are filled with the worthiest ideas of what is laudable in real life, is much more than to escape the censure of such as are more inclined to observe the conduct of the characters, as they are part of a dramatic entertainment." In contrast to the tendency of the age "to draw occasion for mirth from those images which the religion of our country tells us we ought to tremble at with horror," he devotes his talents to the service of virtue. His humor is gay and bright at times, but when he felt it weakened, he called in a new aid. He is the real founder of the sentimental comedy, in which an effect is sought not by ridiculing vice and folly, but by seeking to move compassion.

The rise of sentimental comedy marks the decline of the drama. His first comedy in which there is the best instance of this new element is the "Dying Lover" (1703) (which followed the "Grief à la

mode" (1702). Then come the "Tender Husband" (1705), and the last, "The Conscious Lovers" (1722).

The English comedy of this age is certainly, from a literary point of view, better than English tragedy, but in English comedy there is an absence of moral purpose, and this was the cause of its failure. Taine says, "There was the vigorous satire of Wycherley, the sparkling dialogue and fine raillery of Congreve, the frank nature and animation of Vanbrugh, the manifold inventions of Farquhar, in brief all the resources which might nourish the comic element, and add a genuine theatre to the best constructions of human intelligence. Nothing came to a head, all was abortive. The age has left nothing but the memory of corruption; their comedy remains a repertory of viciousness; society had only a soiled elegance, literature a frigid art." The immorality was not unreal but represented men as they were. The stage was in harmony with its patrons; "it imitates the public riot," as Ben Jonson says of literature in general.

Steele's efforts at reform were followed by others.

The direct successors of Restoration comedy we see in Goldsmith and Sheridan—Goldsmith, Farquhar's successor, Sheridan, the successor of Congreve and Vanbrugh. The age of the Restoration borrowed and adapted types of character. The modern stage fop is all that seems to have originated there. It is to the effects of this comic drama that the prose of Addison and Steele, and of the great novelists who followed them, "owed its facility, variety and power of expressing with spontaneous readiness the practiced play of wit and subtler and broader touches of humor." (Ward.)

The drama of this period was not a national growth but only suited to the fashions of the times. As such it could not live. Neglecting national genius and moral laws, and adapting itself to suit the license of public taste in that day alone, the popularity and high position of this comedy could only last as long as the condition of society it was made to suit. Beginning by attracting, it has ended by repelling; and for the very features introduced to insure success, it has been assigned to oblivion.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

THE regular business meeting of the Alumni was held in Founders' Hall on Wednesday, June 13, at 4.30 p. m. The president, Frank Carey, being unavoidably detained by law business, and the vice-presidents being absent, Charles Roberts, '66, was called to the chair.

George T. Butler, '90, was the only name recommended for membership, and was elected unanimously.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read. It was found that the levy made for the mid-winter dinner did not cover expenses, and the balance was ordered paid by the association.

Mention was made of the deaths of the following alumni: Dr. James J. Levick, '42; Nereus Mendenhall, '39; Edmund A. Crenshaw, '45; Franklin Whitall, '93; and John Farnum Brown, '93.

The Gymnasium Committee read their report, which was accepted. The small amount due them was paid and the committee discharged.

Dr. William D. Lewis, '88', made remarks in regard to the class subscriptions for a

cricket trainer. The Class of '94 voted recently at their class dinner to give \$100. The Classes of '93, '92, '91, '90, '89 and '88 will also give to this cause, and the surplus above \$500 will go to the support of the economics and civics courses. The following officers were elected: John C. Winston, '81, president; Edward Bettle, Jr., '61, Henry Cope, '69, Frank H. Taylor, '76, vice-presidents; William P. Shipley, '81, treasurer; S. B. Crenshaw, '67, secretary; William D. Lewis, '88, orator; I. T. Johnson, '81, alternate; Francis Stokes, '94, Howard Comfort, '70, Wm. D. Lewis, '88, Henry T. Coates, '62, Charles Roberts, '64, Edward P. Allison, '74. Francis B. Gummere, '72, executive committee.

In the evening Bond Valentine Thomas, '83, delivered an address on the subject "Webster and Calhoun."

After a few introductory remarks the speaker said that the struggle between Webster and Calhoun was a battle of giants. No two men were better matched; what Calhoun lacked in eloquence, Webster furnished, and his own quickness in law and argument, was more than counterbalanced by Calhoun's ready mind and systematized knowledge.

Mr. Thomas then gave a short biography of both, showing the parallelism of their lives. Both entered Congress about the same time, and from the first opposed each other. Mr. Calhoun was then a national statesman, and advocated the protective principle; but as soon as he saw his own

section harmed he became sectional in his opinions. Calhoun after 1830 could not think of the South otherwise than as a place of slavery. This was the fatal mistake of his life. He took both an offensive and defensive side.

In 1830, when the tariff of 1828 was still in force, Calhoun was Vice-President and Webster was Senator. Webster's previous life had been a preparation for this time. In the weeks and months following, the strife became more intense. Calhoun was master of logical reasoning, Webster was the national poet. Webster was cut to the quick by Calhoun's logic, though he was in the right and Calhoun advocated the wrong. Calhoun said in 1836 that slavery had grown up politically, socially and morally for two centuries, and that its annihilation meant danger for the Union. But he spoke to deaf ears. If he had for a moment seen a little further he might have averted the Civil War. He said at the time of his death, "The South, the poor South; God knows what will become of her." Webster died two years later. It has been contended that he made the one mistake of his life in not joining the Free Soil Party. He tried to turn aside the North, and believed that slavery would die a natural death. He spoke for the preservation of the Union. Abraham Lincoln said, "Save the Union, do not save or destroy slavery."

Daniel Webster thus was a defender, while Abraham Lincoln was a preserver of the Union.

CLASS DAY.

N the evening of June 14, the Class of '94 entertained as many of its friends as could gain admittance to Alumni Hall with a highly original and successful departure from the usual run of

class day exercises. A vivid and interesting picture of various scenes during the college life of the class was presented, and almost every member was mildly touched up during the course of the evening. A

large part of the programme was of a musical nature, and the numerous songs were appropriate and cleverly written.

Before the curtain was drawn, Mr. Taber, the class president, attempted to address a few words of welcome to the audience, but the uproar of the rest of the class made his task difficult. The curtain opened upon the first day at college, and the scene gradually drifted on through Freshman year, giving the spectators glimpses of various amusing incidents which happened during that eventful period. The first part terminated in a class meeting at which very little business was done, but a great deal of satisfactory noise created.

The second part, if less uproarious, was no less interesting. As the programme stated, the act was intended to portray "the unalloyed pleasure of Senior year," and the effect was exceedingly natural and graphic.

As the curtain was drawn two members of the class were seen, apparently hard at work, but they soon fell into a reminiscent mood and proceeded to relate various anecdotes to one another, in which they were assisted by classmates, who occasionally strolled in. Mr. Comfort gave

several excellent take-offs and a number of capital songs were introduced. Characteristic stories were told and brief pictures presented of divers little incidents of college life, which were highly appreciated, especially by the student body. The scene culminated in the unanimous election of Mr. Taber as Spoon Man. Another speech was attempted, but as before, was drowned out, this time by the spoon song, written by Mr. William H. Haines, '71, and sung to the air of the "Son of a Gambolier." The exercises were closed by the singing of "Ninety-four's Farewell."

Instead of the usual double-sheet programme, a neatly printed pamphlet was distributed, containing the songs written by Mr. Chase for the occasion, the argument of the play, and a list of the graduating and *quondam* members of the class. The success of the affair was due in great measure to the lifelike and apparently informal manner in which the exercises were carried out, no part of the performance being either forced or exaggerated. The men who originated and executed the clever idea deserve great credit, and future classes will find it no easy task to surpass their work.

COMMENCEMENT.

THE Commencement exercises of the Class of '94 were held on the morning of June 15, and as at all important events the limited capacity of Alumni Hall was tested to the utmost. T. Wistar Brown, the president of the corporation, opened the exercises by reading a portion of Scripture. Dr. Mills then offered prayer, and President Sharpless followed with a short address in which he congratulated the Senior Class upon the healthy tone of the college during the year. Continuing,

he dwelt upon the excellent order of the past season, due in part, at least, to increased liberties and privileges granted to students, and mentioned the improvements in the civics courses, impressing the importance of the field and the necessity of an endowment. He spoke of the increased interest among the alumni as especially exemplified by the formation of local associations, and recommended more organizations of that nature in the future. He reviewed the improved financial condition

of Haverford, and concluded by reporting very satisfactory progress in the making of a *good* small college.

The announcement of prizes and honors followed, President Sharpless explaining the conditions governing the conferring of honors and of higher degrees.

After the presentation of the degrees, the president delivered a short valedictory address to the Senior Class, and then introduced the speaker of the day, Dr. Joseph J. Mills, President of Earlham College.

Dr. Mills' speech was of such a nature as to defy reporting, and a mere synopsis can give no adequate impression of its force. After a few opening remarks he referred to the enthusiasm of Class Day on the previous evening, and of the envy which older ones might experience upon witnessing it; this enthusiasm was pardonable and creditable, for the college spirit is essentially heroic; life, as it should be, is a search for power; and a college life especially so. It was not the divine purpose that any one should fail, and the stirring enthusiasm of '94 should be answered by success. Power comes from conquest itself. and the belief of the primitive Sandwich Islander that the strength of the conquered enters the conqueror's right arm was not altogether wrong. Struggles and conflicts will come to the graduating class, but in each victory they will find sustenance and strength for the future.

Nevertheless, although a man should have self confidence, he should base his

reliance upon heavenly forces. Power comes from consecration, and the country calls for strong, upright men,—men who know why they believe, and who have the courage of their convictions. The Kingdom of Christ is dependent upon two things: the isolation, personality and earnestness of the individual is only half the gospel; a man must lay down his life for the brethren. The doctrine of the individual sacrifice for the common good is needed in America to-day. The two conditions do not conflict.

In conclusion, Dr. Mills stated that the lesson of the occasion was to bow before a higher power. Our life must bow before the spiritual life. Our services must be rendered in a worthy cause, and must be an acceptable sacrifice. Obedience to the law of sacrifice is necessary, and success is measured by conformity and faith in the orders from above. In a man hoping for lasting success in life, independence toward God is folly. We should carry with us this confidence: he who leans on high forces is omnipotent, and he who has God on his side cannot fail.

Honors were conferred as follows: General Honors.—Oscar Marshall Chase, Henry Shoemaker Conard, Parker Shortridge Williams. Highest Honors in Modern Languages.—Parker Shortridge Williams. Honors in Greek and Latin.—John Allen DeCou. Honors in Modern Languages.—William Wistar Comfort, Frank Clayton Rex. Honors in Engineering.—Oscar Marshall Chase.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Life and Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERHORDIAN.]

'83, Bond Valentine Thomas addressed the alumni and friends of the college on the evening of June 13, Alumni Day, on the subject, "Webster and Calhoun."

'84, George Vaux, Jr., and '93, William S. Vaux, Jr., have gone to the Pacific Coast.

'85, Marriot C. Morris paid a short visit to college since our last number went to press.

'85, The Friends' Review and the Christian Worker have been consolidated under the name of the American Friend, with Rufus M. Jones as editor and publisher.

'90, Edwin J. Haley, A. M., has contributed an illustrated article on "State College" to the June number of *Cassier's Magazine*.

'90, Dilworth P. Hibberd is spending a portion of the summer in Colorado. He recently visited the college.

'90, Charles T. Cottrell has graduated from the Harvard Law School, and will practice in Boston.

Ex-'90, George T. Butler has received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania, and is practicing law in Media, Pa. '91, David L. Mekeel is with the Johnson Iron Co. in Johnstown, Pa.

'91, Henry A. Todd was married on the thirteenth of July to Miss Helen Hart, of Doylestown, Pa.

'92, The engagement is announced of Joseph R. Wood to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, of Haverford.

Ex-'92, The engagement is announced of F. Maxfield Parrish to Miss Lillian Austin, of Philadelphia.

'93, Arthur V. Morton is with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, at 517 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

'94, F. P. Ristine has entered the Real Estate Trust Company, 1340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

William H. Carroll, A. M., '91, has graduated from the Law Department of the University of Ohio, and is practicing in Columbus, O.

COLLEGE NOTES.

After collection, June 6, the Class of '96, Mr. Brinton officiating, presented the *Spoon* to '97. Mr. Watkins replied to Mr. Brinton's remarks, and, referring to the success that had attended their first year in college, thanked the Class of '96 for their share in the credit for the same, and expressed the hope that the friendly relations of the past might continue to exist.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association, held June 7, an election for officers resulted as follows: President, John A. Lester, '96; vice-president, Francis B. Jacobs, '97; secretary, James C. T. Watkins, '97; treasurer, M. Warren Way, '96; ground committee, L. Hollingsworth Wood, '96, J. Henry Scattergood, '96, T. Harvey Haines, '96, Alfred M. Collins, '97.

Oscar M. Chase, '94, occupies the newly instituted office of assistant to Professor L. T. Edwards, in the Engineering Department for next year.

The following men will compose our delegation to the meeting of Y. M. C. A. representatives, to be held at Northfield, from June 30 to July 12: Dean, '95; Cookman, '95; Evans, '95; Bettle, '95; Scattergood, '96; Lester, '96; Maier, '96; Field, '97; Watkins, '97; Hume, '97; Scattergood, '98; Wistar, '98.

A. R. Spaid, P. G., has been appointed Principal of the Henry Clay School, near Wilmington, Del.

Professor Edwards has rented a house on Maple avenue for next year. Woodside is to be vacated as a hall of residence, and is held for rent.

The second of the Class Championship games in cricket, was played by '94 and '95 on June 11. '95 won by a score of 99 to 32. '94 won the toss and went to bat. Stokes and Ristine faced the bowling of Lippincott and A. P. Morris. Stokes was run out for 2. S. W. Morris with 8, made the highest score for '94. Ristine and Collins followed with 5 each. The bowling for '95 was at good length throughout. Batting for '95 was as follows: A. C. Thomas, 30; Lippincott, 19, retired; A. P. Morris, 16; E. B. Hay, 16; Brown, 6, not out.

'96 won the deciding game of cricket for the Class Championship on June 12, by seven wickets. The Juniors won the toss and went to bat. Alsop and Lester opened the bowling. Adams was soon substituted for Alsop. A. P. Morris, with 23, did the most effective work for '95. Lippincott was run out for 14; H. E. Thomas made 8, and A. C. Thomas, 7. The side was out for a total of 67. L. H. Wood's wicket was taken for 7 by A. P. Morris. Adams and Lester then made a long stand, and, when Adam's wicket fell for 10, the total stood at 33. Alsop was soon disposed of by Lippincott. Scattergood then went in and played a good defensive game. Lester gave an excellent chance, but was let off by H. E. Thomas. He kept up his strong hitting when opportunity offered, and finally, when the total stood at 61, he knocked a boundary which tied the score. The side retired with a total of 84, Lester having 57 runs to his credit.

After Commencement, on the 15th, Stokes, '94, President of the Cricket Association, announced the prizes for the season's work. Lester, '96, won the Cope prize bat, for the best batting average on the first eleven. His average was 62 1-5, this being the best

for which the bat had ever been awarded with the exception of his average of 100 1/2 last season. The Class of '85 prize bat for the best average in the second eleven was awarded to Wood, '96, with an average of eleven. The improvement bat, awarded to the Freshman making the most improvement during the season, was given to Howson, '97. The Shakespeare bat given by Professor J. Rendel Harris, to the Freshman making the highest score in the Sophomore-Freshman game, for the class championship, fell to the lot of Rhoads. '97. The first eleven ball was awarded to Morris, '95, for a bowling average of 5 34-35. The second eleven ball was awarded to H. E. Thomas, '95, with an average of 6 11-18. The first eleven fielding belt was awarded to Ristine, '94, for the best fielding on the first eleven. The Class of '85 prize belt for the best fielding on the second eleven was awarded to Hilles, '95. The Class of '85 prize ball, to the class winning the inter-class championship game, was given to John A. Lester, as captain of the '96 team. On the third eleven, Coca, '96, made the highest batting average, 191/2. The bowling average of 1 7-13 made by Byerle, '94, on the third eleven was rather phenomenal. As the book had been lost in which the scores of the scrub games had been kept, no prizes for these games were awarded. It was announced that a member of the Class of '88 had offered a prize bat, to be awarded to the member of any one of the three lower classes in college making the highest single score during the summer. The work of the three elevens is shown below:

	G	ım	es	pl	ayed.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
First Eleven .					7	3	2	2
Second Eleven	٠	۰	٠	۰	4	2	2	0
Third Eleven					4	3	0	1

The small number of games played was explained by the shortening of the college year. This left but five weeks for playing,

and of the eleven games arranged for the first four were prevented by rain. The second was unfortunate in securing dates.

The prize for composition of \$50 offered by the Class of '70 for the best essay produced by a member of the Senior or Junior classes was awarded to Parker S. Williams, '94. The next in rank was William Wistar Comfort, and Frank Clayton Rex was third; all were members of the Senior Class.

The first of the prizes for systematic reading, amounting to \$60 was awarded to James L. Engle, '95. The second has not been announced.

Wilfred P. Mustard, Ph. D., has just edited a volume of selections from Horace.

CRICKET.

Alumni vs. Haverford.

THE first eleven successfully closed its season by defeating a strong team of the Alumni on the afternoon of June 13. The Alumni won the toss and went to bat. E. T. Comfort and Burr were the first pair to face the bowling of Lester and Morris. Comfort by careful playing secured seven, but Burr was quickly disposed of as were Muir and Sharp who followed. Toward the end of the inning the wickets did not fall as rapidly as at first, Morton making the best showing with a score of ten to his credit. By good bowling, however the side was retired for a total of thirty-eight.

The college team quickly passed their opponents' figures, Lippincott securing top score with a well played twenty-one. Lester at ten gave Baily a chance which the latter accepted. Green and Hilles, the last pair at the bat, made a pretty stand, quickly knocking out nineteen runs apiece by hard drives, among them several boundaries. Hilles score was especially creditable as it was his initial game with the first eleven. The showing made by the team was most satisfactory and went far to retrieve some of their previous hard luck. The score and analyses follow:

	ALU	MI	NI						
E. T. Comfort, b. Lest	er .							٠	1
C. H. Burr, Jr., b. A.									
J. W. Muir, b. A. Mor									
Joseph W. Sharp, Jr.,									
H. W. Stokes, b. A. M									
J. C. Comfort, run out				-	0				2

John Roberts, b. Lester A. V. Morton, b. A. Morris Dr. Gummere, c. Stokes, b. Lester A. L. Baily, not out J. S. Stokes, b. Lester Extras	. IO . 5 . 0
Total	. 38
Bowling Analysis.	
A. P. Morris 90 18 6 J. A. Lester 86 12 5 HAVERFORD.	w. 5 4
F. J. Stokes, b. E. T. Comfort	. то
D. H. Adams, c. J. Comfort, b. Muir	. 1
J. A. Lester, c. Baily, b. Sharp	. Io
G. Lippincott, b. Roberts	21
A. P. Morris, c. E. T. Comfort, b. Sharp	. 0
S. W. Morris, c. Baily, b. Roberts	. 9
F. P. Ristine, b. Stokes	. I 2
K. S. Green, not out	. 19
C. H. Howson, b. Muir	, 2
W. C. Webster, c. Baily, b. E. T. Comfort	
W. S. Hilles, c. and b. Sharp	
Dycs.,	
Total	113
	5
Bowling Analysis.	111
E. T. Comfort 66 29 2	W.,
J. W. Muir 102 32 1	2
J. W. Sharp . 42 23 0	3
J. Roberts 24 7 I	2
H. W. Stokes 30 13 1	ī

Moorestown I vs. Haverford II.

On June 9 the second eleven put another victory to its credit by defeating Moorestown first in a well played game on the latter's grounds. For Moorestown Yarnall and Walton made the only stands of any length, the former being dismissed for eight and the latter for eleven. H. E. Thomas was top scorer for Haverford securing sixteen runs before his stumps went down. The score follows:

MOORESTOWN FIRST.			HAVERFORD SECOND.
C. Atkinson, b Thomas		. 0	Dr. Gummere, b Smith o
A. S. Riehle, c Wood, b Mustard			Dr. Mustard, b Riehle 6
S. G. Yarnall, c Gummere, b Thomas		. 8	L. H. Wood, b Smith 6
C. Smith, c Blanchard, b Thomas		. 2	W. S. Hilles, hit wicket, b Yarnall
H. Walton, c Blanchard, b Mustard		. II	H. E. Thomas, b Smith
J. S. Stokes, b Mustard		. 0	R. Huey, Jr., b Smith
J. W. Nicholson, b Alsop		. 1	E. Blanchard, Jr., b Smith
William Perrine, c Hilles, b Alsop		, 0	W. K. Alsop, b Yarnall 5
W. H. Nicholson, b Alsop		. 0	E. B. Hay, c Thomas, b Yarnall
H. Taylor, not out		, 0	A. F. Coca, b Yarnall
George H. Pierce, b Thomas		. 2	J. H. Scattergood, not out o
Byes			Byes, 6; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2: 10
		_	_
Total		. 26	Total
Bowling Analysis.			Bowling Analysis,
B. R.	M.	W.	B, R, M, W,
Thomas 65	6	4	Smith
Mustard 48	9 3	3	Riehle
Alsop	O I	3	Yarnall42 II I 4

HALL AND CAMPUS.

PACH of those men to whom, next year, the college will have to look for her cricket teams, should take to heart the lesson which this season has taught us. It is this. That no good individual player can be turned out in the spring, if the winter is allowed to pass without honest and careful practice on his own part, and conscientious instruction on the part of the coach; and that our eleven will never field and bat as a college eleven should, until scrub games are played with some degree of regularity.

We would that every Haverford man, whom this July issue of ours may reach, should feel that the success or failure of the college paper rests in some degree with him. To discharge this responsibility, he should give the HAVERFORDIAN some of his summer leisure. The support which we receive from the student body has its origin, mainly, in the thought or experience of the summer vacation, and the winners of the prizes which we offer each year, rarely leave the whole of their work to be done during the college session. We, therefore, urge every student who is returning to college to contribute something toward the support of the HAVERFORDIAN during the coming year. The attention of the Sophomores might be called also to the vacancies which will recur on the board next winter.

The captain of the foot-ball team is to be sent to Chautauqua shortly, before the opening of the fall season, to study the game of the coming year, in the light of the new rules. This is a step in the right direction. But cannot the team itself be got together a week or so before the opening of college to practice some of the new plays which are certain to be largely After the opening of college, time will be very precious before the first game, and several of the colleges we shall meet have been working on the new plays during the spring. We feel sure that when the season opens, the need of a little practical acquaintance with the game of '04 will be found invaluable.

The improvements made in the college buildings during the summer, are always a pleasant surprise to the returning students. We can foresee in part, the delight of the old men when they find the college lighted by electricity. The improvement itself is one which will certainly be appreciated by all—its need has long been felt; but the means by which it has been carried out is perhaps still more worthy of the appreciation of the college. In making use of so many of the engineering students in wiring the building, we think the management is doing a very commendable thing. The

policy which prompts a college to seize all such opportunities to instruct her students and fit them for their particular line of work is, we think, undoubtedly the right policy to pursue. It is one, moreover, which is suited in more ways than one peculiarly to Hayerford.

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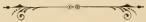
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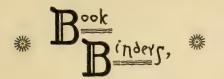
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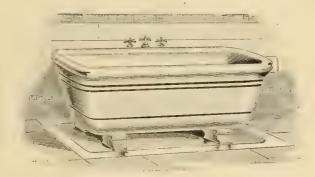
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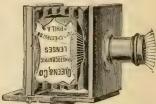
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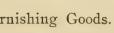
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The Haverfordian.

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The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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HE policy pursued by President Sharpless in the administration of college affairs has always favored the relaxation of all unnecessary discipline; and the discontinuance of evening collection and the partial suspension of the rules governing smoking in Barclay Hall leave little to be desired in the way of personal liberty among the students. While both measures will prove popular ones, the HAVERFORDIAN believes that the increased privileges granted will not be abused. The action of the faculty in this regard is another long stride toward self-government in Barclay Hall, and we are certain that the men will respond to the confidence thus placed in them.

The size of the incoming Freshman class is also an encouraging feature. Although the business situation is on the mend, the effects of the depression are still keenly felt, and the entrance of an unusually large class at this time, we believe, marks the beginning of a period of increased prosperity and usefulness for Haverford. The class of '98 contains good material, and with proper coaching will surely do its full share in upholding the credit of the college.

Few changes have been made in the faculty, and for the first time in a number of years its size remains the same as that of the preceding season. However, as long as a ratio of one to five exists between the respective numbers of students and instructors there can be little cause for concern on this score. Professor Edwards will, in addition to his other work, have charge of the Department of Physics; and Professor Brown being abroad this year, Professor Morley will have his classes in Applied Mathematics.

Several minor alterations and improvements have been effected about the buildings during the summer, all of which will tend towards the greater comfort and convenience of the students. And although the HAVERFORDIAN realizes that it lays itself open to the charge of triteness in prophesying an exceptionally happy and prosperous year for the college, yet a certain unwonted snap and sparkle in the atmosphere at Haverford this fall gives it the courage to make the prediction with even more than usual sincerity.

A T this time it is perhaps befitting that we should express our readiness to co-operate with the plans of the football management, and to assert our ideas of the prospects for this season.

Probably never before in the history of Haverford has there been as great an interest shown so early in the season, both on the part of the old and new men, as this year. It is encouraging to see this, but let us impress it upon all that this interest must be continued and increased, even though many sacrifices have to be made during the coming weeks, if the season is to be a successful one. We have noticed heretofore that after a defeat the enthusiasm gradually dies away. Nothing could be more discouraging to a team, for they need stimulating at all times, but more especially after losing a game. The college body must be more loyal in their support of the team if they expect it to be a victorious one.

We have fairly good material this year, and with proper training should make a well-rounded team. The question of procuring a trainer, which has been discussed before in these columns, again confronts us, and we sincerely hope that the undergraduate body, as well as the alumni, will aid in securing a suitable man. There is and has been one drawback to foot-ball at Haverford—the changing of the coach from one year to the other. A new man cannot expect to know the characteristics of each individual on the team, nor the strength of their opponents as well as a man who has for three or four years been making them subjects of special study. But now, as such promising material has reported for duty, it is necessary that it should be taken in hand and carefully coached.

We also urge all to co-operate with the management in organizing a "scrub." In previous years there has been a lack of organization on the part of that eleven, and the first has not received proper practice.

Playing on the second is a thankless job, we know, but it is a stepping-stone to the first, and not only benefits the college but the participant. It is certain that all cannot play, even upon that team, but they should be willing to act as "subs," and be ready at all times to render their services. While speaking of practice we would urge all the college to turn out to the scrub games and encourage both teams in their playing in order that it may not become so monotonous to the eleven. Then, after such an unsuccessful season as we had last year let us all combine to make this one victorious.

POR many years past it has been the custom at Haverford for the Sophomore class to rush the Freshmen. That the custom has had its good effects and has received the approval of many cannot be doubted. We take this opportunity not to condemn it, but to offer some suggestions relative to it that may tend to increase its value as a college institution.

The general purpose of the Sophomores has been to rush the Freshmen down the fields immediately in front of Barclay Hall. It is not for the HAVERFORDIAN to announce the successes or failures of the Sophomores to accomplish this end, but it does maintain that in some instances no definite victory for either class could have been declared. This is unsatisfactory and the interest now centred in the contest must, under these circumstances, be eventually lost.

It is obvious to all that in order to have a satisfactory result there must be a more definite goal or purpose in the rush. There must be a definite line, or if this fail let there be some trophy, the possession of which will determine the successful class. The time should be made to occupy such a period as might be arranged by the higher classes before the beginning of the rush. Mindful of this each man will be filled with a decided impetus, and as a

result a rush with vim and aim will be effected which will possess all the interest which such a contest should.

Unless some such radical reform can be effected, the old-time interest in the custom will soon be lost, and like others it will eventually be ignored.

BECAUSE of the limited number of editors of the HAVERFORDIAN, the paper has always been obliged to look to the remainder of the college for a large part of its literary support. Indeed, if this were not so one of the chief purposes of its existence would be left unfulfilled. With a view to encouraging such contributions it has been customary of late years to offer certain prizes for the best work sent in during the year.

In accordance with this custom the board announces two prizes of \$10 and \$5 respectively for the best and second best literary article or short story submitted before January 20, 1895. Also a prize of \$5 for the best contribution of verse, preferably a college song of not more than four

stanzas, to be handed in within the same period. None of these prizes are open to members of the board, and any of them may be withheld, if, in the judgment of the editors, the contributions fall below a reasonable standard of excellence.

The HAVERFORDIAN really needs good literary articles from the college and trusts that these prizes will be briskly competed for. It can hurt no one to try for them even if he fail; and with the small number of students that we have at Haverford, every one has a fair chance. While to the successful competitor the pecuniary value of his award will be but a small part of its real worth to him.

WING to the crowded condition of the July issue the board was unable to insert in that number the Class of 1870 Prize composition. We take great pleasure, however, in publishing this month the successful essay under the title of "Gottfried August Bürger," by Parker Shortridge Williams, C. '94.

THE PAST YEAR'S WORK IN THE COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

T is reasonable to suppose that there are some readers of the HAVERFORDIAN who will be interested to know something of the successful work which the Young Men's Christian Association has been able to carry on during the college year which closed in June. Such a place as the college paper is not the place to make public much of the work in which the members of the Association have concerned themselves. There are a few facts, however, which everyone will be the better for knowing, in order that a still more influential college sentiment may be brought to bear next year.

The beginning of success was when eight Haverford men were sent to North-

field, Mass., in July, 1893. This number included the president, the secretary and several heads of committees. These men who at Northfield studied the several Bible courses presented there, according to the normal method, themselves taught similar classes at college during the past year. Recognizing, as do all other colleges nowadays, that daily study of the Bible is the only key to the possession of a living and earnest organization, as well as the only safeguard against increasing coldness, the importance of forming Bible classes was presented at an early meeting of the association held about October 1, 1893. The most sanguine hopes of those interested in

this entirely new movement were exceeded when it was ascertained that more than fifty men in college had signified their wish to join one of these classes. The following courses were accordingly arranged. The Freshmen studied the "Life of Christ," the Sophomores the "Life of Paul," the Juniors "Internal Proofs of Christ's Divinity," and the Seniors "Christ among Men." The subjoined table tells the story of success plainly enough.

	Number enrolled.	Number meetings.	Total attendance.	Total absence.
Seniors	9	25	209	16
Juniors .	10	25	213	37
Sophomo	res . 13	26	240	98
Freshmer	1 16	25	329	7 I

The Post Graduates had a class of five men, who attended regularly. These meetings were held weekly, on Monday nights at 6.30, and it is interesting to notice the large and regular attendance among the lower class men. It augurs well for the future. The regular Wednesday evening meetings have been held every Wednesday when the college has been in session, and besides the student-leaders the meetings have been addressed by the following outsiders: George M. Warren, '73, Dr. Charles Wood, '70, J. H. P. Sailer and James B. Ely of the Philadelphia Association. The attendance at these mid-week meetings,

four of which were of a distinctly missionary character, has varied from thirty to fifty, while those held on Sunday evening, which are more informal and of shorter duration, usually bring together from twelve to twenty men.

During some of the winter months the Association members went in to the St. Mary's street mission in Philadelphia on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, to help there in the amusement and instruction of the poor of the neighborhood. This was much appreciated at the mission, but from various causes had to be given up in February. Upon March 30 was held the first meeting of the "Missionary Band," a group of eighteen fellows who felt as though they should like to know more about the history and present conditions of foreign missions. There have been six semi-monthly meetings held with great profit under the leadership of an earnest student of the work.

Twelve men went to Northfield this year, and this fact, combined with the wise choice of officers and chairmen of committees made by the Association, gives every prospect of a still more energetic effort being put forth to make Haverford as signal an example of a drilling place for Christians as she already is for scholars and for perfect gentlemen.

GOTTFRIED AUGUST BÜRGER.

SOMETIMES the study of a poet's life weakens the influence and effect of his poetry, and in the case of Bürger, if the value of his poems were to be dependent, in our minds, on the morality and regular nature of his life, it certainly would be lessened after a review of his short and unfortunate career. There is one trait, however, which we note and which would be almost enough to influence us in his

favor, if his poems were of an inferior nature. This is his genuineness, the true poetic character which seeks expression in verse for its inmost feelings, and lays bare its very heart.

When we know that the author of the poem we may be reading was one who threw himself heart and soul into the spirit of it, the effect upon us is much stronger than that produced by the carefully arranged

and revised poem of the cool, calculating artist. Whether it be the lyric coming from the poet's own personality, or the ballad which he tells, and in doing so identifies himself with the people, with the popular voice which first sang it, when we know that it comes from the heart and is the direct outpouring of his poetic nature, it always appeals to us and we respond to its sentiment, because we feel that it is genuine. To this, I think, is largely due the great charm of such men as Bürger, such men as Burns. Pope, the thoroughly prepared poet, whose balanced measures, whose command of language, and whose apt and brilliant pictures of human nature and human understanding always call forth our admiration, never allows us to forget that he knows he is a poet, that everything he writes is written with a view to publication, and that outward form is everything Knowing nothing of love, nothing of sentiment, he is sneering, cynical, and never forgetful of self. Byron, entirely belonging to the new school, the return to nature, brilliant, thoroughly a poet, never lets us forget his vanity. Among his pirates, his brigands, and his melancholy lovers we are always sensible of theatrical effect sought. and despite his assertions to the contrary, knowing the man, we never forget the effort and work he devoted to writing the poems he would have us believe mere trifles to him, written between the courses of a dinner or on the way to the opera. Goethe's lovely Gedichte, his charming Hermann and Dorothea, and parts of Faust (I merely make random mention), appeal to us in the highest degree, and yet we wish we could forget the cold statesman at Weimar, the man who had written the Sorrows of Werther, and yet who could not even show interest or appreciation for the young poet who came to him for encouragement and sympathy. This was hardly so unpleasant as the snobbish reception of Vol-

taire by the illustrious Mr. Congreve, yet it comes very rudely upon us who have seen the effects produced by Werther and have felt the sweetness of Hermann and Dorothea, and of the lyrics from this great master's pen. With Shakespeare even, though he touches every spring of human life, and with his wonderful knowledge of the world appeals to us all, I think we should feel much more in sympathy if we did not remember the country landowner, the shrewd man of business-in short—William Shakespeare, Gentleman, We could not admire his writings more. and yet it seems to strike us harshly, that he whose words stir us so deeply and would appeal to our liveliest appreciation and sympathy, was but a cold observer of the passions of others.

To pass, however, from those with whom there is a something, a "nescio quid," which detracts, be it never so slightly, from the effect their writings produce on us, we find a few who, though sinning much, loved much (alas, almost too much!) whose poetry was the poetry of nature, as they were the children of nature. In the first rank among these we place Burns and Bürger, both of whom, alive when Percy's Reliques, the great recall to nature and the poetry of the people, was published, identified themselves with the new movement, with the ballad and the poetry of nature. Of Burns it is not my purpose to speak much in this paper. His life and work are too well known. His close resemblance to Bürger, however, makes it impossible to think of the German poet without associating with him in our minds the Scotch. So similar were they in nature, in their loves and labors, so similar were they in their work and their influence on the poetry of the day, they are indeed "the most faithful and the most tragic representatives at the end of the last century," of the truly popular poetry.

The poet Bürger was born on the first of January, 1748, at the village of Molmerswende. His father was the pastor of the place-Johann Gottfried Bürger-and of a dreamy nature, and grave, he was rather neglectful of the education of his son. The poet, therefore, owed the direction of his early studies to his grandfather, "der Hofesherr" Bauer, who received him at his house in Ascherleben, and sent him to school. Even at twelve years of age his genius began to show itself clearly. Endowed with a most delicate musical ear he could recognize faults in metre or quantity in verse, merely from hearing poems read. We also learn from his biographer, Althof, that he was very fond of taking long walks alone among the hills and through the woods, at dusk or in the moonlight. He could already read and write, and made little poems, as, for instance, the song about his schoolmaster's wig.

In 1760 he entered the "Pædagogium" at Halle, and at seventeen years of age began his studies at the university there. He began the study of theology in accordance with the wishes of his father and grandfather, but while he appreciated the lyrical and dramatic beauties of the Bible, he disliked Hebrew, and preferred Lucan and Catullus to more sober studies. At Halle he met Klotz, his evil genius. A bright man, but of loose morals, he exercised the worst possible influence on Bürger.

It was due to Klotz that he gave up the study of theology for literature and politics, and it was through him that he was led into a life so dissipated that he was at length forced to leave the university. He was then sent to Göttingen in 1768, in the hope that here, amid different surroundings, he might amend his life. The influence of Klotz, however, pursued him to this place also. Introduced to some relatives of Klotz he took rooms at the house of a widow Sachse, whose lodgers did not

bear the best repute, and here he lived a most irregular life, contracting debts which his grandfather very naturally refused to pay, and sinking deeper and deeper amid low surroundings and bad companions. To drown any twinges of conscience and the cares which his money troubles brought upon him, he took to drink, and was in a fair way to utter ruin. No help was to come from his grandfather now, and he was only saved by the intervention of a fellow-student—Boie—who, recognizing his talent and his dangerous position, drew him away from his bad companions and aided him to a better way of life.

Bürger now worked with Boie in editing a publication in which the latter was interested, the Musenalmanach, and was introduced by him to a number of well-educated men, among whom Gleim encouraged and aided the young poet very greatly. In 1772, through the influence of some of his new friends he was elected and installed judge of the court of Altengleichen, and took up his residence at Gelliehausen. He wrote little while in this position, but, fond of nature, the solitude of the place was very favorable to the development of his talent. He made some good friends here, and such as would exercise a much better influence on him than those at Halle and Göttingen. He began his correspondence with Goethe, whom he called the Shakespeare of Germany. It was also while performing his official duties at Gelliehausen that he was brought into contact with the Leonart family, of Neideck, and made the acquaintance of the two daughters, Dorothea and Augusta (the Molly to whom so many of his poems refer).

We come now to the most unfortunate part of his life. I insert here a description of him by Maury,* which, though a trifle

^{*} G. Bouet Maury :-- "G. A. Bürger, et les origines anglaises de la ballade littéraire en Allemagne."

long for quotation, gives a very good idea of the poet at this period.

"Si sa stature était petite et sa complexion un peu g'êlé, la tête offrait un bel'ovale et il la portait noblement; e front était haut et fier; le nez droit et hardi; les ailes du nez relevées, en signe de courage; les yeux pleins de feu et d'imagination, la bouche aux coins moqueurs et sensuelle. Ses traits étaient réguliers, bien qu'un peu massifs. Son éxterieur et ses manières étaient plutôt ceux d'un paysan alerte et intelligent, que d'un lettré et d'un homme du monde.

"L'extérieur de Bürger à vingt-sept ans révèle assez bien son caractère. C'était avant tout un ensant de la nature, aussi richement doté des facultés poétiques et esthétiques, qu'il était dépourvu des biens de la fortune. N'ayant pas reçu d'education de ses parents et séduit par l'exemple de Klotz, il s'était livré aux vulgaires amusements de beaucoup d'étudiants de ce temps, et ses dons avaient souffert de ces débauches et de ces mauvaises compagnies; bien qu'il eût rompu avec elles, il lui en était resté une passion excessive pour le vin, le goût des contes égrillards et je ne sais quoi de négligé dans sa tenue et de trivial dans son langage. Au demeurant, e'était un bon vivant, ayant plus fidélité à ses amis que de rancune contre ses adversaries, plus de persévérance dans le polissage d'une pièce de vers que de suite dans ses projets et de maturité dans la conception du plan, tempérament ardent, généreux, prime-sautier, capable des écarts les plus insensés comme des plus sublimes dévouements, et auquel il n'a manqué pour devenir un grand poéte, que d'être plus maître de ses sentiments et plus sévère pour le premier jet de ses compositions."

The long and short of the trouble that began at this time is as follows: Bürger married Dorothea, the eldest Leonart daughter, in October, 1774, and then fell in love with the other daughter, Molly, pursued her with his affection from place to place, till finally she yielded to his love. Bürger confided his state of mind to his friend, Goethe, who sent him, with his return letter, his play Stella, than which nothing could have had a worse effect on the poet. It is unnecessary to go into the details of this unfortunate attachment. Suffice it to say that Dorothea died in 1784, and in the following year Bürger was legally married to Molly. For the next year his life was peaceful. His home was happy, his poetic power revived, and he began to think that a new life lay before him, when within a year after this second marriage his wife died and he was left alone once more, save for the children, for whom he was to find it so difficult to provide.

His last years may be very hastily touched. At thirty-seven he exchanged the judge's bench for the professor's chair. Again at Göttingen he lectured and studied philosophy. He was not very popular, however, and his life was hardly happy. He edited for a short time the Musenalmanach, which served to support him, but Göttingen, the scene of his youthful follies, was the worst place for him to be. In 1790, he received, through one of the contributors to the Musenalmanach, a poem which a young woman had written about him, in which she expressed her love for him and her desire to marry him, in hardly a maidenly way. The poet responded, sought her out, and despite the attempts of his friends to dissuade him, and their ridicule, married the girl, whose name was Elise Hahn. He was only to find her faithless, however, and finally was forced to have recourse to justice, and obtain a divorce. Added to this trouble, adverse criticism, so strongly affecting a man of his nature, attacked his poems. Schiller, under an anonymous name, in the Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung, of Jena, assailed the poet, his style and his compositions. He was not long to survive this blow, perhaps the most severe of all he had undergone.

From then on Bürger's life was one of misery. Separated from his children, abandoned by his pretended friends, shut out from the University, he who had written such immortal ballads, and had influenced so much the poetry of his age, was forced to make translations for the libraries [to gain his miserable livelihood. At last, in 1794, on the eighth of June, he died. Just before his death he received a visit from the poet, Frederick Matthisson, who tells us that still in the broken man before him, he could

recognize a spark of that fire of genius which he had possessed. He tells us, too, how the dying man had still the strength to recite a few verses of one of his (Matthisson's) poems:—

> "Psyche trinkt, und nicht vergebens! Plötzlich in der Fluten Grab, Sinkt das Nachtstück seines Lebens Wie ein Traumgesicht hinab."

Such, in brief outline is the poet's life, poor and wretched enough, to be sure, but the life of a man full of genius, and of a true poet. With all his weaknesses and with all his sins, he had to the last a firm belief in God. Such faults as he had are not to be passed over or hidden, and yet we can see how this man might have been a better one, placed amid proper influences and surroundings. Filled with genius, and with the peculiarities of nature that so often go side by side with genius, of passionate nature, and sensitive to the highest degree, at an early age he was brought directly under the influence of Klotz and his associates. Nothing could be more injurious to a man of Bürger's temperament than association with such men as these. this beginning, what could be expected of him? Like Burns, he lacked the strong will power to enable him to take his stand once for all. On the other hand, put such a man amid different and better surroundings, or put some others of a similar nature, whose lives have been all that could be desired, under the same influences as those to which Bürger was subjected, and see what difference there will be between them.

There yet remains to mention some of Bürger's works, which have given him the name and place he now holds in German literature. Anything like a complete analysis and criticism of his poems would be of impossible length in a paper such as this, even if I were able to give them the treatment they deserve. I shall pass over the

imitative works, the prose writings and translations, which include the works of Latin and Italian authors, some of the plays of Shakespeare, whom he admired and studied. Pope's Eloise and Abelard, and a number of the Percy Ballads, as The Childe of Elle, and Childe Waters, to the original compositions, the ballads and yrics.

First come the so-called heroic ballads, among which I select as probably the best example, Das Lied vom Braven Mann. It is a most finished and delicate little drama. In a flood, in the year 1776, a bridge, together with the house of the tollcollector, was washed away. A crowd soon collected, but no one would risk helping the poor inmates of the house, despite the reward offered by a nobleman on the bank. At length a single peasant stepped forward, put out a boat, and saved the unfortunate man and his family; but when pressed to accept the reward, he refused it, and insisted that it be given to those who had just lost their all. The poem tells the story of this Throughout, the action is occurrence. vigorous. From the striking description of the flood to the brave and thrilling rescue, it is all most vividly and effectively told. I cannot refrain from quoting the last stanza:

> "Hoch klingst du, Lied vom braven Mann, Wie Orgelton und Glockenklang! Wer solches Muths sich rühmen kann, Den lohnt kein Gold, den lohnt Gesang. Gottlob! dass ich singen und preisen kann, Unsterblich zu preisen den braven Mann."

We must pass over such ballads as Das Lied von Treue, Frau Schinps, and Des Pfarrers Tochter von Taubenhain, excellent though they may be, to those which must demand our chief attention, called mythical ballads,—Lenore and Der Wilde Jäger.

One day at Appenrode, Bürger has told Althof, he listened to a peasant girl who was telling a story about a soldier who died in a far-away land. His betrothed wept for him long, till at length his spirit came at midnight to her door and carried her off, galloping away in the moonlight to a cemetery, where he dragged her living into the grave with him. The sentiment of tragedy, the dramatic character, and, withal, the tender passion of the little tale, made a great impression on the poet. This he felt was the essence of popular song, the ideal of true poetry, and six months latter, in 1773, he published the ballad of Lenore. Criticised and imitated by people of all countries, it is too well known to be spoken of very fully here. The story, which I have indicated, is of very ancient origin, and finds parallels in at least five countries. Between 1795 and 1799, seven translations appeared in England alone, that of Scott among the number. Madame de Staël's analysis of it is well known in France. The ballad has been set to music, has been adapted for the stage, and has formed the subject for painting for at least two French artists, Vernet and Scheffer.

Bürger's rendering of the tale is probably the best, though some of the other versions are very good, notably the Scotch, Sweet William's Ghost. First comes the despair of Lenore when she cannot find her lover among those returning from the war, and her paroxysm of grief in which she cries that paradise is only with her betrothed, while her mother tries in vain to calm her. Finally her phantom lover arrives and carries her away on his horse in the moonlight.—

— "Und hurre, hurre, hop, hop, hop! Ging's fort in Sausendem Galop, Dass Ross und Reiter Schnoben Und Kies und Funken Stoben.

"Zur rechten und zur linken Hand, Vorbei vor ihren Blicken, Wie flogen Anger, Heid' und Land' Wie donnerten die Brücken! "—

The poem ends with a dance of the spirits about the tomb.

"Der Wilde Jäger" is almost as well known, especially through Scott's translation. A huntsman starts to the hunt on a Sunday morning with two knights, who join him at the sound of his horn, the one on his right of beautiful appearance, the one on the left dark and evil. In succession on the hunt they meet a laborer working in the field, a shepherd with his herd, and a hermit near his cell. The furious huntsman rides them all down, disregarding the advice of the knight on his right, who counsels mercy, but following that of the one on the left. Finally all that surrounded him, pack, knights, woods, and fields, all disappear, and a voice from heaven is heard, condemning him to continue his furious ride till the judgment day. This story also had a number of versions in different lands. There is a northern legend that the huntsman was a Jew, who would not suffer Jesus to drink out of a horsetrough. The French story is supposed to refer to St. Hubert in Fontainebleau Forest. The English name is Herne the Hunter, once a keeper in Windsor Forest, while there is also a Scotch poem telling the same story and fully describing the wild huntsman. The subject is treated best by Bürger in this ballad, and this and Lenore are, by consent of the critics, his master-

While, as one of Bürger's commentators has pointed out, the ballads are of a British character, the lyrics are purely German. They truly reflect the life of the man, his experiences and his opinions, as clearly expressed as in his letters.

First in chronological order come the odes, from the period at Halle and Göttingen, among which perhaps the best is his translation of the *Pervigilium Veneris*, *Die Nachtfeier der Venus*. It is really a hymn to Spring and Love, a paraphrase of the old poem. The ode is in three parts, prelude, song to the worshipers of Venus,

and song of praise to the goddess. The old refrain:—

"Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit cras amet."

Bürger renders:—

"Morgen liebe, was bis heute Nie der Liebe sich gefreut! Was sich stets der Liebe freute, Liebe Morgen wie bis heut!"

We find *Des Armen Susthen's Traum* coming from the poet at Gelliehausen.

"Ich Träumte, wie um Mitternacht Mein Falscher mir erschien."

After the publication of *Lenore* a new character is to be noticed in his poetry, as, for example, in the serenade beginning,

"Wann, o wann ist auch mir erlaubt Dass ich zu dir mich füge?"

Then came the poems about Molly, together with those showing the effects of the "Sturm and Drang" period:

> 'Wie wird mir so herzlich bange, Wie so heiss und wieder kalt, Wenn in diesem Sturm und Drange Keuchend meine Seele wallt,''

In his sonnets we can see the expression of a higher love than the mere sensual expressed elsewhere. Especially is this difference to be noticed in such sonnets as *Liebe ohne Heimath*,

"Meine Liebe, lange wie die Taube Von dem Falken hin und hergeschucht,"

Das hohe Mied von der Einzigen is the best of all those written about Molly. It begins:—

"Hört von meiner Auserwählten, Höret an mein schönstes Lied."

The poet languishing, is delivered by the love of Molly, who appears to him,

"Da zerriss die Wolkenhülle Wie durch Zauberwort und Schlag."

He shows the difference between his poor self and the richly endowed object of his affection, and take all the blame on himself, if there is blame, as her heart is pure:

"Buss' ich nur für ihren Adel,
() so büss' ich mit Geduld."

Then he paints the beauty of Molly, and in closing says:—

"Erd' und Himmel! Eine solche Sollt' ich nicht mein eigen sehn? Ueber Nattern weg und Molche, Mitten ihn durch Pfeil und Dolche Konnt' ich sturmend nach ihr gehn."

What remain are such as Maury, his French commentator, classes as *Poésies Diverses*, songs, epigrams, and poems composed for special occasions, over which we have not time to linger.

Bürger's ideas about poetry were that it was not alone "to flatter the ear and heart of nobles, but to turn the faculties of all towards the cultivation of the beautiful and good. God has created poetry to be a breath of life which passes over the heart and the senses of everyone; a divine breath which wakes from sleep and from death; a breath which gives sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and can make the lame walk." The way it can have this power is through popular song, for it is in "our old popular songs," Bürger writes, "that the magic wand of the epic poem is to be found. Indeed, the greater part are true effusions of the national spirit, and to him who can separate the gold from the dross, they offer true treasures. For this reason, very often in the evening, under the village linden trees, by the washtubs, or near the spinningwheels, I have listened to songs and complaints. It is there that the true sound of the ballad and the song is to be heard."

We hear the echoes of Bürger's voice in many places, but in England and Scotland most of all. In Scott, Aiken, even in Shelley, Wordsworth and Byron, we find, in one place or another, the influence of the German poet at work. Burns resembles him most. Like Bürger, he too had to contend with misery and with prejudice. Like Bürger, he hated conventional rules and artificial poetry, and proclaimed the return to nature, singing the popular songs of

superstition, of bravery, and of love. Both loved liberty, and greeted, as a new era for the people, the Revolution of 1789. Both met privation and adverse criticism, and died in the prime of life, broken by the vicissitudes of their unfortunate careers.

Our chief feeling on leaving our little study of Bürger is one of sadness that such a man lived the life he lived; and yet, with all his shortcomings, we cannot but feel an affection for him. His faults we know, and must indeed condemn; but beside them we see such qualities as to take away the harshness from our judgment, though they cannot atone for his transgressions. He possessed a conscience too sincere to attempt

to conceal his wrong deeds, and with courage enough to recognize them to the fullest extent.

His was a loyal and open heart, and Schiller speaks truly when he says that that heart revealed itself in every line, cruelly torn as it was by "the stings of passion, or pierced by the darts of outrage, but which in spite of all could remain faithful to his friends, and show itself generous towards his enemies fallen into misfortune," I quote from his biographer in closing: "The faults of Bürger have done harm only to himself, whilst the lovely qualities of his character spread joy and good humor among all those who enter into intercourse with him."

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

THE Y. M. C. A. reception, which was tendered new men and students of the college by the officers and members on Monday evening, October 1, was a very great success in every particular. A large number of the faculty and their wives were present and the dining hall was well filled with the students.

The president of the association opened the exercises of the evening by stating the object of the Y. M. C. A., viz.: to promote the Christian life of the college and of the individual, and to lead men to devote their lives to Jesus Christ, not only in distinctively religious callings but also in secular pursuits.

He further stated that he wished, if possible, to correct an erroneous impression which had grown up among non-members regarding the character of those who were active in the work. These men do not pretend to be those who have no faults or temptations. They are just as liable to them as the other men, but they recognize the Christ as the Lord and Master of their lives and are endeavoring, though perhaps feebly in too many cases, to follow His

example and to emulate, at least, some of the attributes of His character. The speaker urged the necessity of the co-operation of the new men and the old men also, in order to carry on this work successfully and profitably, both for the association itself and the individual members.

Systematic, progressive Bible study, the speaker said, is one of the most valuable departments of the association, and every man, in order to grow in the Christian life, must avail himself of this privilege which is provided in the four thoroughly organized classes. The missionary field, both at home and abroad, is a sphere of which college men should have an accurate knowledge, and this can be obtained in the Mission Band.

He welcomed most cordially the faculty and the students, and then introduced President Sharpless, who spoke of the value of young people's organizations and also of their dangers. He commended the influence of the association on the moral and religious life of the college, and assured the officers and members of his interest and assistance wherever practicable.

Professor Rufus M. Jones was the last speaker. He set forth the possibilities of a college student in intellectual and athletic lines, and impressed the fact that it was the duty of every man to avail himself of every opportunity by which these interests are furthered.

However, although a man might have a thorough intellectual training and had the strength and sand to break through any rush line, yet he had not reached as yet the highest development unless he had come in touch with the greatest moulder of life and character, Jesus Christ. Christian men, though very often unconsciously, and in many cases better so, have a vast influence

over individuals and college life in general. Professor Jones, in closing, spoke of how greatly the Christian character of Pliny Chase had influenced Haverford students, and he hoped that the memory of him would ever remain over the college, inspiring and uplifting it; and, finally, that all the new men would avail themselves of the privilege of uniting with the Christian forces at Haverford.

At this juncture refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a conversational way, in which new men were introduced and old ones greeted. A banjo quartette of the class of '95 played several selections during the evening.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Life and Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

- '39, Dr. Henry Hartshorne has returned to his home in Germantown, after a year spent in Japan.
- '70, Oliver Goldsmith Owen occupied the pulpit at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, during the vacation of the rector. Mr. Owen is regularly in charge of a church in Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.
- '70, T. Allen Hilles has lately returned from a trip north, where he spent several weeks hunting. Mr. Hilles is a member of the firm of Hilles & Jones, machinists, Wilmington, Del.
- '87, Allen B. Clement has returned to Friends' School, Fourth and West streets, Wilmington, Del., and has charge of the higher mathematical department.
- '89, David J. Reinhardt has been appointed director of athletics at Friends' School, Wilmington, Del.
- '88, Joseph T. Hilles is purchasing agent of the Pottstown Iron Co.

- '89, Thomas F. Branson was married on the third inst. to Frances Biddle Garrett, at Haverford Meeting House.
- Ex-'89, William H. Evans is a member of the firm of Bennett & Evans, dealers in real estate and loans, in Denver, Col.
- '90, William G. Audenried, Jr., was married on the twelfth of September, to Miss Edith Grier, at Birmingham, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Audenried will reside in Germantown, Pa.
- '90, Alfred C. Tevis has returned from a short visit to Europe, and has resumed his position at the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. 1140 Market street, Philadelphia.
- '90, Dilworth P. Hibberd is studying law at the University of Pennsylvania in addition to his work as teacher of mathematics at the Friends' Central High School.
- '90, H. P. Baily and '92, John W. Muir played in both matches on the All Philadelphia Cricket Team against Lord Hawke's Eleven.

- '92, I. Harvey Brumbaugh has entered the graduate department at Harvard. He visited Haverford on September 25.
- '92, It is reported that Walter Morris Hart won the All-Munich Tennis Tournament.
- '92, Egbert S. Cary was married on the tenth inst., to Elizabeth M. Allen, at Beverly, N. J.
- '92, Wilbur Albert Estes was married in June to Miss Julia Fassett Brown, of Vassalboro, Me.
- '93, Francis F. Davis has been granted a "Shattuck Scholarship" at Harvard, and will study mathematics in the graduate department.
- '94, Frank C. Rex is teaching English in the West Chester State Normal School.
- '94, Louis J. Palmer, who is now teaching history and grammar in the Pottstown High School, Pa., and is one of the assistant principals, visited college on September 29.
- '94, Samuel W. Morris has entered the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company, at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
- '94, Anson B. Harvey is assistant in the library, and is taking a post-graduate course in history.
- '94, William Wistar Comfort and John Allen De Cou have entered Harvard University for this year.
- '94, Oscar M. Chase has been appointed assistant to Professor L. T. Edwards in the Engineering Department.

- Ex-'94, Larner S. Gardner died at Atlantic City, N. J., on the ninth of August.
- '94, Henry S. Conard is assistant in the Biological Laboratory.
- '94, George B. Dean has entered business with George H. Dean & Kite Bros., in Cincinnati, O.
- '94, H. W. Scarborough expects to study law at the University of Pennsylvania this winter.
- '94, D. Shearman Taber, Jr., who spent the summer abroad, has returned, and expects to enter business in New York.
- '94, Charles Collins spent the summer abroad. He traveled as far south as Naples.
- '94, K. S. Green is in business with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Reynoldsville, Pa.
- Ex-'94, George Lancaster is teaching at Winstead, Minn.
- '94, C. B. Farr is taking a course at Pierce's Business College.
- Ex-'95, Harry M. Miller visited Haverford lately, the guest of some of the class of '95. Mr. Miller is now with the March Brownback Stove Co., of Pottstown, Pa.
- Ex-'96, Howard F. Brinton is teaching in St. George's Hall, New York.
- Ex-'96, Robert Huey, Jr., has entered upon a course in Dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania.
- Ex-'96, Richardson B. Okie expects to study architecture at the University of Pennsylvania this year.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The offices of the president and secretary have been removed from Founder's to Barclay Hall. This is not only a great convenience to the college generally, but as the offices are located at the most natural landing place for pedestrians coming from the station, it will remove the great source of embarrassment to strangers visiting the college.

The *rush* which occurred in front of Barclay Hall on the evening of the twenty-sixth was a long and somewhat doubtful struggle. Though the forces of the Sophomores were well marshaled, the superior numbers of the incoming class told strongly in their favor whenever a genuine rush was made.

The college assembled in Alumni Hall at 8.15 p.m. on the twenty-sixth. President Sharpless, after some general remarks and some wholesome advice administered to the Freshmen Class, announced a change in the system of cuts. More stringent regulations are now placed on attendance at recitations, which preclude all possibility of "making up" neglected appointments. Seniors now have ten; Juniors, eight; Sophomores, six; and Freshmen, four cuts per quarter. If more are taken for any cause whatsoever, they will be considered serious delinquencies.

The time of collection has been changed from 8.15 p.m. to 8.20 a.m., the same number of cuts being allowed as from recitations. Sophomores and Freshmen are required to report at Professor Babbit's room every evening between 8.30 and 9.

There are now in the college seven graduate students, eighteen Seniors, nineteen Juniors, twenty-four Sophomores, and thirty Freshmen, making a total of ninety-eight.

The prohibition which has prevailed about Haverford for many years with regard to smoking is now withdrawn, so far as it related to the rooms in Barclay Hall.

An extensive addition has been made to Haverford Meeting House during vacation, by which the seating capacity has been increased by about one-third. By this addition, also, the room is of a more desirable shape for an assembly room.

J. J. Vernon has taken the place of Eugene C. Lewis as secretary of the college.

Following is a list of new men:

Graduate Students. — Ira O. Kemble, Oskaloosa, Iowa (Penn Fellow); J. Oscar Villars, Claskville, Ohio, (Wilmington Fellow); Roy W. White (Earlham Fellow).

Juniors.—William C. Sharpless, Narberth, Pa.; M. J. Babb, Marshallton, Pa.

Sophomores.—Richard C. Brown, Westtown, Pa.; W. Fisher, A. M. Levett, Philadelphia, Pa.

Freshmen.—Charles H. Bell, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Bishop, West Chester, Pa.; William W. Cadbury, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris B. Dean, Cincinnati, Ohio; Vincent Gilpin, West Chester, Pa.; Joseph H. Haines, Germantown, Pa.; Arthur Search Harding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin R. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederic S. Hulme, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter C. Janney, Philadelphia, Pa.; John S. Jenks, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; John I. Lane, Port Chester, N. Y.; F. S. McGrath, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. Rowland Morgan, Germantown, Pa.; Samuel Rhoads, Germantown, Pa.; A. A. Ross, Ardmore, Pa.; Alfred S. Scattergood, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. Chandler Sisler, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. Stadleman, Bala, Pa.; Frank R. Strawbridge, Germantown, Pa.; Frederick A. Swan, Sanford, Fla.; Albert Syze, Yorktown Heights N. Y.; Joseph W. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; William J. Taylor, Cincinnati, O.; Alpheus G. Varney, N. Windham, Me.; C. A. Varney, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Vernon, Marshalltown, Iowa; Thomas Wistar, Germantown, Pa.; R. D. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

The new electric plant of the college, although not quite complete, has been in fair running order for some time, and has proved a decided change for the better. A long delay in the delivery of the engine was responsible for the irregularities of the first day of college, it being impossible to finish the winding of the dynamo until September 25. An additional armature is now being

constructed, for use in case of accident to the present one, which will insure reliable work by the plant. The engine is of the high-speed tandem-compound pattern, of sixty horse-power, and was built by the John H. McEwen Company, Ridgeway, Pa.

The following dates have been arranged for the foot-ball team:

September 13, Melrose C. C., at Melrose. September 20, Ursinus College, at Haverford.

September 27, Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster.

October 3, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore. October 10, Merion C. C., at Haverford. October 24, Swarthmore, at Swarthmore.

FOOT-BALL.

NINETY-FIVE vs. NINETY-SIX.

The opening game in the series of matches for the class championship, was played on Monday, October I. Ninety-six, winning the toss, chose to defend the north goal. Lester caught the kick-off and made twenty yards before being stopped. Both sides fumbled badly, and the ball changed hands frequently. Ninety-five had succeeded in working close to the Juniors' goal, when off-side play gave the latter possession of the ball, which was again carried back to midfield. Finally, near the end of the first half, the Seniors scored, Blanchard bucking the line magnificently.

In the second half, Thomas, by a run of forty yards, carried the ball across the line. However, the touchdown was not allowed, because of holding by Ninety-five. The half ended with the ball near the centre of the field. Scattergood did remarkably well at end, stopping several promising runs. Alsop and Wood also did good work for Ninety-six. As was to be expected so early in the season, the team work on both sides was poor, and a marked

tendency to forget signals was noticeable. The halves were fifteen and ten minutes in length. The teams lined up as follows:

NINETY-FIVE. NINETY-SIX.
Taylor left end Mair
Lippincott left tackle Hartley
Morris lest guard II. J. Webster
Goodman, centre Wood
Hay right guard Clauser
Hilles right tackle Back
Conklin right end Scattergood
Evans quarter-back Lester
Thomas left half-back Coca
Blanchard right half-back Brecht
Webster full-back Alsop

Score, 6—0. Umpire, Mr. Strawbridge, '94. Referee, Mr. Babbitt.

NINETY-SEVEN vs. NINETY-EIGHT.

The Freshmen-Sophomore game was played Tuesday, October 2. The result was unsatisfactory in that neither side scored. The teams lined up evenly, and a more exciting game might have been played, but for the fact that both sides exhibited ignorance of signals.

Ninety-eight started with small gains, but readily neared their opponents' goal, when a run of Howson's restored the ball to the centre of the field. Inexcusable fumbling upon the part of Ninety-seven in the second half almost gave Ninety-eight a touchdown, but time being called, play was stopped.

Team work on both sides was lacking, but as in all probability another game will be arranged between these c'asses later in the season, opportunity will now be given for practice, and a stronger game may be expected.

The teams lined up as follows:

NINETY-SEVEN		NINLLY HOUR
Howson	left end .	Hulme
Detwiler	. lest tackle	Vernon
Colins	left guard .	Jenks
Beidleman	. centre .	Swan
Rodney	right guard	A. G. Varney
McCiea	. right tackle .	. Scattergood
Chalfant	right end .	. Sisler
Hume	. quarter back	. Lane
Jacobs	left half-tack .	Towle
Darlington	right half-back .	Dean
Field	full-back	. C. A. Varney

HALL AND CAMPUS.

ANY events have conspired this fall to make the outlook for the college year upon which we have just entered more than usually bright. If the fresh and vigorous spirit which is manifesting itself for studies, athletics, and all the other phases of Haverford life will stand the strain of the months which are to come, we may look confidently for a very successful college year.

Few college publications for the present year have as yet come to the hand of the exchange editor, as he has waded through the mass of literature which has accumulated during the summer. The colleges which have already published their first issues report in general large Freshman classes, in spite of the financial depression of the time. The best of these exchanges, some knowledge of which is indispensable to the man who would inform himself of the doings of the college world at large, will, as heretofore, be placed in order at the north end of the library.

Literary talent, among the new men and the old, will have more opportunity than usual to display itself to advantage, as the prizes announced in the present issue bear witness. The HAVERFORDIAN has always claimed support from the student body, and, prizes or no prizes, contributions from

those outside the regular board are always welcome.

The Sophomore-Freshman athletic meeting which was inaugurated last year is this year to be held in October, and promises to be an interesting contest. There is some very good material in the Freshman class, and the new men should put forth their best efforts to bring it to light, and to make the meeting a success. The track is at present receiving a top-dressing, and will no doubt be ready for use in a week or two.

We shall this year again attempt to make running comments upon this page supply that want in our college paper which the inaugurators of "Hall and Campus" felt and tried to satisfy. We hope that these columns, while they are intended to take the place of the old Exchange department, will not consist merely in criticisms of our contemporaries or extracts from the matter they contain; they aim in an equal degree to draw from the wisdom of other and larger colleges, as that wisdom manifests itself in their periodicals in action as well as in thought, those lessons which may be learned with advantage by ourselves. We shall direct the notice of our readers to that literary work which strikes us as especially meritorious, and worthy of their time and attention.



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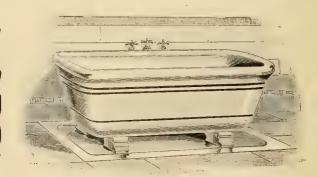


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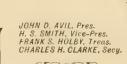
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HAVERFORDIAN

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

VOLUME XVI. No. 5.

NOVEMBER, 1894.

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The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVI.

HAVERFORD, PA., NOVEMBER, 1894.

No. 5.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haves ford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

T may not be amiss, thus early in the season, for the HAVERFORDIAN to call attention to a matter which should be intimately connected with the life of every man in college during the winter months. We have reference to the work of the Loganian. With this society many new men will be invited to ally themselves after the close of the foot-ball season, and we wish briefly to emphasize the importance of its work. Of recent years this has consisted almost exclusively of debate, either as a House of Commons or otherwise. We know that a large percentage of students associate any act of participation in formal debate with feelings of revulsion; but at the same time it is a fact which forces itself on the notice of all students, and will do so to

an increasing extent after we leave college, that the ability to speak *extempore* is an accomplishment which must be a constant source of satisfaction to its possessor. The man that can stand forth and give an audience his best thoughts in a logical and convincing manner, without embarrassment or apparent effort, possesses an incalculable advantage over the one who lacks this qualification.

There is nothing which will better train a man to control his thoughts and actions under such circumstances than frequent practice in a good debating club. As in any other field, so in this, faithful persistent effort will be rewarded. He that lacks most in this direction most needs the work. The days of oratory are not past. The growing importance of this feature in modern life is recognized by the increasing frequency and interest in political and intercollegiate debates. Let us at Haverford do our part to keep abreast of the times in this department of life, and make the coming winter for the Loganian equal to some of those of its ancient splendor.

THE generous gifts which have been bestowed upon the College lately in the form of funds to be used for lectures are a step toward greater interest and popularity in Haverford, and are a means for promoting the intellectual and moral lives of its students. We have generally been favored with interesting and instructive lectures, delivered in most cases by scholarly men, but the larger of the two endowments which have just been given for lectures on the Bible will enable the

college, and we are assured this is its intention, to secure as lecturers the best minds of this country and Europe. The subject of this course is one which is wisely selected, because Biblical facts are constantly being strengthened and corroborated by explorations and discoveries, and, for this reason, is of the greatest interest and value to students and to educated persons in general.

That the students collectively and individually will avail themselves of these privileges we feel sure, and we should be glad to have sufficient accommodations for all our alumni and non-college friends who would care to attend. The lecture courses have improved year by year and if, as we believe, this year shall excel all previous ones, we have no doubt that some of our friends who have enjoyed these privileges and pleasures, and who realize Haverford's worth to the community and to the world, will undertake the long desired project of building a new hall, of which in years to come all Haverfordians will be proud, and in which the good things which are in store will be realized under more favorable circumstances than are now possible in our crowded condition.

ATCHES between colleges are, as a rule, more free from trickery or dishonesty than other branches of athletics; but even here a spirit of intrigue occasionally creeps in and mars the fairness which should always characterize such contests. A case in point, and one from which we have suffered repeatedly at Haverford, is the method usually followed in selecting the referee and umpire in the less important foot-ball games; or to put it more accurately, the prevailing idea as to the manner in which the duties of those positions should be administered. In the majority of matches there can be little cause for complaint on this score; but some teams, and with good reason, value the privilege

of naming one of these officials more highly than the possession of the ball or any similar legitimate advantage. In cases of unfairness, the umpire, as a rule, is the chief offender; for while a referee or linesman can hardly abuse the duties of his position without flagrant and patent dishonesty, it is comparatively easy for the first named official to neglect to punish fouls or off-side play.

Passing over the more serious moral wrong involved, it is surely short-sighted policy for a student or alumnus to persistently discriminate in favor of his own team, while acting in the capacity of umpire or referee. Yet such is the state of general opinion in many institutions, that an official is forced, often not unwillingly, to grossly misuse the power vested in him by the rules.

Although many difficulties stand in the way of such a course, it might be possible to correct the evil by legislation, requiring the selection, in all cases, of officials in no way connected with either team. But such a rule would be extremely hard to enforce, and in many instances undesirable. The HAVERFORDIAN believes the only practical remedy to be the cultivation of a general sentiment requiring absolute fairness in all matches, and discountenancing all sharp practices.

That such a spirit now exists in a more or less dormant state we cannot doubt; for the most partisan crowd will rebel at an obviously unjust or unwarranted decision. And by careful fostering, this demand for fair play can be made active and powerful. More than this, umpire, referee and linesman should be made to appreciate the fact that loyalty to one's college entails no departure from honesty or manliness, but rather requires the conscientious discharge of the duties of each position; and that the prosperity of the game is largely placed in their hands.

X /E would call the attention of the lower classmen to the results of the inter-class sports of Octo-While a record was broken, yet as a whole the time in many events was not creditable. Haverford has not attained the success possible in this direction and The HAVERFORDIAN desires to bring the students to a better realization of the fact. The sports of this year were more successful than of last, but there is still room for With few exceptions our improvement. records are poor and with training could be lowered. These remarks apply especially to those most active in the recent sports, in whom better development was exhibited. The HAVERFORDIAN urges conscientious practice, the results of which will be seen in the mid-winter exhibition and later in the spring sports. With a bettering of records the Athletic Department may in time, hope to enter intercollegiate contests with some

show of success. But this end can only be achieved by hard and steady work.

THE HAVERFORDIAN is glad to be able to announce in another column the generous donations which have been received for prizes in gymnasium work. The total amount to be thus expended is unusually large for any institution; far greater than has ever been devoted to a similar purpose at Haverford. While last year's mid-winter meeting proved that class rivalry is a sufficient incentive to insure the success of such an event, the liberal prizes offered this season will doubtless produce much greater practical results, since steady and persevering work will be better rewarded. The HAVERFORDIAN, in behalf of the college, desires to thank the donors of this sum, which it is sure will be judiciously applied and productive of the greatest possible good.

THE "POET PAINTER."

OWN in the Chester Valley, within the "shadow of the blue hills of Mochlan," there lies a little village called Corner Ketch. There is nothing about this particular village more distinctly interesting than about any other, but near by a little house attracts more attention by its very humbleness, brought out in contrast by the grandeur and sublimity of the hills and valleys. In that little one and onehalf storied cottage was born, in 1822, a man who afterwards won the love of all those that were acquainted with him by his gentle manliness, and the admiration of everyone by the productions of his brush and pen—Thomas Buchanan Read.

As you look at that dwelling it makes little impression, but the surrounding country charms you, and the poetical instincts of your soul arise. It was amid these surroundings that the "Poet Painter" spent his boyhood, the time when his imaginative powers were most keen, and when such scenery would make a vivid impression upon him. He himself tells us that he so loved the hills and valleys surrounding him that when he listened to the narratives of the Bible, in boyish fancy he would associate all those incidents with this—his world. He never forgot them, and even though greatly influenced by the beautiful scenery of Europe, his thoughts still return to the valleys of Pennsylvania, as he breaks forth in eloquent praise of one of its rivers when he says that neither the Rhine, the Danube the Po, nor the Seine

"Is half so fair as thy broad stream, whose breast
Is gemmed with many isles, and whose proud name
Shall yet become among the names of rivers
A synonym of beauty—Susquehanna."

Again, in the same poem, *The New Pastoral*, which he considers his best work, since it treated of the country he loved:

"Fair Pennsylvania! than thy midland vales, Lying twixt hills of green, and bound afar By billowy mountains rolling in the blue, No lovelier landscape meets the traveler's eye."

Along with pleasure in the beauties of rolling hills comes the desire to know more of the man who spent his boyhood days roaming among them. Little is known of him before he reached the age of fifteen, when death coming into the family caused a breaking up, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He commenced his wanderings with the determination of becoming an artist, and soon landed in Cin-He attracted the attention of Nicholas Longworth, who, seeing the possibilities within the boy, assisted him, thus enabling him to set up a studio in connection with Clevenger, the sculptor. He met with much success in this city as a portrait painter, gaining by his skill the patronage of General Harrison, Major Anderson, and many other distinguished men of the day. These successes, however, did not hinder him from recognizing that he must be nearer the centre of art in America. Realizing this he started for Boston—fortunately for us—for up to this time literature had claimed little of his attention, his whole soul being thrown into his paintings. But now a change comes over him; a spark which has been lying dormant so long is awakened; he now divides his attention between the two arts, poetry and painting. There is no doubt that Longfellow was the one man, above all the other great poets then around Boston, who influenced this young man to devote some of his time to literature. In his early career as a poet he received much support and encouragement from Longfellow, with whom he was ever afterwards intimate. As a painter he received the counsel of Washington Allston,

as long as that great painter lived. While in Boston his first poems were published in the *Courier*, and were received with favorable criticism by literary society.

Just as amid successes he left Cincinnati to come to Boston, so he left this city, after four years of profitable associations, to go to Philadelphia, where, by his genial manner, winsomeness, and keen intellect, he gathered around him a large circle of friends, who learned to love and admire him, while he went among them all the while busy with his pen and brush. At this time was published the first volume of his poems, which exhibited such excellence that they received favorable criticism from all sides. One critic, Leigh Hunt, went so far as to pronounce the Closing Scene as the best American poem, and worthy of comparison with Gray's Elegy.

This position in the field of literary gems may not be the true one to-day, and yet one cannot but feel the power and force of such lines as:

- "There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
 The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night
 The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
 Sailed slowly by, passed noiseless out of sight.
- "Amid all this, in this most careless air,
 And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
 Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there
 Firing the floor with his inverted torch;—
- "Amid all this, the centre of the scene,

 The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
 Plied the swift wheel, and, with her joyless mien,
 Sat, like a Fate, and watched the flying thread."

*

- "Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
 Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
 Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
 Breathed through her lips a sad but tremulous tune."
- "At last the thread was snapped—her head was bowed;
 Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene,—
 And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
 While death and winter closed the autumn scene."

The picture rises before the mind; the dull, tawny shades strike the eye; the still

atmosphere is felt; the whole scene is vivid in its autumn tints and dreariness.

The publication of these poems gave him a wide-spread reputation, since they were so well received in England. He had now been in Philadelphia about four years, when the spirit of restlessness and desire to see more of the world came over him again. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and spent several months in England, where he was received by the best as well as the ordinary literary men and artists. The former esteemed and admired him, but the latter worshiped him. He was received everywhere, entertained and petted until he left for Italy, the country which he had for years desired to visit. In his opinion this was the ideal country for an artist or a poet.

His time in England had been spent in pleasure, but once in Italy he applied himself diligently to his work, executing orders given him by his Philadelphia patrons. Between Rome and Florence he divided his attention, Rome appealing to him as an artist, while in Florence he received inspiration to create those beautiful pen pictures.

But his love for his native country had never lessened, and after remaining in this land of sunshine Read returned to Philadelphia, where he set up his studio, having his home in Bordentown, N. J. This change was not a long one, however, for the next year he returned to Florence with his wife and two young daughters, with the intention of making that his permanent residence. He had by this time gained much reputation as an artist and a poet, and it was natural for him to choose for his home this attractive city where were assembled at that time such important persons as "Owen Meredith," Rossini, George Sand, Browning, "Rattazzi" from Europe, while America was represented by Hart, Tait, and other artists.

Up to this time he had met with no great sorrow; his life had been one of enjoyment; but now a great blow came upon him in the death of his daughter "Lillian," whom he considered "the light of his household." We see his love for her, his hope in the future, and his resignation to God's will in his poem "My Lily."

- "The sun was white in all the streets of Florence, His splendor burned upon the bridge and river, While fate rained down her pestilence in torrents Bereaving me forever."
- "Nay; not forever! on this Virgin's bosom
 I see the emblem of my sainted daughter—
 She holds my lily in perpetual blossom—
 I found her where I sought her."
- "Close to her heart, with all a mother's patience,
 She bears my flower, enticing me to meet her:
 Dear Virgin, at thy Son's appointed stations
 I kneel, and kneel, and climb,
 That I at last may greet her."

Under the burden of this sorrow he went to the Banks of Lucca, where on September 1, 1855, he wrote what is considered by most critics to be his most original poem, "The House by the Sea," dedicated to Mr. Hiram Powers, one of the men composing what was known as the American circle at Florence.

Recovering somewhat from this shock, he devoted most of his time and energy to painting until the War of the Rebellion broke out in 1861. Like the loyal son of America that he was, he abandoned everything and set out for his own country immediately, entering, on his arrival, the voluntary service. Part of this time was spent on the staff of General Lew Wallace, the remainder in delivering addresses and reciting poems for the benefit of the soldiers. In this work Read exhibited great patriotism, and by his spirited address gave much assistance and encouragement to the country. "The Oath," and "Sheridan's Ride" were productions of his pen at this time, and were expressions of his true feeling in regard to loyalty to one's country. He was confident that the Union would not break, and it was this characteristic that helped all those who came in contact with him during the dark days. He would recite his patriotic poems before the soldiers, thus increasing their enthusiasm.

After the war Read went to Cincinnati; he remained there but a short time before returning to Rome, where he spent the rest of his life hard at work at his easel. This was not long, however, for during the winter 1871–72 he was stricken with disease. He had always desired to die in his native land, and when spring came, feeling no better, he sailed for America. While on board he was attacked by pneumonia, but by careful nursing lasted until he reached New York, when he passed peacefully away, May 11, 1872, his body being laid in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. A tall shaft of granite with the inscription

T. Buchanan Read Born March 12, 1822, Died May 11, 1872.

attracts one's attention to the triangular plot where is located the poet's grave.

In describing Read's characteristics there is no better authority than Mr. H. C. Townsend, who was one of his intimate acquaintances. He says: "the distinguishing characteristics of Read's nature were purity of thought, refinement of feeling, gentleness of manner, generosity of disposition, geniality, and unselfish devotion to others, and the possession of all those gnalities of mind and character which attract and attach friends. Tenderness of feeling and delicacy in treatment were marked traits in all his work, whether with pen or pencil. Gifted with an extraordinary genius, Read was unlike many other men thus formed by nature. He relied for success not upon sudden, uncertain, and spasmodic impulses, but was a faithful, dilligent, and conscientious worker by turns in the two distinct yet congenial fields of labor to which his talents were devoted,

finding his only rest and recreation in alternate use of his pen or pencil."

We can readily see that what is here said of Read is true, from the fact of his cordial reception everywhere. There must have been something in him that attracted all classes of men. The cold and hard-hearted had affection for him, while the warmer natures loved him. He himself considered friendships to be sacred; cautious in making them, using his keen intellect to read character he made few mistakes. He said in one of his letters: "I have never yet lost a friend. Some fancied ones have dropped away from me."

A letter which he wrote Mr. Townsend while in Italy shows admirably his true conception of a friend. He says: "My dear friend.—Just as I write that word friend it seems to strike upon my heart as on a golden bell, setting it into interminable vibrations. There are few words so beautiful, so comprehensive. It includes devotion, self-sacrifice, defence against all things, including calumny and misfortune; but best of all joy in another's joy, and exultation in his prosperity, this being in my mind the highest proof of friendship."

As a poet he was pre-eminently true to Nature in all her moods; his genius was touched by the swaying leaf, the floating gossamer thread; nothing in her realm was too light and shadowy to catch his poetic eye. His poems are also marked by pure and original thought, having smooth, rhythmic, artistic verse caused by the almost constant use of alliteration.

This feature is brought out distinctly in "Brushwood:"

"On a weary slope of Apennine,
At sober dusk of day's decline,
Out of the solemn solitude
Of Vallombrosa's antique wood,
A withered woman, tanned and bent
Bearing her bundled brushwood went,
Poising it on her palsied head
As if in penance for prayers unsaid."

Again:

"There came the maid in her glowing dress
The wild-eyed Witch of the wilderness."

The stronger side of his nature, showing deeper thought and feeling, is brought out in "The Appian Way." This, though lacking somewhat in harmonious blending, is almost faultless in its imagery, and indicates to what heights the "poet-painter" might have attained had he devoted himself entirely to poetry.

"Here slumbers Rome, among her broken tombs, A funeral highway stretching down the past, With few inscriptions, save the constant blooms By kindly Nature on these altars cast.

"The dust of glory all around me lies,
The ashes of dead nations and their kings:
I hear no voice save what from out the skies
The lark shakes down from his invisible wings."

Continuing to some length in his musings over the past of Rome, telling of his love for the "cypress boughs which guard the dead," his thoughts return to his country, and he says:

"And yet I love my country none the less:
My faith fulfils her prophet's grandest dream,
And when death wooes me to his cold caress,
My hovering soul will watch her course supreme."

* * * * * * * * *

"Her Appian Way shall be the road to Fame,
And lined with many a Christian spire and dome:
Her arch triumphal, reared in Freedom's name,
Shall lead mankind to nobler marts than Rome."

"As a painter," says John Sartain, "Read was graceful and refined in his

treatment of the subjects he selected, but deficient in strength. Pleasing in coloring and softly blended tints, but lacking that firmness and decision that comes from a knowledge and practice of drawing." His versatile mind prevented concentration, so necessary to mastery in any line; too lavish were nature's gifts, and one art was pursued at the expense of the other. Then his constant change of residence was not conducive to hard work and development in either line of his natural endowments.

This sketch can find no better end than with a quotation from another portion of the Townsend letter exhibiting more of the nature of the man, and his own idea of his work. "I want to tell you now and solemnly that a deep sense of my duty to my God as well as to my fellow man has gradually been descending upon me, and it is to me a source of infinite pleasure that I can look back upon all the poetry I have ever written and find it contains no line breathing a doubt upon the blessed Trinity and the great Redemption of man. When I have written my verses I have been alone with my own soul and with God, and not only dared not lie, but the inspiration of the truth was to me so beautiful that no unworthy thought ever dared obtrude itself upon the page. This was entirely owing to the goodness of God, who saw what it was to be, and saved me from subsequent mortification and regret."

SOPHOMORE-FRESHMEN SPORTS.

The annual Sophomore-Freshmen sports were held on Monday, October 22. All of the events were closely contested and the winners scored but six points more than their opponents. The prize offered to the winning class was a scarlet and black silk banner and the Sophomores were successful in capturing it. The medals offered by

Professor Babbitt to the members of each class winning the greatest number of points were awarded to Howson, '97 and Gilpin, '98, Howson making fourteen points and Gilpin twenty-two. Sisler succeeded in breaking the college record for the mile bicycle by riding it in three minutes and four seconds. Several other records, however, were

exceedingly poor, especially the one hundred yards dash. Owing to the recent dressing, the track has been greatly improved but is still somewhat slow, and possibly to this may be attributed the time of the various events. If it were possible for the present Freshmen class to have its representatives on the track for practice earlier next season than this, better records would undoubtedly result.

These sports were inaugurated last year, but from divers causes were several times postponed and the promptness with which the classes began work this year is highly encouraging. No postponement occurred and everything relative to the sports was managed in a most satisfactory manner. That they have now become an established institution of Haverford is without doubt.

The following is a summary of events:

100-Yards Dash. Howson, '97, first; Darlington, '97, second; Collins, '97, third. Time, 11 3-5 seconds.

Running High Jump.—Gilpin, '98, first; Howson, '97, second; Rodney, '97, and Stadelman, '98, third. Height, 4 feet 8 inches.

Pole Vault.—Collins, '97, first; Gilpin, '98, second; Rodney, '97, third. Height, 8 feet.

Putting Shot.—Swan, '98, first; Lane, '98, second; Varney, '98, third. Distance, 25 feet 3½ inches.

220 Hurdle.—Howson, '97, first; Collins, '97, second; Gilpin, 98, third. Time, 30 seconds.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—McCrea, '97, first; Stadelman, '98, second; Varney, '98, third. Distance, 294 feet 2 inches.

120 Hurdle.—Gilpin, '98, first; Collins, '97, second; Detwiler, '97, third. Time, 22 seconds.

Running Broad Jump.—Jacobs, '97, first; Gilpin, '98, second; Detwiler, '97, third. Distance, 15 feet 10 inches. One Mile Bicycle.—Sisler, '98, first; Strawbridge, '98, second; Chalfant, '97, third. Time, 3 minutes 4 seconds. Standing Broad Jump.—Jacobs, '97, first; Gilpin, '98, second; Collins, '97, third. Distance, 9 feet 4 inches.

Half Mile Run.—Rodney, '97, first; Varney, '98, second; Howson, '97, third. Time, 2 minutes 37 seconds.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The College tournament in singles and doubles was successful this year, in that the entries were numerous, and there was much lively competition. Lester took first place in singles, Lester and Field in doubles, and R. D. Wood captured the consolation.

The prizes were as follows: in singles, a racket; in doubles, canes; consolation prize, a racket cover.

Singles.

Hay, '95, beat Wood, '96, 6-1, 1-6, 9-7. Adams, '96, beat R. D. Wood, '98, 6-2, 6-3. Brown, '95, beat Chalfant, '97, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. Lester, '96, beat Dean, '98, 6-0, 6-0. Harding, '98, beat Field, '97, 7-5, 6-4. Collins, '97, beat Coca, '96, 6-3, 6-1.

SECOND ROUND.

Hay, '95. beat Adams, '96, 6-8, 6-4, 6-1' Lester, '96, beat Brown, '95, 6-0, 6-1. Harding, '98, beat Collins, '97, 6-2, 6-4.

FINAL ROUND.

Lester, '96, beat E. B. Hay, '95, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. Lester, '96, beat Harding, '98, 6-3, 6-8, 7-5, 6-2.

DOUBLES.

Consolation.

FIRST ROUND.

R. D. Wood, '98, beat L. H. Wood, '96, by default. Coca, '96, beat Field, '97, 6-3, 6-2. Chalfant, '97, beat Dean, '98.

FINAL ROUND.

Wood, '98, beat Coca, '96, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2. Wood, '98, beat Chalfant, '97.

ADDRESS BY DR. HARTSHORNE.

R. HENRY HARTSHORNE, who spent a year in the Mikado's Empire, and has just returned to America, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Japan and its Civilization," in Alumni Hall, on Wednesday evening, October 31.

This country, the speaker said, consists of four main islands, and has an area of 156,000 square miles. The landscape is exceedingly picturesque with its high mountains, swift flowing rivers, lakes and beautiful valleys. The arable land, however, embraces only one-seventh of the entire territory, but is very productive in the cereals.

The people of Japan are unlike any other people on the globe, not excepting the Chinese, to whom they have been likened, but from whom they differ, except in the semblance of their complexion, as greatly as do the Americans. The men are rather small in stature and light in weight, varying from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty pounds, but very active and energetic, while the women, who are seldom beautiful, have the same characteristics in correspondingly smaller proportions. The people are noted for their charm of manner and for their ceremony which at no time is affected. The greatest social burden upon Japan, beside the lack of the Christian religion, is the subjection of woman, who, while not badly treated, is under the sole sway and command of man. The leading traits of the Japanese are their love for children and for flowers, which are both enviable attributes. The flowers of the country are exceedingly beautiful, and many are akin to those of our own, the chrysanthemum, the Imperial flower especially.

The civilization of the country began before that of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

The inhabitants obtained letters from China through Corea, as early as the third century, and Buddhism and Confucianism were added to their own form of religion—if it can be called such—Shintoism.

After the invasion of the Roman Catholics in the sixteenth century, the gates and walls were impenetrable, until, in 1853, Commodore Perry entered the Bay of Yeddo. There was a civil war of brief duration, and in an almost incredibly short time the country settled down to internal peace.

Feudalism disappeared in Dualism, which in turned faded into an Imperial system. With this change there flocked in teachers, inventors, machinists and literary men, so that the people and the country became not only civilized, but advanced in civilization.

But the one barrier to the highest prosperity of the Empire, is that there has been no clear worship of one God, no real theism. The moral code in Confucianism is very high, emphasizing as it does, self-restraint and benevolence. But what can such systems do for civilization? The ethical teaching of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Zeus, and all the later philosophers, is very praiseworthy; but no mere science of morals can ever make a great civilization. In the words of Byron, "Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, where are they?"

All these countries have sunk into decay, and all civilizations inevitably must in which there is not the open Bible.

Loyalty to the Emperor is one of the greatest virtues of the people, and especially of the young men. They are beginning to hear the gospel preached, and if this loyalty can be turned toward Christianity, as it should be, and our churches abroad can become associations for worship, fellowship

and work, then will come the time when there shall literally be a "new heaven and a new earth."

The views of Japan, which Mr. Harts-

horne presented, were exceedingly fine, both in subject-matter and in color, exhibiting all those shades of which the natives are so fond.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

- '39, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, who has lately returned from Japan, delivered a lecture on that country and its civilization, in Alumni Hall, on October 31.
- '67, Col. B. Franklin Eshleman, of Lancaster, Pa., has been actively engaged in the recent campaign in the interests of the Republican party.
- '75, Walter W. Pharo was married on October 30, to Miss Elizabeth Bellerby Wilson, of West Philadelphia.
- '83, John Blanchard, of Bellefonte, Pa., is one of the executors named in the will of the late Andrew G. Curtin, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
- '85, William S. Hilles delivered an address at a Republican mass meeting held in Wilmington, Del., during the last month.
- '85, Through a mistake in one of our previous issues, we printed in these columns the announcement of the death of William T. Ferris, which we wish to correct at this time, and state that the deceased was a relative of William T. Ferris, and not a member of the class of '85.
- '85, Marriott C. Morris has returned from a bicycle tour in France.
- '85, Rufus M. Jones and '87, Barker Newhall are members of the Committee of New England Yearly Meeting, having charge of a Friends' School at Providence, R. I.

- '87, The engagement is announced of Alfred C. Garrett to Miss Eleanor Evans, of Germantown.
- '88, Allison W. Slocum is teaching mathematics in the High School at Providence, R. I.
- '89, Lindley M. Stevens is engaged in teaching in Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y.
- '90, J. Stuart Auchincloss is with Smith Bros., wholesale grocers, on South Front street, Philadelphia. He has also spent a number of afternoons coaching the College foot-ball team.
- '90, T. Amory Coffin was married on October 10, to Miss Maude Vanderslice, in Phoenixville, Pa.
- '91, John Stokes Morris is residing in Baltimore, Md., and is continuing mathematical studies at Johns Hopkins University.
- '93, Edward Woolman is in business with the United Electric Improvement Company, of Philadelphia.
- '94. William J. Strawbridge is engaged at Cramps' shipyards, Philadelphia.
- '94, Clifford B. Farr is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.
- '94, George A. Beyerle is traveling in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the Sunshine Publishing Company.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Class elections have been held with results as follows:

'95. President, Frank H. Conklin; vice-president, Walter C. Webster; secretary, William S. Hilles; treasurer, William Goodman.

'96. President, L. Hollingsworth Wood; vice-president, Samuel Middleton; secretary and treasurer, J. Henry Scattergood.

'97. President, John E. Hume; vicepresident, William S. Rhoads; secretary, Charles D. Nason; treasurer, Francis N. Maxfield.

'98. President, Alpheus G. Varney; vice-president, Morris B. Dean; secretary and treasurer, William J. Taylor.

At a meeting of the College Association, held on the 22d, a committee was appointed to procure estimates on a College Pin. M. Warren Way was elected secretary of the association in place of Howard F. Brinton, who is absent this year.

The college has been the recipient of \$10,000, the income of which is to be expended for lectures on Scientific Biblical Research, it being the will of the donor that the very best talent which the world has produced in this line shall be procured.

A new hitch and kick apparatus has been added to the furnishings of the gymnasium.

A second Banjo Club has been organized and is practicing regularly, its object being to train men for the college club. Collins, '97, has been elected leader.

In collection on the 29th, Professor Babbitt presented medals to the class athletes, Charles H. Houson, '97, and Vincent Gilpin, '98. They were awarded for the greatest number of points scored in the recent Sophomore–Freshmen athletic meeting.

President Sharpless is taking an active part in the non-partisan judicial campaign in Delaware County.

Dr. Joseph Osgood Thompson, formerly Professor of Physics at Haverford, is occupying that chair at Amherst for this year, owing to the illness of Dr. Kimball.

The college has just been the recipient of \$100 to be awarded as prizes for the winter's work in the gymnasium, largely in connection with the Midwinter Meeting. Two prizes of ten and five dollars, cash value, respectively, are to be offered to the Senior Class for the most faithful voluntary work in the gymnasium. Similar prizes will be awarded in the Junior Class. This is intended to induce work in personal improvement and will not depend on achievements on any special piece of apparatus.

A trophy of ten dollars, cash value, will be awarded to the class obtaining the greatest number of points in the Midwinter Meeting. This in addition to the banner given by the faculty last year.

Medals are to be awarded as prizes for a series of handicap contests, such as putting the shot, pole-vault, running high jump, hitch and kick, and possibly others. This work is designed to bring out latent qualities for the spring sports.

A pair of decorated Indian clubs are to be awarded to the man making the most improvement in club swinging. This to be awarded independent of class.

A large photograph of the gymnasium team will be given to every man winning a first, second or third place in the exhibition.

To every man winning a first place in the exhibition will be given a prize in the probable shape of a gold clasp pin of special design for the Haverford Gymnasium, indicating highest honors have been obtained.

FOOT-BALL.

Ninety-seven vs. Ninety-eight.

The tie game between 'Ninety-seven and 'Ninety-eight in the class championship series was played off on Wednesday, October 10. 'Ninety-eight started with the ball, the Sophomores defending the north goal. Most of the play during the first half was in 'Ninety-seven's territory, the Freshmen repeatedly advancing to their opponents' ten-yard line. Jacobs did remarkably good work during this half, gaining ground several times around the Freshmen's end.

During the second half the playing was of much the same character as in the first, neither side scoring. 'Ninety-seven had a shade the better of it, however, keeping the ball toward the Freshmen's goal most of the time. At the end of this half, as the result was still undecided, it was agreed to play ten minutes longer. Soon afterwards Towle emerged from a bunch near the middle of the field, and gained fifty yards before being overtaken by Howson on the Sophomores' five-yard line. Two more plays netted the Freshmen a touchdown. No goal was kicked. The game was not over yet, however, and 'Ninety-seven worked pluckily to tie the score. Field circled the Freshman end, and was only downed after a run of thirty yards. The ball was forced back to mid-field, however, and time was called.

The teams lined up as follows:

The teams are as to to to	
NINETY-SEVEN. NINETY-EIGHT,	
Field right end De	an
Rodney right tackle Scattergo	od
McCrea right guard A. G. Varr	iey
Beidleman centre Sw	an
Collins left guard Jer	ıks
Detwiler left tackle Vern	on
Chalfant left end Stadelm	an
Hume quarter-back La	ne
Darlington right half-back Sis	ler
Jacobs left half-back C. A. Varr	ıey
Howson full-back Toy	vle
Score, 4-0.	

Umpire, Mr. Hay, '95. Refere Mr. Babbitt.

Delaware College vs. Haverford.

The foot-ball season was opened at Haverford on Saturday, October 6, by a game with Delaware State College, of Newark, Del. Haverford kicked off, and Delaware fumbled the ball. Alsop carried it near the latter's goal, and Webster made a touchdown, kicking a goal. Delaware's ball; Webster kicked a return, and Alsop made a pretty tackle behind the line of the visiting team. Haverford lost ground slightly, but soon Thomas made a touchdown from near mid-field. Webster kicked Score, 12-0; time, six minutes. The brilliant playing of the half was now over, the remainder being marked only by a number of inexcusable fumbles, neither of the teams scoring. Alsop broke through Delaware's line and made another pretty tackle, and Thomas gained the length of a kick by the visiting team. Time was called with the ball near the centre of the field.

Thomas and Blanchard made beautiful gains at the opening of the second half. Haverford then lost the ball on downs, but held Delaware well, again losing on an off-side play. Shortly afterward, however, Haverford pushed steadily toward Delaware's goal by a series of moderate gains. Blanchard made a touchdown, and Webster kicked the goal. Blanchard soon broke through the line again for another touchdown, Hay and Hastings opening a magnificent hole for him. Webster kicked a goal, making the score 24–0.

Thomas gained the length of the opening kick by Delaware, and quickly crossed the line for a touchdown; no goal resulted. On the next line-up Varney returned Delaware's kick to within fifteen yards of the latter's goal. Haverford held well, and their opponents were forced to kick. Blanchard made the next touchdown; no goal Score, 32–0. Both sides kicked repeatedly

until Thomas scored by a run from Delaware's twenty-five-yard line. No goal resulted, and time was called. The halves were twenty minutes in length.

The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD. DELAWARE.
Conklin right end Constable
Hay right tackle C. O. Cooper
Hastings right guard E. W. Cooper
Wood centre Salmons
Morris left guard Pierce
Alsop left tackle Bartlett
Lippincott (Field) left end Mullin
C. A. Varney quarter-back Reybold
Blanchard right half-back Harrington
Webster (captain) . left half-back Wolf
Thomas full-back Willis

Umpire, Mr. Steel, of Delaware. Referee, Mr. Bliss, of Yale. Linesman, Mr. Babbitt, of Yale. Score; 36-o.

Melrose vs. Haverford.

The Melrose Cricket Club's foot-ball team was defeated by Haverford on the College grounds, October 17, by the score 36 to 6.

The game throughout was an exhibition of loose foot-ball. Haverford started off well by making a touch-down one minute after the game was commenced. During this half six touchdowns and a safety were made, but four goals were missed. The team work of Melrose was very weak, and they kept the ball little. After twenty-five minutes of play time was called, with the score 30–0.

In the second half Melrose took a decided brace, and by the addition of some new material succeeded in going through Haverford's centre. Haverford obtained the ball near the commencement of this half, and Thomas took it around the end for a sixty-yard run, making a touchdown. Off side play and foul interference gave the ball to Melrose on Haverford's ten-yard line, and they soon succeeded in pushing it over for a touchdown just before time was called, making the final score 36 to 6.

Thomas played the most noticeable game for Haverford, since he made a touchdown

every time he was sent around the end.

The teams lined up as follows:

Touchdowns-Thomas, 4; Lester, 2; Hay, 1.

Goals-Webster, 3.

Umpire, Mr. Harris, of Melrose. Referee, Mr. L. T. Bliss, of Yale.

Ursinus vs. Haverford.

The game with Ursinus College on Saturday, October 20, was decidedly encouraging to the supporters of the Haverford team; for while their work was ragged at times, especially on the defence and during the first half, their offensive play was occasionally brilliant, and showed itself capable of making ground against heavier teams.

The game started with the ball in Ursinus' possession, Haverford defending the south goal. Hay caught the kick-off and made twenty yards. Haverford lost the ball on a fumble, but quickly regained it in the same manner. Haverford was forced to kick. Ursinus again fumbled, and Wood fell on the ball. Haverford slowly gained, and Blanchard was sent through the line for a touchdown after about ten minutes of play. Webster kicked the goal. No more scoring was done during this half, although a goal from the field was attempted on Ursinus' five-yard line. Haverford's goal was never seriously threatened.

Having injured his shoulder, Webster was forced to retire in the second half, Hay taking his place at tackle, Lester going to full-back and Thomas coming on at left-half. Haverford kicked off, and Conklin and Lippincott downed the Ursinus back for no gain. Haverford got the ball on downs and carried it rapidly up the field,

Lester crossing the line for the second touchdown. No goal was kicked. Score, 10-0.

Lester caught the kick-off, and by skill-ful dodging carried the ball well beyond midfield. Thomas went around the end for twenty yards; Haverford lost the ball on a fumble, but quickly recovered it. After a few minutes' play Blanchard scored another touchdown. No goal.

Shortly after the next line-up Haverford was forced to kick. The ball went out of bounds and Detwiler fell on it. Haverford kicked again; the Ursinus back muffed, and Hay captured the ball. Haverford gained rapidly, and Blanchard went across the line for the fourth touchdown. Haverford again failed to kick a goal.

Thomas, by a beautiful run, scored again within two minutes. The last touchdown was made by Blanchard, and time was called with the ball near mid-field. Lester kicked goals for the last two touchdowns, making the final score 30–0.

The teams lined up as follows:

Referee, Mr. Zimmerman, of Ursinus. Umpire, Mr. Bliss, of Yale.

Linesman, Mr. Rhoads, of Haverford.

Haverford vs. Haddonfield.

The Haverford eleven met the Haddonfield C. C. on the home grounds on the twenty-fourth and defeated them by a score of 40–0. The result was a pleasant surprise to the majority of Haverford's friends. The visiting team at first seemed to have a decided advantage in weight, and carried the ball down to within a few yards of the home goal by small but steady gains. They,

however, failed to score, and the home team braced up, held them in check and gained the ball. The game was then quite steady for Haddonfield's goal. Thomas and Lester made good gains; Detwiler fell beautifully on a ball fumbled by the opponents; and Blanchard shot through the line like a flash. Thomas made the touchdown, and Lester kicked the goal. (6-o.)

After the ball was again put in play good gains were made by Blanchard, Alsop and Thomas.

Blanchard made the touchdown and Lester kicked the goal. (12-0.) In the next play Thomas made a fine run from within thirty-five yards of the home goal, and scored a touchdown. Lester kicked a goal. (18-0.)

Conklin made a fine gain; Thomas was tackled back of the line and lost ground; Lester kicked on third down; the kick was immediately returned; Lester caught the ball and, dodging two of the opponents, made a gain of twenty yards; gains were made by Conklin, Alsop and Blanchard, and Varney pushed Thomas through the line beautifully. Alsop made the touchdown, and Lester kicked the goal. (24-0.)

Blanchard followed quickly with a touchdown from within thirty yards of Haverford's goal. He was closely followed by two Haddonfield men, both of whom Thomas brought down as they were about to tackle him. Lester kicked the goal. (30–0.)

Detwiler made a good gain and Thomas soon scored a touchdown, from which a goal was kicked. (36–0.) Time was called early in the next play. The length of the half was twenty-five minutes. The time of the second, which had been fixed at twenty-five minutes, was changed to fifteen, owing to the approaching darkness. In the second half Lippincott did some fine playing and scored the only touchdown. It was kicked out poorly, and no chance was given for a

goal. It grew dark very rapidly, and after a considerable amount of fumbling on both sides without important gains for either, time was called. Score, 40–0. Haverford's interference was good throughout. The respective teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD. HADDONFIELD.
Lippincott left end H. E. McConnell
Alsop tackle Lippincott
Hastings guard McGill
Wood centre W. McConnell
Swan right guard McGeorge
Detwiler right tackle Bodine
Conklin right end Hopkins
Varney · quarter-back Mitchell
Thomas left half-back Wilkinson
Blanchard right half-back Wood
Lester full-back Sewell

Umpire, Collins, of Haddonfield.

Linesman, E. B. Hay; referee, Professor Babbitt.

Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford.

The college team met its first defeat of the season at the hands of Franklin and Marshall in Lancaster, October 27. For the first twenty minutes Haverford put up an excellent game, holding F. and M. on the defensive and making strong and steady gains when in possession of the ball. Then, perhaps owing to the loss of Alsop, the superior weight of their opponents began to tell, and they were pushed steadily toward their own goal.

At the opening of the game Franklin and Marshall won the toss, Haverford taking the ball. Cremer caught the kick-off on the twenty yard line and was tackled on the spot. F. and M. gained slowly for a while, and then Lantz and Hartman made ten and twenty yards respectively. Haverford was given the ball on off-side play. Thomas went around the end for good distances, finally, after a pretty run of half the length of the field, scoring a touchdown. Owing to a disagreement as to the validity of the touchdown, no goal was attempted.

Franklin and Marshall's forwards were again caught off-side and Haverford was given fifteen yards. They lost the ball on a fumble on their opponent's twenty yard line, but soon afterwards regained it.

F. and M., however, succeeded in holding them for four downs without gain, and began to work steadily up the field. Alsop injured his knee in a scrimmage and was forced to retire after playing a fine game. Morris took his place at tackle, Wood moved out to left guard, and Goodman came on at centre. Hartman gained ten yards, and Stroup shortly afterwards went across the line for a touchdown, to which a goal was kicked: Score, 6-4.

Lester kicked off, the ball going behind the goal line. F. and M. accordingly kicked off from the twenty-five yard line, Detwiler capturing the ball. Lester kicked again, the ball, as before, going into touch. F. and M. kicked from their twenty yard line; the kick was blocked, however, and they captured it fifteen yards from their own goal. Stroup made fifteen yards, and by steady pounding, Haverford was forced down the field, Stroup finally going around the end for a long run and a touchdown: No goal was kicked.

Time was called for the half shortly after the kick-off, with the ball well in F. and M.'s territory.

The second half was but a repetition of the latter part of the first. F. and M. kicked off, the ball going first out of bounds and then behind the goal line. Lester kicked from Haverford's twenty yard line, Baker fumbled and Detwiler dropped on the ball in exceedingly good shape. Haverford was forced to kick, and F. and M. gained steadily, until they lost the ball because of holding by Baker. Haverford was again forced to kick, F. and M. making a free catch; the college team caught the kick-off, but soon lost the ball on downs. Their opponents went up the field rapidly and soon scored for the third time, Baker kicking the goal. The next touchdown was quickly made, and a goal kicked, making the final score, 22-4. Time was called immediately afterward. The halves were

thirty	and	twenty	minute in	length.	The
teams	line	d up as	follows:		

F. AND M.				HAVERFORD.
Stroup				right end Conklin
Stover	0			right tackle Detwiler
Hower				right guard Swan
Ginter	۰			. centre (Goodman) Wood
Kieffer				left guard (Wood) Morris

Hartman	1 .				. left tackle (Morris) Alsod
Bachman	n	٠			left end Lippincott
Cremer .					quarter back Varney
Lantz,					left half Thomas
Long.		۰	4		right half Blanchard
Baker .			0		. full-back Lester

Umpire, Mr. Bliss, of Yale. Referee, Mr. Franklin, of Yale.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

F, as is stated, a college paper truly indicates the sentiment and life of the student body who produce it, we ought to feel more solicitude for the maintenance of our literary standard than we do. The Brunonian presents a plan for the improvement of literary work, in which a monthly gathering is proposed of those who are interested in the paper, to talk over the work of the college writers during the previous four weeks. It is thought that with proper support, such a discussion of, and critical interest in, the monthly articles, will tend to a decided improvement in the literary standard of the publication.

In the first number of the Nassau Lit, Trenchard comments on the changes in the foot-ball rules, and notes their individual effect in games played up to date. His general conclusions are, that the enforced kicking is simply a waste of time; that the rough element has been lessened to a small extent, mainly because of the increased penalty for fouls; and that the shortened time of play is uncalled for.

In face of the fact that we receive regular exchanges from colleges in England, we find it difficult to believe the statement which was made some six months ago and is still echoed in some publications, that no English college publishes a periodical. It is to be regretted that such statements are

not examined before they are made to take their place in the exchange column.

The long talked of English tour of the Amherst Glee and Banjo Clubs is duly reported in the *Student*. The novelty to the English public of a traveling college banjo club doubtless accounts for the small audiences before whom in some places the clubs played; and it is stated that the success of a second tour is assured. In one instance the old town crier advertised the evening performance with his bell, proclaiming that a concert would be given by "twenty young gentlemen students from America."

Among the exchanges for this month there are two articles which are worth the attention of every one of us. The first is an address delivered before the students of Earlham College, and printed in the October number of the *Earlhamite*, on the "Ethics of the Schools."

It strikes home at the too prevalent idea that college students are entitled to an ethical code of their own, distinct from that which prevails in the outer world.

In the *University Beacon* there is reported an admirable address on "Characteristics of American Classical Scholarship," delivered before the students of Boston University, on opening day. It shows where our system is strong and where weak, compares the German with the American classical scholar, and points out some of the false methods of the average college student.

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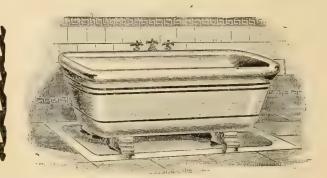
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DECEMBER, 1894.

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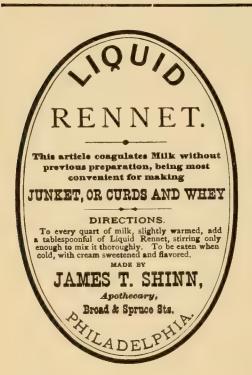
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Vol. XVI.

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No. 6.

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OTWITHSTANDING the generally satisfactory character of the electric light service which we are enjoying this year, we believe there are certain inconveniences attendant upon the present method of supplying it, which call for a remedy. In the first place, the rooms on the north side of Barclay Hall, and the Library, with its obstructed windows, become dark considerably earlier than the engine room, and it often happens that men are compelled to leave their work for as much as fifteen minutes awaiting the coming of the lights. Then, too, those who wish to study before breakfast are entirely debarred from such action by the present system. It frequently happens that men desire to do work at this time in the day, for which they were incapacitated the night before, and some students habitually work in the early morning, finding that they can thus accomplish more than by studying late in the evening. It would seem no more than just to such men that they should be furnished with light in the morning for one hour before breakfast. Although the hours set apart for sleep by the present arrangement may be good ones, it seems unjust to one otherwise trained, to compel him to conform to a type. Closing down at 10.30 on the two nights of the week when fewest of us are present at college, is also unreasonable. Because the number is smaller, is no reason for compelling that number to devote one hour more per night to sleep. Although work is not so pressing as on other days, those who stay over remain, often, for the purpose of study, and do not wish thus to be compelled to stay in bed. These few inconveniences could readily be overcome by running a few hours more per week. If for any reason this is deemed impracticable, we believe other means should be provided, whereby students who need light at these times could be furnished with the same.

A LTHOUGH no foot-ball season at Haverford can be considered a complete success without a victory over Swarthmore, the one just closed presents a decided contrast to the discouraging campaign of last year and has, in many respects, been the most promising since Haverford began to play new foot-ball.

The games with Delaware College, Melrose, Ursinus and Haddonfield were encour-

aging aside from the large scores made, since the work of the team, although occasionally ragged, exhibited distinct progress in team work and interference. But that they did not afford adequate practice in defensive play was evidenced in the Franklin and Marshall game. That match, however, proved a valuable lesson. No Haverford eleven has ever put up a pluckier defence than that shown at Harrisburg where Dickinson was held for four downs within six inches of the goal line. We believe, therefore, that the policy pursued by the management of playing light games during the early part of the season, although greatly criticised, was, under the circumstances, the wisest course. games inspire the men with confidence in their aggressive play, which it is not possible to acquire in practice against the scrub, while heavier matches later on develop the other and equally important branch of defensive work.

In one important respect we should be greatly encouraged by the result of the season. The Swarthmore game showed conclusively that the weak point of the team lay not in ignorance of the game or inability to develop team play, but in a lack of physical endurance. Yet, although errors were undoubtedly made during the fall, and some ill-luck encountered, we believe that it would be impossible to train up a better team at Haverford under existing circumstances. The mistake made last year, and in several previous years, lay in putting men who were in most cases badly out of condition hard at work immediately at the beginning of the season. They were, to be sure, pounded into shape for the final game, and their wind and endurance, as a rule, were fairly good, but this result was only attained at the expense of that snap and vim which are even more essential to a team than mere physical strength. This season, commencing with gymnasium exercise and light outdoor practice, the work was gradually increased, and the men were brought up to the Swarthmore game full of life and dash, and gave during the first half, perhaps the best exhibition of football ever put up by a Haverford eleven.

The lesson of the second half, and, we believe, of the last five seasons, was that a Haverford team on two months' training out of the twelve cannot play as well as opponents who have at least half a year's preparation. If we are to win in the future, candidates must be taken in hand during the winter and forced to undergo moderate training. More than this, means must be found to keep the men in condition during the summer. Although to inaugurate such a system will be difficult, yet it will not by any means be impossible. The spring training, as has been pointed out before, will be of vast benefit. not only in track athletics but in cricket; while the men should have enough spirit and love for the college to exercise some wholesome self-restraint during the summer.

To defeat Swarthmore will require an amount of work and self-denial without precedent at Haverford. Men at other colleges, however, submit to the same training for smaller stakes, and to the members of a victorious eleven the hardships and trials of a season will be of more benefit than even the victory itself.

ITH the close of the foot-ball season comes shed practice, and it is the purpose of the following observations to bring students to a better recognition of the importance of earnest work in this direction. Through the liberality of the alumni E. M. Hall has been obtained as trainer, and that efficient coaching will be provided we cannot doubt.

With the graduation of '94, Haverford cricket sustained a severe loss. However, with the aid of new material and the

conscientious work of old, the vacancies thus occasioned can undoubtedly be filled. Customarily, early shed practice is all that can be desired; but after the novelty wears off a general failure to appear at practice becomes noticeable, and it is to those so inclined that the HAVERFORDIAN appeals most especially for steady work. Haver-

ford lost the cricket championship last spring, and has again this year suffered defeat in the foot-ball field. That something must be done to maintain the athletic standing of the college among its contemporaries, is evident; and mindful of the coming spring matches, faithful practice for the winter should result.

THE LION AND THE LAMB.

THE New York and Chicago Limited is winding its way up the east bank of the Hudson, invading the land of enchantment boisterously, as if exulting in its escape from the hindrances of the metropolis. The classic and historic precincts of Tarrytown and West Point, the river-quarried palisades, and bold, jutting Storm King are left behind. On every hand lie places of legendary interest. The sun is sinking behind the Catskills.

In the palace-car Claveragh, conversation had almost ceased. The passengers, yielding themselves to the sombre influences of the environment, were absorbed in reflection. Among others is a man upon whom one would bestow more than a passing glance. His clear-cut features and dark hair, slightly marked with gray, indicate that he is just entering upon the middle period of life. He is tall of stature, firmly built, and, from his dignified and distinguished presence one readily gathers that he is a man who has not been content to take the world as he found it, but has bent it to his own plans and helped to make it. His face is toward the window, but he does not perceive the river's undulating mirror, or the mountains, blue and crowned with hazy sunset splendor. His meditations are not in accord with the twilight serenity.

In his lap lay the paper in which he had been reading the story of his own life. It was a tale to warn again in vain the heedless lambs, to incite ambitious youth by the same old story and its usual interpretation, to "go and do likewise." The early struggles, the high ambition, the determined perseverance, and the steady progress culminating in the crowning fortune of that day, were described with that attention to detail which especially characterizes newspaper literature.

But an entirely different view of his life presented itself to our hero himself. The biography and the events of the preceding day caused him to reflect as never before upon the past, and this retrospection led to vexing and unusual thoughts concerning life's problems, contradictory and insoluble. He retraced his entire career, beginning with the earliest remembrance. The loss of parents was beyond that. Among the childhood memories were those of ill-treatment and separation from brothers, whom he loved. In his indignation and bitterness, the resolution was taken which had turned the current of his life. He saw more distinctly than the swift-flying landscape, the old orchard and the sweet apple tree far away over the hills and valleys. There it was that he used to sit, among the shady

boughs, and con over his affairs, and vow to make everything turn to the one end of becoming rich and famous. After that he felt that nobody might care very much for him, people might treat him harshly or indifferently, yet the day of life was dawning, and some day he would have the better of them all.

It was the same struggle for money which awaits every human being born in a civilized land, except that in his case there was manifested extraordinary ability, which insured unusual success. His chief enjoyment was necessarily dependent upon his success, and was therefore narrow and selfish, even when his own good fortune did not arise from another's failure. There had always been, however, and he realized it now as never before, a more or less pronounced, deep-seated yearning for something better than his mode of life provided. This dissatisfaction had been largely drowned in the intensity and industry of his living. In his early enthusiasm, the favorite conception of his life had been a continual ascent, as up a ladder, growing brighter and more glorious as the end drew nearer. Ever looking ahead, intent upon present enterprises or future plans, he had not stopped to look backward until to-day, when he had finally reached the goal, and had stepped upon the platform at the top, in the fulfilment of all his aspirations.

Why was he not supremely happy, why not thrilled with exultation? It was unreasonable, exasperating. Pleasure had eluded him where he had thought it must certainly be found. He possessed a conscience which had been inherited. It had lived as an exotic, but now it had suddenly become annoyingly prominent. In vain he endeavored to silence the voice of arraignment. It did not suffice to assure himself, that he had, by sleepless vigilance and unresting activity, earned every dollar of his fortune. Ought not, he asked, the rich man

to receive the reward of his economy industry and ability, and the poor man, of his unthriftiness, laziness or incapacity? For some reason or other this catechism, the test of economic orthodoxy, could not restore his former complacent indifference.

He also realized that he had been deceived in another particular. He was now a distinguished man. His name and career were doubtless being discussed throughout the country. With a far from pleasant sensation he recalled that as he was walking that afternoon from the Elevated to the Grand Central Depot, he had passed a group of men engaged in animated conversation. Two remarks saluted him as he passed.

"I tell you, Sam, he is a foxy old fellow. This morning nobody thought of him, but to-night everyone is telling how he scooped in a fortune."

"Yes," replied the one addressed, "and I shouldn't be surprised if we awoke some morning to find that he has quietly slipped through the needle's eye, and is already in the glory land."

Was this the exalted glory he had looked for?

The train came to a standstill, the brakeman shouted "Albany, Albany," and the revery was interrupted. Charles Montague followed the jostling crowd out into the crisp winter air. Soon he was rolling away to his palace, a money king, returning from a new conquest.

Down Hamilton street, in the same city, another man was walking, also going home; but unlike the former he was returning to a tenement-house, and a needy family, after a day's unsuccessful search for work. He was not burdened with opulence, but crushed by poverty. He could do nothing but think, and, as it happened, he too found himself dwelling on the past. He had met the same difficulties as the other, with equal determination, but with far

different results. Yet, on the whole, it had not gone so badly with him in the by-gone days. Employment in a factory had furnished the means of providing for a happy home. Two misfortunes had combined to reduce him to his present circumstances. His practice had been to set aside a portion of each week's wages for future contingencies. When these savings had accumulated to a considerable amount, as men always have done and always will do, he invested the money where he was assured that it would be perfectly safe, and draw large interest, and all at once, in some indescribable manner, every cent was gone. The second calamity was the panic of 1893. He was only one of a multitude, who were out of employment and facing starvation, crime or suicide. In every large city the last tragic acts were being played, with a chorus of thousands of despairing voices. What pathos lies in that trite quotation: "All the world's a stage."

The crowds of gay people hurrying along with bundles recalled the man from his thoughts. The unwonted mirth and gaudily-decked shop-windows reminded him that Christmas was near. He had not thought of it before.

A little later we find him on Le Clair street, one of the most charming of avenues. It is quiet; far above, interlacing branches of grand old trees form rustic domes and arches. Along its sides are imposing residences retired amid lawns, whose verdure has not been entirely seared by frost, and which are still suggestive of flowers and fountains and song of birds. building especially claimed the man's attention. There was evidently some kind of social gathering within. Voices, laughter and music mingled, with now and then a glimpse of dancers. Suddenly, in a side room at the left, entered a servant with a lamp and a man who was apparently the owner. The gentleman took out his purse, and, having removed some coins, laid it down upon a table by the window, while he recounted the money and paid it to the servant. After a short conversation, the servant went out, and the gentleman as if called, hastily went away with the lamp. The purse was forgotten and left.

The man outside thought of his wife at home sewing night and day for a mere pittance, and of his children whom he pictured at that moment lying on the bare floor shivering and ill-fed. On the other hand he beheld the rich splendor of this brilliant home. Should he creep along in the shadow of the hedge which extended almost to the house, and then slip quickly to the window and take the rich man's mite to rescue his starving family? No; he had always been an honest man, and he snatched himself away in horror.

As he continued his walk pondering over his desperate situation, and racking his brain for some temporary expedient, he could only think of his little girl. "Too bad, too bad," he said to himself, "only eleven; yet she must do something; she might try selling papers to-morrow, if she will."

The next morning, however, when it was proposed to her, there was no question as to her willingness. She received the proposition with the greatest alacrity, and shouted "Evening Argus, New York Daily papers, World, Sun! paper, sir?" to the great delight and amusement of her little brothers. Breakfast done, she boldy started forth feeling very important with the new responsibility. With her stock of morning papers, she took her stand at one of the many public places, and with no uncertain sound claimed the attention of the passers by. The market, however, seemed much duller than she had anticipated.

Then recollecting that she had sometimes heard the boys crying some item of news, she glanced at the headings and added to her vocabulary, "Congress adjourns." But something was the matter; people smiled at her in a curious fashion, the boys across the street were staring at her and laughing outright. She made a careful inspection of her person. Her shoes and stockings were mended and patched, but many others she knew had neither of those articles, her dress was fairly tidy, not ragged, and her hands were clean. Evidently the cause of the amusement did not lie there. Just then a little newsboy came along, saying as he passed: "I guess you must be a fruit; ain't you rather greeny?" And then taking pity on her he added: "You'd better not say that; they're laughin' at yer."

So the day passed. As night drew near, she sat down upon a curbstone to rest. Though hoarse and tired, she was well satisfied with her day's work, and the pennies in her pocket kept jingling and jungling. As she watched the hurrying crowds and the preparations for to-morrow's festivity, all at once a brilliant scheme presented itself, and she was already on her feet, about to put it in practice. Leaping on the first car that came, she loudly informed the passengers that she was selling "all the evening papers." The car started on, and she was obliged to ride a block before she could get off. Then she waited for the next car and rode another block. This was repeated until she had gone as far as she wished. Then, by crossing a few blocks she came to the same street, and chose, by accident, the very house where her father had seen the purse the night before. Perhaps it was the unusually imposing appearance of the place that attracted her attention. After hiding her papers behind the hedge, she started up the winding walk. Now an unexpected difficulty suggested itself; they might not let her in. But there was no time for hesitancy. In some way or other the castle must be taken, whether by storm or strategem, and her wit quickly

discovered a way which combined both methods. She straightway ascended the stone steps and rang the bell. The maid opened the door, and, seeing only a very shabby little girl, she said:

"What are you doing here, you little scamp? You'd better not do that again." Already the door was closing. There was not a moment to be lost. Panting and feigning exhaustion, as if she had been running a long distance, between breaths she spoke with rapid utterance:

"Is the mister home? Tell me, ma'am, is he home?"

The child's unusual manner and speech arrested the servant's attention, and led her to reply, rather sharply, to be sure.

"Well, what if he is?"

"I must see him right away private, on important business."

"If you have anything to say, say it. I can tell him just as well," still far from satisfied.

"Do you want him to be killed?" exclaimed the child with tragic air. "He must know the whole of this matter, at once. Let me in, I say, without delay. Remember—"

Slowly the door opened.

"What's that?" inquired the astonished maid.

"You'll find out when it's too late," said Hattie; and promptly taking advantage of the opportunity she glided through the half-open door.

"Now, let me see him quick, please, ma'am," she said.

Not quite daring to refuse the child, after these mysterious remarks, the maid led the way.

"The little girl wishes to see you, sir," she announced in her usual manner.

Although a day has passed, we find Charles Montague in much the same state of mind as when we saw him last. His social duties of the evening before had for a few hours revived his spirits. But evasive slumber had not brought him peace. Tossing about as in a fever, he lived over and over the exciting events of the previous day, and morning had found him as dissatisfied with life as he was before. His amazement was profound as he beheld the visitor, but it reached far greater proportions when he heard her speech. As soon as she was admitted, advancing with a superb bow, she addressed him:

"Good evening, sir," she said. "You are very rich, and I just thought I'd call and see if you wouldn't like to give us a Christmas present. Maybe you haven't any little children, but there are four of us and we are poor, and papa can't give us anything this year. You needn't bother to buy anything, you know, but just give me the money, and we will get the presents, and we would be so glad, and thank you very much."

It was over now. She was trembling, and her heart was pounding away in fear and suspense. The beautiful speech was bringing no response. Had all this effort been made for nothing? The fact was that he was too astonished for speech. He did not comprehend the exact import of the jumbled words, but, on the whole, their effect had not been displeasing. Something about her face and person claimed his attention particularly. His recent thoughts led him to more careful scrutiny. He knew well what it was to be rich, he had never before cared to know what it meant to be very poor. Now, however, he resolved to investigate.

- "Have you a father, then?" he asked.
- "Yes, sir," she replied, "but he can't find any work."
 - "So you are starving, I suppose."
- "We don't have very much, but we are not starving." Not knowing what was the best thing to say; but pride decided for her.

- "Come into the dining room and have something to eat."
- "No, sir; thank you," she answered, "I think I'd better be going; mamma will be expecting me;" adding, "if you don't care to give us a Christmas present."
 - "Where do you live?" he inquired.
 - "254 South Mill street."
- "Well, Thomas, tell William to have the carriage at the door."

It was not long before it rolled up, and before she knew it, she was put inside.

- "You aren't going to give me to the police, are you?" she inquired fearfully.
 - "No; I am going to take you home."
- "You needn't have taken so much trouble. I could just as well have walked," she said, simply.

The conversation of the dignified and wealthy man, and the newspaper girl was not very exhaustive. After putting a few other questions he inquired:

- "Did you always live in South Mill St?"
- "Oh, no; sir. We used to live on Chatham street."
 - "Then you were not always so poor?"
- "No, sir. Papa used to get lots of money working in the factory, and ma says once he saved up a great lot, and didn't put it in the bank, but in some kind of railroad stock (the C. D. & E., I think it was), and he lost it all."

Perhaps Montague knew where the money went. At any rate, the failure of the great C. D. & E. syndicate had been one of the milestones in his career.

Passing down through the turbulent and crowded tenement district, at length they reach their destination. The child was soon outside, and thanking him for his kindness in bringing her home.

"If there's anything I can do for you in the newspaper line," she was saying, "I'd be glad to do it any time."

But Montague bade her lead the way, stating that he wished to see her father.

"You won't let on?" she cried with alarm.

"No child, not if I can help it," reassuringly.

Nevertheless it was with many misgivings that she proceeded. As he stepped out Montague found it advisable to button his coattightly about him and keep a close grip on his cane. Up the gloomy staircase they mounted, and from the first landing proceeded down the hall to the farthest room at the right. The child opened the door. A small lamp shone dimly in the hall, but within the room it seemed impenetrable blackness. Down in the street below the lights flashed and flared. Little flickers stole slyly in the window, but ugly shadows chased them fiercely out again. Before long Montague became accustomed to the gloom. In deep dismay he noticed the grim features of wretched destitution, rendered the more conspicuous to one who had but just stepped out of his own sumptuous home.

His eyes had penetrated the darkness but a moment when out of it suddenly grew a man's features. The face and figure sent his memory flashing back thirty-five years. Immediately, each accent and movement betraying the intense excitement and emotion under which he was laboring, he cried:

"Come here to the light man, whoever you are."

Exhausted and discouraged by the fruitless labor of many days, stunned and bewildered by the entrance and conduct of the rich stranger, the man addressed passively allowed himself to be almost dragged to the hall. With both hands upon the other's shrunken shoulders, Charles Montague eagerly searched the face before him.

"Henry," he gasped.

Perhaps the damp chill of the raw, unwholesome atmosphere, which penetrated to his very marrow, had also played havoc with his usually clear and incisive enunciation. The response was immediate. A glow of intelligence lighted up the face hitherto almost expressionless.

"Charlie."

They embrace. How strange it seems. Hattie is at her father's side. Her mother has arisen to frame the words her husband's emotion will not permit him to speak. But before she could utter a word Charles Montague had taken his purse from his pocket, and, thrusting it into Hattie's hands, had turned and fled. As Henry Montague saw the purse he shuddered. Then at length recovering himself he dashed down the street in pursuit of his brother, loudly calling his name; but he saw only a black cloud fast retreating, and heard but the quick clank of steel on the pavement, beat out so sharp and short that it seemed in their haste that the hoofs scarcely rested on the ground. The black monster, with its flaring eyes, its flying feet striking fire, its wings ablaze with the effulgence of the light at the street corner, had turned and disappeared from sight. Muttered imprecations impotently followed from the hoarse throats of hardened and despairing outcasts, from inebriate and halfwitted aliens. But Charles Montague heard no curse. He was passing through a street lined with a mesh of humanity, weaving in and out. Above the ceaseless, even hum, rose now and then a joyous exclamation or a gay peal of laughter. The horses had slackened their pace to a walk. A snowflake fluttered down upon the black, flowing mane, but one toss of the restive head shook it off. For a moment a hush settled down over the street, pedestrians hastened along more hurriedly, but again the merry voices rolled on, even more blithely than before. Two squares away an aged, whitehaired man is ringing the chimes. It is Christmas eve. Charles Montague listens. Sweetly the tones, mellowed by the falling

snow, break upon his ear, and to the message of "good will and peace" his heart returns the echo clear and true. Is this the hero of yesterday's New York Stock Exchange? Is this the selfish, am-

bitious, but dissatisfied man of two hours ago?

"To-morrow I shall return," he softly whispers. "Yes, Christmas morning; and it was Christmas thirty-five years ago."

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

'84. Francis A. White, of Baltimore, addressed the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Wednesday, December 5.

'88. The marriage is announced of L. P. Beidelman and Miss Nelle Roseborough, of Texarkana, Texas, on December 4.

Ex-'88. Thomas J. Arbison is in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He played on the 'Varsity Scrub and also coached the Haverford team.

'89. The engagement is announced of Dr. William R. Dunton to Miss Hoaglan, of Philadelphia.

'89. Thomas F. Bronson, M. D., coached the foot-ball team during November.

'89. Dr. Henry Hartshorne read a paper on Japan at one of the conferences held in connection with Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, and he also recently delivered an illustrated lecture on Japan before the Friends' Institute Lyceum of Philadelphia.

'92. Charles G. Cook is Principal of a Friends' Academy in Northampton County, N. C.

'92. Stanley R. Yarnall and Benjamin Cadbury have been elected President and Vice-president respectively of the Friends' Institute Lyceum, of Philadelphia.

A. M. '92. Byron C. Hubbard is teaching Mathematics and Science in the Warsaw High School at Warsaw, Ind.

'93. Leslie A. Bailey is studying Greek at the University of Chicago.

'94. Parker S. Williams is in the legal Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Ex-'94. Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Jr., is with B. H. Shoemaker, glass manufacturer, at 205–11 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Among the alumni noticed at the Swarthmore-Harvard game on the 24th ultimo were the following: Edward Bettle, Jr., '61; Horace G. Lippincott, '62; Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67; Francis B. Gummere, '72; Seth K. Gifford, '76; Frank H. Taylor, '76; Charles S. Crosman, '78; Henry W. Stokes, '87; Joseph W. Sharp, '88; Thomas Evans, '89; Jonathan M. Steere, '90; Dilworth P. Hibberd, '90; Benjamin Cadbury, W. Nelson, Loflin West, Stanley R. Yarnall, E. S. Cary, W. H. Nicholson, Jr., '92; Carrol B. Jacobs, Charles J. Rhoads, Edward Rhoads, John Roberts, Edward Woolman, '93; O. M. Chase, H. S. Conrad, C. B. Farr, A. B. Harvey, Frank C. Rex, Frederick P. Ris_ tine, Francis J. Stokes, D. Shearman Taber, Jr., Parker S. Williams, Samuel W. Morris, 94.

COLLEGE NOTES.

During the week of Prayer for Young Men, four meetings of the Y. M. C. A. were held, two of which were addressed by James B. Ely and T. H. P. Sailor, both of Philadelphia.

A college *orchestra* has been formed under the leadership of Professor F. B. Morley, and present developments point to a prosperous season.

Ex-Secretary John J. Vernon has left college. T. Harvey Haines has taken his place.

An elegant Schomacker piano has been placed in the gymnasium, for three months, at Professor Babbitt's expense. An Aerial Lunger has also been added recently.

During the first month of the new year the college is to be favored by a visit from Professor J. Rendell Harris. During that time he will deliver a course of lectures to be known as the Library Course, established by the recent donation of \$10,000. The lectures will occur on the third, tenth, seventeenth, twenty-fourth and thirty-first of next month, respectively. Following is a list of subjects:

- I. The Influence of Homer Upon the Early Christian Church.
- 2. The New Syriac Gospels from Mount Sinai.
- 3. Methods of Research in Eastern Libraries.
- 4. Paleographical Studies, with Special Reference to Greek MSS.
- 5. Some Recently Recovered Early Christian Documents.

At a meeting of the foot-ball team on Thursday evening, December 6, L. Hollingsworth Wood was elected captain for the season of '95.

Professor J. A. Babbitt held a meeting on November 27 with such men from the upper classes as are particularly interested in gymnasium work, and the lower classmen. The regular work commenced on the 3d inst. All work will come after dinner, instead of four o'clock to six, as has been the case heretofore. The Freshmen come at 8 p.m., the Sophomores at 8.30 p.m., and at 9 p.m. a class composed of such upper classmen as desire to join and men from the lower classes whose work entitles them to advanced standing. This class will be put through some light drills for fifteen minutes and then break up into squads for special work for the remainder of the hour. A special time is to be assigned for club-swinging; one evening in the week is to be kept clear of compulsory work. The first of a series of handicap, hitch-and-kick contests will be held soon.

The Everett-Athenæum Society will offer a course of three lectures during the present month, beginning with one on the 7th on Napoleon. The second on the same subject, one week later, and the third on the 20th, on Belgium and Holland. The course will be delivered by Charles H. Adams of Philadelphia. All the lectures are to be illustrated.

The Athletic Association is in receipt of a proposal from G. H. Perkins, captain of the University of Pennsylvania Gymnasium Team, for the formation of an Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association, to hold annual meetings to consist of competitions on horizontal bar, parallel bars, flying rings, etc., as well as wrestling, boxing, fencing, etc. The plan has been laid before a majority of Eastern colleges.

A movement headed by Dr. H. S. Pratt, has resulted in the formation of the Biological Seminary of Haverford College. The principal object is to keep up with the current literature of biology and to discuss at their bi-weekly meetings some of the higher problems relative to the subject such as Haeckel's "Gastraea Theory" and Weismann's "Work on Heredity."

At a meeting of the Cricket Association held on November 22, the following officers were elected: President, George Lippincott; Vice-President, L. Hollingsworth Wood; Secretary, Samuel Middleton; Treasurer, Douglas H. Adams. L. Hollingsworth Wood and Charles Howson were elected members of the Ground Committee.

The Alumni Committee on Athletics has engaged Edward M. Hall, who has played on St. Davids for two seasons past, as cricket coach for this year.

Thus far one hundred and eighty-three volumes have been added to the library this year. Of these perhaps the following deserve notice:

- "The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer," W. W. Skeat.
- "Early Christian Missions in Ireland," Mrs. Rundle Charles,
- "The Theory of Light," Thomas Preston.
- "The Missing Fragment of the Fourth Book of Ezra," Robert L. Benzly, Ed.
 - "Civilization and Progress," John B. Crozier.
 - "Life and Times of John Huss," E. H. Gillett.
 - "Industrial History of England," H. DeB. Gibbens.
 - "The Holy Gospels in Anglo-Saxon," W. W. Skeat,
- "Animal Rights and Vivisection in America," H. S. Salt and Leffingwell.
 - " Public Libraries in America," W. J. Fletcher.
- "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," Francis Parkman.
- "Through Prison Bars" (Howard & Fry), W. H. Render.
 - "George William Curtis," Edward Carey.
 - "How to Make Inventions," E. P. Thompson.
 - "Views of Philadelphia,"
- "Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier," Samuel T. Prickard.
- "The Education of the Greek People," Thomas Davidson.

FOOT-BALL.

Haverford vs. Johns Hopkins.

On Saturday, November 3, the first eleven defeated Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, in a very close and exciting game. Haverford's offensive work, except near the end of the first half, was rather poor, the interference seeming open and too easily broken up. On the other hand, the defensive play of the team showed some improvement, being steadier and getting better as the game progressed. Wood, Conklin, Lippincott and Blanchard did well for Haverford, while Captain Janney, of Johns Hopkins, played an extremely good game.

Haverford, losing the toss, was given the ball, Hopkins, in choosing a goal, taking advantage of a strong wind which was blowing the length of the field. Lester

kicked off well; Hopkins returned the kick and Varney caught the ball on the forty-yard line. Hopkins held well, and obtained the ball on downs. After making twenty yards around the end, they were unable to advance the necessary distance in four downs. Haverford could not gain, and Webster kicked to the fifteen-yard line. Both teams were playing well on the defensive, and after several exchanges of kicks, Johns Hopkins got the ball on their own forty-yard line. A couple of off-side plays on Haverford's part gave their opponents an additional twenty yards. Hopkins, by pounding the line, pushed slowly up to within ten yards of the goal, when Haverford got the ball on a fumble. They soon lost it, however, and Hopkins shortly

afterward crossed the line for a touchdown. No goal was kicked. Time, eighteen minutes; score, 4-0.

Janney caught the kick off, but was quickly downed on the twenty-yard line. Haverford here took a decided brace and the men worked like demons, breaking through the line and tackling the runner before the interference had time to form. Hopkins kicked, but the kick was blocked, and one of their own men fell on the ball. They were forced to kick again, however, and the ball went to Haverford. A few plays carried it close to the goal line, and Blanchard was pushed over for a touchdown. Time, twenty-three minutes. Lester kicked a goal, making the score 6–4.

Webster caught the kick-off, but was soon forced to kick. Haverford, however, got the ball on downs, and had worked it well up into Hopkins' territory when time was called for the first half.

Haverford, by playing a kicking game during the second half, succeeded in keeping their own goal well out of danger most of the time. Webster returned Hopkins kick-off, and Janney made twenty yards around the end. Hopkins fumbled in two successive plays, but each time recovered the ball, keeping possession of it for some time, and working it well down the field. Haverford obtained it on downs, however, and shortly afterward got ten yards for off-side play by Johns Hopkins. Haverford was forced to kick, but held their opponents for four downs. Webster kicked immediately, Hopkins carrying the ball to their own twenty-five-yard line. Wilson made twenty yards around the end, and the Baltimore men were gaining steadily. They fumbled, however, and Webster dropped on the ball. Haverford kicked well up the field, and Hopkins slowly pushed back again, only to lose the ball on downs.

At this point Hastings was hurt; Morris moved in to guard, and Alsop took his place

at tackle. The play swung back and forth near mid-field for some time, when Haver-ford again braced up and slowly advanced toward Hopkins' goal. By good kicking and defensive play, the ball was pushed to Hopkins' fifteen-yard line, Wood and Alsop breaking through the line and tackling well. Time was called with the ball close to Johns Hopkins' goal.

Among those who witnessed the game were Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College; Mr. James Carey Thomas, '51, manager of Haverford College and trustee of Johns Hopkins; Edward Bettle, Jr., '61; Frank H. Taylor, '76; F. K. Carey, '78, and John S. Morris, '91.

The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD. JOHNS HOPKINS,
Lippincott left end Eltings
Morris (Alsop) left tackle Marshall
Hastings (Morris) left guard Price
Wood centre Lothrop
Lester right guard Hodge
Detwiler right tackle Strong
Conklin right end Lilly
Varney quarter-back Howell
Thomas left half Wilson
Blanchard right half Janney
Webster full-back Hopkins

Length of halves, twenty-five minutes. Umpire, Mr. Baldwin, of Johns Hopkins. Referee, Mr. C. D. Bliss, of Yale. Linesman, Mr. Frank Riggs, of Princeton.

Haverford vs. Dickinson.

At Harrisburg, on Wednesday, November 14, Dickinson College defeated Haverford in a closely contested game, by a score of 14 to 12. Dickinson's superior weight was responsible for their victory, and they gained principally by hard, short plunges through the line.

Dickinson won the toss, and Haverford was given the ball at the kick-off. Lester kicked well up into Dickinson's territory and the ends downed Ford, who caught the ball for no gain. Dickinson, however

began pushing steadily up the field. They advanced to Haverford's fifteen-yard line, and there lost the ball on a fumble. Conklin bucked the line for three yards, and Thomas was sent around the end, behind flying interference, for a touchdown. He made a magnificent run, dodging through a number of men. Lester kicked the goal, making the score 6-o.

Webster caught the kick-off, and ran twenty yards before being downed. Haverford was forced to kick; Webster put the team on side, and Morris fell on the ball. Webster was again forced to punt on third down, Dickinson this time capturing the ball and carrying it steadily up the field for a touchdown, to which a goal was kicked. Score, 6–6.

This finished the scoring for the half, although toward the end Haverford's goal was again in serious danger. After the ball had been worked back and forth in Dickinson's territory for some time, and both teams had been forced to kick repeatedly, the Carlisle men began, by continually pounding the line, to push steadily up toward Haverford's goal. They were held once or twice for four downs, but quickly recovered the ball in each instance When close to Haverford's line, Rockow went around the end for fifteen yards, being stopped within a foot of the line. Here Haverford took a brace and showed the best defensive work of the season, holding their opponents for four downs without gain. On getting the ball they pushed rapidly down the field. Time was called shortly afterward.

In the second half Morris and Conklin were obliged to go off on account of injuries. Detwiler moved into the former's place, and Dean went on at end. Alsop took Conklin's position at half-back.

Haverford caught the kick-off, and gained steadily for a while, but was then forced to punt. Davis caught the kick,

but was downed on the spot by Wood. A long run around the end helped Dickinson in getting up the field. Haverford got the ball on downs on their twenty-yard line, only to lose it by a fumble. Dickinson scored shortly afterward, but failed to kick a goal.

At the next kick-off, Lester sent the ball over the line. Webster caught Dickinson's punt from the twenty-five yard line, and returned the kick. Aided by another long end run and by steady line bucking, Dickinson advanced rapidly. Haverford held them for four downs, however, twenty yards from the latter's goal, and attempted to kick. The kick was blocked, and Dickinson captured the ball on Haverford's eight-yard line. At this point Hastings was injured. Wood moved out to guard, and Goodman took his place at centre. Dickinson shortly afterward pushed the ball over the line for a touchdown, and kicked a goal.

Lester again kicked over the line at the kick-off. Dickinson kicked from the twenty-five yard line, and Webster punted a return. The Dickinson back muffed the ball, which rolled over the line. Dean fell on it thus scoring a touchdown. Lester kicked an exceedingly difficult goal, and time was called immediately afterward.

The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD, DICKINSON.
Field left end Craver
Morris (Detwiler) left tackle Channel
Hastings (Wood) left guard Taylor
Wood (Goodman) centre Heckman
Swan right guard Troxell
Lester right tackle Yengist
Detwiler (Dean) right end Cochran
Varney quarter-back Stitt
Thomas left half-back Rockow
Conklin (Alsop) right half-back Ford
Webster full-back Davis

Umpire, Mr. Bliss, of Yale.

Referee, Mr. West, of Dickinson.

Linesman, Mr. Awl, of Dickinson.

Length of halves, thirty minutes.

Swarthmore vs. Haverford.

The annual game between Haverford and Swarthmore was played at Whittier Field Swarthmore, on Saturday, November 24, Swarthmore winning by a score of 32 to 0.

The game was called at 2.45, and winning the toss, Captain Webster chose to defend the east goal. Brooke kicked off to Webster on the ten yard line when he was downed without a gain. After gains through the tackle, Haverford lost the ball on a fumble on her fifteen yard line, Swarthmore being unable to make any gain through the line, made a trial for a goal from the field, but the ball swerved to one side and Haverford kicked out to mid-field.

Haverford now exhibited fine defensive work, and the Swarthmore backs were thrown for losses. Brooke was forced to kick. Haverford began to use the tandem play and made steady gains through the tackles until the ball was fumbled on the twenty yard line, when Swarthmore kicked back to mid-field. A pretty end run by Thomas, and bucking by Webster, Alsop and Blanchard brought the ball back far into Swarthmore's territory, when it was lost on four downs.

The ball was Haverford's again near the centre of the field and for the third successive time she pushed it well on to Swarthmore's goal, reaching this time the ten yard line, when the ball was lost on a fumble.

Instead of kicking out, Swarthmore commenced to use her split "V." A gain of sixty yards by Sims, one of ten by Brooke, advanced the ball dangerously near Haverford's goal. An off side play gave the ball to Haverford. Webster kicked to Hodge, who made a run of twenty-five yards before he was tackled, bringing the ball back again from where it had started. Swarthmore carried the ball to the five yard line, where, by fine defensive work, Haverford gained it and kicked out to thirty yard line. By use of the "V" Swarthmore slowly pushed

the ball forward and Curtiss was sent over for a touchdown, Brooke failing to kick the goal. Score, 4 to 0.

Lester kicked off, Brooke catching the ball and, aided by fine interference, ran it back to the centre of the field, Swarthmore, however, was unable to advance and lost to Haverford on four downs. Thomas made a run of fifteen yards around the end, and Webster and Blanchard went through the tackles, advancing the ball to Swarthmore's ten yard line, when time was called.

Haverford had done most of the offensive work during this half, Swarthmore usually kicking on obtaining the ball. Four times Swarthmore's goal was endangered, the ball being advanced by steady short gains through the centre and tackles,

The second half was a disastrous one for Haverford, for, although she never failed in spirit, yet, because of the lack of endurance, the defensive work became weaker and weaker. Lester kicked off, sending the ball far beyond the goal posts. Brooke kicked out from the twenty-five yard line, but because of an off side play the ball was Swarthmore's at that place. Haverford gained the ball on the forty yard line only to lose it in fumbling. Swarthmore, by the use of the trick "V," advanced rapidly and after ten minutes of play made a touchdown, from which a goal was kicked. Score, 10 to 0.

Lester kicked off again, and because of the inability of the ends to get down the field, Palmer made a run of twenty yards. Haverford soon gained the ball on four downs, but lost it on a fumble. Swarthmore repeated the preceding style of play and by a long run carried the ball close to Haverford's goal, when Brooke was pushed over for the third touchdown. The goal was kicked, making score 16–0

On the kick off the ball was sent beyond the goal and Swarthmore returned the kick from the twenty-five yard line. Haverford lost on four downs, and Swarthmore soon made another touchdown, the goal being kicked. Score, 22 to 0.

Palmer caught the next kick off and made a run of fifty yards before he was downed. Haverford seemed to be unable to solve the workings of the "V," and could not check the steady advance which resulted in another touchdown, the goal being kicked, making the score 28 to nothing.

Swarthmore returned the kick off, but Webster was forced to kick on third down. By long runs the ball was carried far into Haverford's territory before it was lost on four downs and Webster kicked out to the 25-yard line; but Swarthmore soon pushed it over, making the sixth touchdown. Score, 32 to 0.

Haverford obtained the ball soon after the kick-off and kept it in Swarthmore's territory until time was called.

The offensive work of Webster, Thomas, Blanchard and Alsop was excellent, especially during the first half. The defensive work of the whole team was creditable. but that shown by Alsop was brilliant. Varney, who was severely hurt in the first

half, continued to play a steady game and broke through moderately well.

The whole team work was praiseworthy and at no time was it particularly ragged. Handicapped by injuries, several of the men were unable to play in the second half with the snap and vim necessary. But the result of the score was due to the general diminution of strength on the part of the men, and the invulnerability of the Swarthmore "V" which made whenever it started.

The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD. SWARTHMORE.
Conklin right end Curtiss
Lester right tackle Firth
Goodman right guard Clark
Wood centre Lippincott
Hastings left guard Fouse
Alsop left tackle Sims
Lippincott left end (Clothier) Wilson
Varney quarter back (Captain) Hodge
Blanchard right half back Knauer
Thomas left half-back Palmer
Webster (Captain) full-back Brooke
Referee, Mr. Walter Thayer, University of Penn-
sylvania.

Umpire, Mr. Hume, University of Pennsylvania. Linesmen, Mr. C. H. Bliss, Yale; Dr. Shell, University of Pennsylvania.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

Fit is true that a foot-ball team is made, not in eight weeks, but in eight months, Haverford has no right to expect her team to win games in the fall. It is obviously true that a foot-ball player's physical strength comes from the work of the winter, the spring and the summer, and if we are not mistaken, it is less reasonable to look upon the final game of the season as an index of the work of the previous few weeks, than to regard the season a sa whole as an index of the athletic year. If, therefore, foot-ball is to be a success here, the problem that confronts us is this: How material may be built up during the winter

and the spring with the distinct end in view of foot-ball in the fall.

The first step is obviously for the captain to get well to work upon his men by Christmas; and the means by which such material can be developed are several.

Cross-country running, which is destined to become in a year or two a recognized intercollegiate sport, was introduced here last year. Only those who have panted over field and fallow in the bracing air of the afternoons of early spring can rightly tell the benefits of this exercise. It is an exercise, too, for which the afternoons will

in future be open, and which will always attract many for the mere sake of the fresh air and the sight of the fields, the lanes, and the hills.

The value of Association foot-ball as a means of developing qualities needed in the Rugby game is universally admitted. It is a game which can be played in any weather, which would benefit many who have not been seen even on the scrub, and would utilize an almost perfect foot-ball field which at present lies idle ten months in the year. Colleges are one by one placing Association teams in the field, and we are confident that no expense incurred by the Foot-ball Association would prove more productive of the results we wish for than a small outlay in Association balls.

These two means, if a start is only made, will doubtless lead to the adoption of others.

The advent of the Sub-Banjo Club is a fact of greater import than may at first appear. It manifests that solicitude for the future excellence of one department of Haverford life, which ought to be evident

in the management of them all. While such a spirit is sustained, we have no fear for the banjo clubs of the future. Meanwhile the scrub deserves the support of all of us, and may perhaps prosper without our criticism.

While our exchanges are addressing themselves to the annual subject of winter lectures, we cannot abstain from congratulating ourselves on our prospects for the winter in the same direction. The delightful course arranged last year by the Everett-Athenæum cannot fail to be eclipsed by the added strength which such a lecturer as J. Rendel Harris brings.

The Daily Princetonian for November 19 published a very complete review of the life of the late Dr. McCosh, supplemented by a sketch of his administration as president. In the latter, the Doctor's determined opposition to the fraternities, his final suppression of them, and the several steps which have proved so effective in raising the standard of Princeton scholarship, are briefly and clearly outlined.



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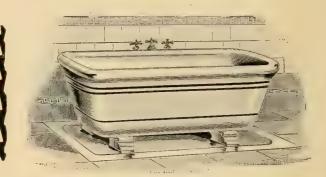
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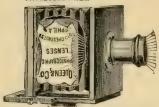
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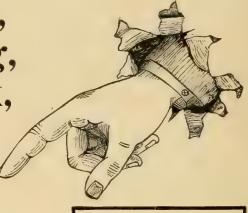
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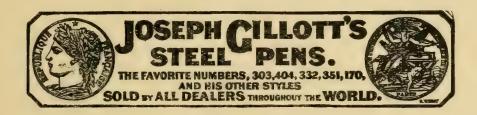
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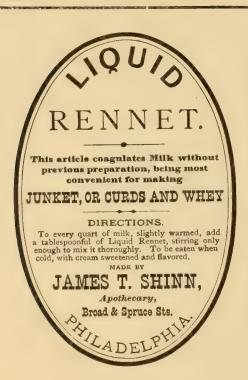
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OT a little has been spoken and written recently in regard to the gradual decrease of oratory and debate in some of our colleges, and numerous suggestions have been offered for a revival of this branch of education. The interest of Haverfordians in this matter has. for at least three years past, been almost dormant-for we do not believe, that any Haverfordian is ignorant of the advantage of practice in discussion, or of the educational value of lectures. The Literary Societies, which some years ago were a prominent element in the weekly life of the students, have sunk to the lowest ebb. This state of affairs has had a very marked influence, both on our general ability to express ourselves upon various topics at

short notice and also on the quality of composition or theme work which has been submitted for examination.

The HAVERFORDIAN believes that these Societies ought to be supported by the students, not only by their presence—which by the way is a great advantage,—but actively, and for the development which such an attendance and participation gives in this branch of literary culture.

The two existing societies-the Loganian and the Everett-Athenæum-have been very recently reorganized and put upon a foundation which we believe will be lasting. The former affords an opportunity for debate, and the latter offers courses of lectures, one of which has already been given. Both of them are worthy of our heartiest support, and the HAVERFORD-IAN would earnestly suggest and urge upon all students who have any desire to be abreast with the current issues of the day, and in a position to discuss them intelligently, to take an active part in the plan which has been adopted. During the months which lie immediately before us there is abundant opportunity for this kind of extra-curriculum work, and there is no plausible reason which can be offered by any Haverfordian for a non-participation in these branches which tend toward the welfare of his Alma Mater and his own individual improvement.

HILE feeling it a delicate matter to approach a subject which we doubt not has received the careful attention of the Faculty of Haverford College at frequent intervals, we still desire

to touch briefly on some possible reformation with regard to examinations as conducted here at present. While we are fully aware of the great progress that has been made since the days when a college man took examinations on all the four years' work at the end of his course, we still think that the reform has stopped short of its true object. We question the advisability of putting a man to such a strain as is entailed by five or more examinations, following in close succession, over five months' work. Not because of the strain itself, but, are the results attained at all commensurate with the wear and tear on the system of the ambitious student, striving for the highest mark? Does the end justify the means? We would say emphatically, No! As a matter of fact, such students have shown before they come to the examination, by their daily work in the recitation room, quite sufficient evidence of faithful application and knowledge of the subject to enable any instructor to decide whether they are entitled to pass on or not. Then, too, the matter of condensing such a large amount of knowledge into so short a time, is a review for only the very best of students; for the majority it is only a cram, and the knowledge gained is not a permanent acquisition, but is as soon over as the cause that called it forth. But this method of gaining knowledge is not only useless, but positively pernicious. We believe poor students are actually encouraged, by the system of final examinations, in maintaining a low standard of work. It opens to him a door, inviting him to do the lowest grade of work that will pass, during the year, hoping that by taking a special spurt at the end of the term, he will be able to pull through. We all know that this can be done. It is true economy if present labor only is taken into account, but what has been accomplished? The work of such men is no credit to them-

selves, nor their instructors, nor their college.

We believe the cause of good scholarship at Haverford would be greatly advanced by placing a far higher value on daily recitations and drop examinations than prevails at present. Why should not a man who attains a certain fixed standard of excellence in daily recitations, be released from all finals? It seems to us a useless procedure in his case. If drop examinations were always in order, reviewing would of necessity be as common as studying in advance. This would be reviewing of a sort to benefit the student, and would lead to far better habits of study on the part of all, and would certainly bring a large per cent of students up to and above a standard for term work, where an examination over the whole would be entirely unnecessary from any standpoint.

ROM the Thanksgiving holidays until spring opens, athletic interest at Haverford will centre mainly in the gymnasium. While it is an open question to what extent cricket and foot-ball are influenced, we believe that the immediate results are the most important, and that gymnasium work must stand or fall on its own merits.

Our Freshman classes usually contain a few men of considerable athletic ability, and others who have naturally strong and vigorous frames; but by far the larger portion have been hurried through the preparatory schools undeveloped and with practically no gymnastic training. Some who are apparently robust have an uneven development, and need to have their weak points brought up to the general standard by special, prescribed work. The purpose of the gymnasium is not merely to maintain a certain physical condition, but to correct, develop and train; not to secure a high degree of proficiency among a few,

but to reach and benefit every one, the weak as well as the strong. The question arises, Is compulsory work the best method of securing these results among our lower classmen?

Most of those who have had previous training, and have made some progress in gymnastics, would, without compulsion, undertake regular work, and we may assume that they would enter upon it with more inclination and purpose, and pursue it with greater spirit and earnestness, than when acting under constraint.

Our problem, however, is not how to give added strength to the strong, but how to build up the weak. About half our Freshmen enter without any previous experience in the gymnasium. Though these need training the most, they are the very ones who are apt to neglect it. It is this class

that makes compulsion necessary. Those who are at first careless and indifferent sometimes catch the athletic spirit and become the most faithful workers. The weakest and least promising not unfrequently develop into the best athletes. By those who would work without compulsion, a loss of enthusiasm may be lightly borne when they consider the advantage to the others. Millimeters of muscular increase fail to express the value of their physical education to those who leave college prepared in both body and mind to enjoy the pleasures and perform the duties of life.

We believe that Haverford is taking upon herself new life in in-door athletics. The prospect in this department was never brighter, and the HAVERFORDIAN can safely predict a season, not of hibernation, but of unusual athletic activity and success.

SOME ASPECTS OF KEATS.

It is said that when that first slender performance of Keat's adolescence, "Poems, 1817" was given to the world, an old lady who had known the poet as a baby remarked that it was very odd that he was the author. "For," said she, "when he could just speak, instead of answering questions put to him, he would always make a rhyme to the last word people said, and then laugh." If this be fact, it not only signifies what is very evident from other considerations, that Keats belongs with those poets who are poets born, but it also throws light on a blemish noticeable in even his best work, but very common in these earlier poems,—that fatal tendency to be led from rhyme to rhyme by sound, and not by sense, which received such merciless punishment at the hands of Blackwood and Quarterly. The fault, however, was clearly as innate in Keat's

poetical nature as the incident would lead us to suppose; and the imperishable "Hyperion," sublime and chaste as it is, was the product of inexorable and even ruthless pruning of these exuberances of youth.

And indeed, though at his early death Keats was more youthful in character than in years, his short life was in some respects a wonderful one. Turning as a surgeon's apprentice to verse writing, with the expressed ambition of ranking among England's poets, bidden by the censors of the press to leave them to make poetry who were better qualified than apothecaries' assistants—in short to hie him "back to his gallipots," he later in life expressed the conviction that he would be among the English poets at his death, yet made to be written on his tomb the legend, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water."

The facts of Keat's life are few. Born in London, in October 1795, while still at school he lost both his parents; his mother by consumption, his father, a livery-stable keeper, through a fall from his horse. He was apprenticed to a surgeon in Edmonton, but after reading the "Faery Queen" in 1812, his whole ambition had so changed, that the success of his last operation, performed as a dresser in Guy's hospital, appeared to himself like a miracle. In 1817 he had "forgotten all surgery," and was writing "Endymion," at Margate: the next year was occupied in a walking-tour in Scotland. His meeting with Fanny Browne followed, and the commencement of the too-famous love-letters: then in 1810 came the crash.

Returning home one February night, on a stage-coach, Keats was seized while in bed with a fit of blood-spitting. He called for a light, examined the blood, and said, "I know the color of that blood—it is arterial blood. I cannot be deceived in that color. That drop is my death warrant; I must die."

Nothing remains to record but ceaseless rack of body and torment of mind, engendering morbidly suspicious love-letters; some dissipation perhaps, and over all the despair of a life foredoomed by disease; foredoomed also to the cherishing of a passionate ambition, and a passionate and hopeless love. In September 1820, Keats embarked for Italy, where he dragged out his "posthumous life" for five monthsmonths made sacred by the loving care and tenderness of his friend the painter. Joseph Severn. On February 27, 1821, he died with the words "Severn-I-lift me up—I am dying—I shall die easy. Don't be frightened: be firm, and thank God it has come." On examining the body it was found that the lungs were completely gone.

We shall look first at the man, and then at the poet.

In personal appearance Keats was barely five feet tall, with long, wavy, brown hair, large sensitive eyes of a dark color,—not blue as has been stated, and a face which, in spite of the mouth which had an expression of pugnacity, had about it a certain femininity. As a boy, John was a terror to his schoolmates old and young, and in later life whipped a butcher's boy much his superior in weight, in a pitched battle of an hour's duration.

It is extremely difficult to arrive at any satisfactory substratum of what is called character in Keats. Even those few years which were untouched by disease disclose little to us:—the one absorbing ambition to rank among England's great poets overshadowed all. It is an ambition in which he glories. "I have not," says he, "one opinion upon anything except matters of taste," one of the most startling and significant sayings, according to Masson, ever uttered by a self-respecting man. And yet if not entirely true, as it certainly was not, it is not entirely false.

"Oh, for ten years that I might overwhelm Myself in poesy,"

he wrote in 1816—again the same dominant passion. In truth though Keats ranted against the Tories in "Endymion" he cared absolutely nothing for the politics of the time; though he apostrophized liberty in the verses to Hope, he cared nothing for either liberty or human rights.

Keats' letters, indeed, give a correct reflex of many of his characteristics.

"Oh, for a life of sensations rather than of thoughts," he writes, and it is this spirit, abnormally sensitive to the prevailing human passions, cast upon evil times, as all times here must be to tempers such as his, which is the prime fact for readers of Keats to keep in mind. Review his senses one by one:—his taste in matters of art was good, no doubt fostered, however, by his painter friends, Hayden and Severn; his ear was sensitive

—so sensitive indeed that a wrong note in an orchestra on one occasion, aroused his anger to such a pitch that he wished to "go down and smash all the fiddles;" and even to the acuteness of his sensations of taste, his poems bear abundant testimony. In the "Eve of St. Agnes," for instance, Porphyro brings forth from the hiding place, for reasons that can only be conjectured,

Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd; With jellies smoother than the creamy curd, And lucent syrups, tinct with cinnamon;"

and other delicacies, the minute enumeration of which seems as unnecessary as the introduction of the incident itself. The well-known lines

"O, for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the hue, the blushful Hipprocrene,
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim
And purple-stained mouth."

and again,

"The coming musk-rose full of dewy wine;" and again in Lamia,

"The happy vintage . . . merry wine, sweet wine," bear witness to the same fact.

The question of Keats' excess or moderation in wine has not been decided. Haydon, however, relates that he had seen Keats cover his tongue and throat as far as he could reach with cayenne pepper, in order to appreciate the "delicious coldness of claret in all its glory." There is besides a reference to "pleading guilty to the breast of a partridge, the back of a hare," etc., etc., in a letter from Keats to his brother George, and more about claret.

Haydon is doubtless right when he mentions want of decision as one of the characteristics of Keats. Though he thrashed his schoolmates and conquered a butcher's boy, decision, virility, force of character—call it what you will—is not a motive power

in that poet whose hero-lovers always swoon at critical moments, who allowed a critique to affect him to such an extent that Byron could say that Keats had been "snuffed out by an article," and who, whether through youthful self-conceit or the mis-persuasion of friends, ever allowed such maudlin verses to go to the press as some of those inscribed to "Hope" and to "Some Ladies."

Keats' religion, if such a thing existed, was purely negative. "Nothing in this world is provable," he says, but writing to Fanny Browne he somewhere expresses his wish to believe in the immortality of the soul. It is related—I think by Haydon again,—that Keats once visited him in his studio, and rising from his chair before Haydon's picture, then nearly completed, of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, approached the figure of Voltaire which was already painted in, and said, "That's the power to whom I bend."

As a poet Keats is somewhat of an enigma. He writes a diatribe against the school of Boileau, and frames one of his longer poems, ("Lamia,") upon the work of a prominent member of that school (Dryden), he labors a year on the "Endymion," and dashes off the immortal "Ode to the Nightingale" in two hours, and, as if to prove that his genius was not dependent on years, the last of his longer poems is the worthless "Cap and Bells," while among the tinsel of "Poems 1817" there gleams the gem-like sonnet on "Chapman's Homer."

In the first place, the greatest poetic truth which Keats saw—it matters little whether he was the first to express it—is embodied in the first line of the "Endymion."

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and amplified in the "Ode to the Grecian Urn."

"Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty—that is all Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

Keats meant to say that beauty which is not true, and truth which is not beautiful, granting in each case, of course, that such things could exist, are alike useless as far as human happiness is concerned. The truth is a deep one, and we may perhaps wonder that Keats should have been able to find and express it. That he did see it ought to stand to his honor.

But let us now read his poems again, with the object in view of picking out any of that deep and inner thought which permeates every line of such a poet as Wadsworth. "Endymion," "Lamia," "Isabella," "The Eve of St. Agnes," the sonnets and the quintette of odes pass before us, and when they have passed we have written down a few such closely compacted lines as

"There is a budding morrow in midnight,"

or such clear expressions of clear and beautiful thought as in the "Ode of Melancholy,"

"She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die, And Joy whose hand is ever at his lips Bidding adieu"

but nothing beyond. Let the reader break off for a moment in his reading, we will not say of the "Endymion," but of the "Eve of St. Agnes," or of any of those wondrous odes, to think on any touchstone of the highest poetry such as Dante's utterance,

"In his will is our peace,"

and he will feel what a marvelous difference in depth poetry can exhibit.

We are not, be it noticed, assuming in the discussion that the best poetry is necessarily didactic; an assumption which, if in no other way, would in the present instance be barred by Keats' own maxim, that "if poetry comes not as natural as the leaves to a tree, it had better not come at all."

We are searching for that sublime note of deep pathos and high seriousness which is the mark, in poetry, of the best: in the case of Keats we are searching for the full bloom of the queen-rose in a garden of sweet wild flowers.

Notice again what feeble power was Keats' for weaving a story. In the "Endymion," an avowed test of invention, what reader can tell in plain prose the story of the hero demi-god? The story of "Isabella," a story which might with advantage have been amplified from the model of Boccaccio, Keats has curtailed: while a cold analysis of the "Eve of St. Agnes" reveals a startling dearth of incident, though of course the poem does not depend upon its incident for its charm.

What then constitutes the characteristic genius and charm of Keats? He is innocent of that high seriousness which marks the truest poet: he furnishes for the thinkers nothing "craggy to break their minds upon;" his narrative is either weak and insignificant, or loose and turgid; he is almost as far from Shelley's lyric grace as he is from Wadsworth's didactic earnestness. But read the odes again, read again the "Eve of St. Mark" and "La Dame sans Merci," and the poet has cast his magic spell upon you as of old,-a spell like to no other. Mr. Swinburne attributes this power to "a deep and cunning instinct for the absolute expression of absolute natural beauty," as the main distinctive gift of Keats. It is rather the correlation of an intense sensitiveness for human passions. -love, ambition and the like-with those among the objects of nature which appealed most acutely to the poet's innermost sense of beauty. "The intensest of my pleasures," he says, while lying on his death-bed, far from those meadows and woods of England, where the primroses were beginning to appear, "the intensest of my pleasures has been to watch the growth of flowers;" and again "I feel the daisies growing over me." Even in days of health he had said, "If a sparrow come

before my window I take part in its existence, and pick about the gravel."

This submergence of his own existence in the existence of nature around him is an important element in his poetical nature; but it is an element only, and the most comprehensive dictum that I can quote—one that more than any other bodies forth Keats' poetical nature—is that of Leigh Hunt, "He never beheld an oaktree without seeing the Dryad." It is exactly this keen perception of beauty around him, and the clear expression of the impression which such beauty made upon himself, which has produced for us all the best of Keats' work. Call it melancholy, despondent, despairing, how could much of it be other, transmitted as it was through the medium of a soul gifted with highest ambition and fiercest love imprisoned within a body foredoomed to certain death? I say that the poety of Keats is nothing if it is not poetry of impression. Take all his best work:-the "Eve of St. Agnes:" the incident meagre, the diction simple, yet what a mystic glamour hangs over the whole; a distinct impression not to be analyzed. Take the charming ballad "La Belle Dame sans Merci," the grand sonnet on "Chapman's Homer," written in the morning, before the impression of a night passed with Cowden Clark in reading Chapman's translation had faded:—finally, take the deathless "Ode to the Nightingale," which I am satisfied is the poem which best characterizes the genius of Keats, and we shall find in every case that the charm is either in the impression reflected from the poet's mind as from a brilliant mirror, or it is transmitted through it as through the waters of a stream, changing chameleon-like as the stream changes.

Our estimate of the genius of Keats is then this, that he was a poet born if ever there was one. He knew it himself, nay, he even hints in a mystic way, in those lines of his earliest volume,

"Cynthia, I cannot tell the greater blisses

That followed thine and thy dear shepherd's kisses:

Was there a poet born?"

that he is the poet born to Artemis and Endymion to sing their loves. His spirit, extraordinarily sensitive as it is to mere sensations, springs forth in startling brilliancy, at times, as if from the touch of divine fire. Rosetti's words are apt and true;—"by his early death he was doomed to be the poet of youthfulness; by being the poet of youthfulness he was privileged to become and to remain enduringly the poet of rapt expectation and passionate delight."

A brief glance at a few of Keats' best known poems, with a special notice of the quintette of odes, will close this article. The discussion of "Endymion" as a poem, and much more the discussion of the effects on Keats of the criticism it brought, would lead us far beyond the scope of such a superficial glance as this at the best can be. As a poem, it will suffice to say that DeQuincy's extreme opinion that it "displays absolutely the most shocking revolt against good sense and just feeling that all literature does now, or ever can furnish," has never been seriously entertained by any honest reader. The faults of "Endymion" are positive faults, its beauties are positive beauties. It is cold and it is hot, but is not luke-warm. It ought then to have shown to any critic worthy of his high calling, that the hand which appeared now and then among so much juvenile excess and gross extravagance, in strokes which revealed the hand of a master, needed guidance not castigation, needed to be taught to put off the child and to put on the man, not to be bullied into a shrinking from poetry as from a fire. But Keats' own preface to the poem, in which he admitted that not one of the four books was of such

completion as to warrant its passing the press, invited, while it half attempted to disarm, the crushing criticism which it received. It has of late been customary to minimize the effect on Keats of the Blackwood and Quarterly attacks. Shellev's opinion is of little moment, for he was in Italy, and received all his information at second-hand, while Byron's is of too late a date to bear much weight. His famous stanza in the eleventh canto of "Don Juan" may, however, be given here at length.

"John Keats, who was killed off by one critique, Just as he really promised something great. If not intelligible,-without Greek, Contrived to talk about the gods of late, Much as they might have been supposed to speak. Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate:

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle, Should let itself be snuffed out by an Article."

Keats was certainly not "snuffed out by an article;" but the correspondence of the time, and especially Keats' own letters, undoubtedly produce, to say the least, the impression, that the poet was deeply affected by the brutal treatment he received, and his life in all probability shortened by it.

Though De Quincy cannot see the beauties of Endymion, he can see the defects. "The mode of existence of the two parties, their relation to each other, their prospects finally, and the obstacles in the way of the instant realization of these prospects, are all more vague than the reveries of an oyster." Perhaps the most noticeable defect in detail is the obvious governance of the rhyme not only over its line alone, but over the turn the idea shall take: while the shock of such Cockney rhymes as

> "Could'st thou wish for lineage higher Than twin-sister of Thalia."

and

"Then let winged Fancy wander Through the thought still spread beyond her,"

are shocks not uncommon in much of this earlier work.

That wonderful fragment Hyperion, which was to Shelley "in the very highest style of poetry," to Byron, "inspired by the Titans and as sublime as Æschylus," to Swinburne "triumphant," to De Quincy "the greatest of poetical torsos," and to Rossetti "a monument of Cyclopean architecture in verse almost impeccable." stands aloof in a region of its own, nor can it be regarded as characteristic of the genius of Keats. If too close parallelism with the Miltonic model was the true reason for its abandonment, the fact of its abandonment is the strongest sign we have of the growth in Keats' mind of a stronger sense of the poetic fitness of things. As the third and even the second book, in part, shows the subject was too huge, the treatment necessarily too artificial, for the production to be a complete success.

We shall close with a few words about the five immortal odes. Let us notice in the first place that in none of them is there wanting that harmony of passionate pleasure with the deeper undertone of sadness, which characterizes Keats; -- "pleasure with pang, or the poignant sense of ultimates, a sense delicious and harrowing, which clasps the joy in sadness, and feasts upon the sadness of joy." If we take them in the probable order of composition, this note seems to deepen as we pass until it swells into a loud and passionate lament, and then dies into the calm of despair. The "Ode to Psyche" is probable the first, and the "Ode to Autumn" the second. What is there more instinct with the spirit of an English autumn, what is there which voices for us more fully that longing regret, which we all have felt at the departure of summer, than these three stanzas. But the undertone creeps in :-

"Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?"

The joys of young life have flown;

"And gathering swallows twitter in the skies."

The joys which remain are taking their flight.

The same note of sadness breaks into the "Ode to Melancholy," in lines which have already been quoted, and is becoming more prominent in the two odes which remain, the most perfect of all. One need not compare the "Ode to the Grecian Urn" with such a poem as Horace Smith's famous "Address to a Mummy," to feel how high was the strain of feeling which called it forth. One by one the calm and happy Grecian figures pass before the poet's eye, and he greets them as they pass: greets them with that love for all Greek life which possessed him ever since he learned by heart, at school, the "Classical Dictionary" of Lemprière. What is there we may ask of sorrow or of sadness in the poet's salutation to the melodious pipes, the lover ever young, the sacrificial procession and "the happy, happy boughs"? It is this, the ideal life marked out by the poet for himself, fast fading into the grave: it is the despair of a soul who sees with poetic eye, and passionately loves, an elysium not for him. This despair, which is yet linked with passionate love for objects of beauty, swells up into full utterance in the "Ode to a Nightingale"—the cry of a poet who loved the world passionately, even fiercely, but who now was yearning to leave it. All fierce ambition, all passionate love has faded—the "joy in sadness" has deepened into the joy in death. And so he cries, in lines which for perfectly clear and beautiful expression have never been surpassed,

"Now more than ever seems it rich to die, To cease upon the midnight with no pain."

Keats is living, remember, under his own death sentence, and he longs for it to be

fulfilled. To him the real and the ideal of life become farther apart as life progresses; —over yonder among the violets and eglantine the nightingale

"Singing of summer in full-throated ease,"

here upon this couch in Hampstead, among the hungry generations of cruel men, what a world of suffering in the lines,—

"The weariness, the fever and the fret Here, where men sit and hear each other groan; Where palsy shakes a few, sad, last grey hairs."

We do not need to be told that the poem was written in two morning hours of an English spring, to recognize it as a poem of a single inspiration,—a rill from the fount of poetry crystallized as it flowed. As a mirror of Keats' genius it is very nearly complete; as an ode it is in a region far above much of the criticism which has been bestowed upon it; as an apostrophe to death, it is comparable only to Whitman's song of welcome, beginning "Undulate, undulate round the world, serenely arriving, arriving."

The last verses Keats ever composed, he wrote down on board the ship which was to bear him to his doom in Italy. They form the sonnet given below. It is far from a perfect sonnet, but it is entirely characteristic, and being very beautiful to all lovers of Keats, it shall form our close.

"Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art;
Not in lone splendor hung aloft the night,
And watching with eternal lids apart,
Like Nature's patient sleepless eremite,
The moving waters at their priest-like task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores,
Or gazing on the new soft-fallen mask
Of snow upon the mountains and the moors:
No, yet still steadfast, still unchangeable,
Pillowed upon my fair love's ripening breast,
To feel forever its soft fall and swell,
Awake forever in a sweet unrest;
Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath,
And so live ever—or else swoon to death."

TWO WESTERN POETS.

*HE kind of verse to which the writer would call the attention of his readers is that which has to deal with commonplace matters. It is the kind that all of us, both high and low, recognize as being intimately connected with ourselves. For the best specimens of this poetry we are indebted to our western brethren, James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field. These gentlemen, though Americans, command a field which knows no bounds. Their products are known far and wide, yet, fearing lest some have failed to come in contact with them, the writer pens these words with the faint hope that he may spread these winning verses. They are the outcome of distinct and indisputable genius, and it is the duty of everyone to know them better.

Mr. Riley, the first to turn his attention to this line of literature, has given us a storehouse of such poems, yet with such affection do his admirers regard his work that at the birth of a new book vent is given to their feelings in the following form:

Bout oncet a year Jim Riley writes a book o' verse ter sell,

An' the folks 'at buys it reads it, and 'ey likes it mighty well;

His pomes are plain 'nd common, like the folks 'emselves, I guess, $\,$

With a dreamin' music in 'em 'nd a sort er tenderness 'At creeps into the heart 'nd makes it somehow beat in time

With the fancy of the poet 'nd the ripple of his rhyme; So you who like the poetry you c'n read 'nd think about Will be glad to hear 'at Riley's got

> new book out,

Perhaps an introduction to the originator of these poems would not be amiss. By this means we may become better acquainted with the spirit that actuates the writing of such verse.

James Whitcomb Riley, was born in Greenfield, Indiana. His father was a lawyer, and if the Fates had favored the desire of this good old man, James Whitcomb would also have been reckoned among the members of the bar, Kind Providence, however, scorned the idea of law being contaminated by such association with a rollicking, noisy fellow as our poet, and thus turned his steps into another direction. With inimitable grace, she lured the thoughtless youth into that institution where the pains of arithmetic and geography lessons are unknown, and where there is found an endless store of frivolity; into that bedlam commonly known as the country circus.

James found no comparison whatever between a life at Greenfield and a life in a circus, so when an opportunity to enjoy the latter presented itself, he at once took advantage of what he deemed a chance of a lifetime, and left home. This happened while he was yet in his teens. After several years' wanderings he returned to his old home, where he engaged in newspaper work.

Of what infinite value this experience in the circus was to him. It acquainted him with life in its every aspect, and thus enabled him to give to us true pictures that he otherwise would have been unable to portray. He presents to us in his poems specimens of every phase of life.

What infinite delight there is in the recalling of the scenes of our childhood, and how vividly Mr. Riley has drawn these pictures. As we read *Little Orphant Annie*, do we not experience for a moment the old sensations?

For a summary of our poet and his works we cannot do better than turn to a recent criticism of William Dean Howells:

"The fact is, our Hoosier Poet has found lodgment in people's love, which is a much safer place for any poet than their admiration. What he has said of very common aspects of life has endeared him; you feel, in reading his verse, that there is one of the honestest souls that ever uttered itself in that way, and that he is true to what we all know because he has known it, and not because he has just verified it by close observation."

The following is a selection from Little Orphant Annie:

Little Orphant Annie's come to our house to stay, An' wash the cups and saucers up, and brush the crumbs away,

An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an' sweep,

An' make the fire an' bake the bread, an' earn her boardan'-keep;

An' all us other children, when the supper things is done, We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun A-list'nin' to the witch-tales 'at Annie tells about, An' the gobble uns 'at gits you ef you don't watch out!

Riley, early in his career, met with the experience common to young authors, particularly writers of verse. Believing that his productions would have been well received, had they been written by an author already famous, he decided to test his belief by producing a poem, in imitation of Edgar Allen Poe, and publishing it as a newly discovered manuscript of that author. The result was Leonainie, written upon the fly-leaf of a worn copy of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary. It was first printed in an Indiana newspaper, by arrangement with the proprietor who had full knowledge of the facts connected with this literary hoax. It was extensively copied, and so clever was the imitation that American and English reviewers, and even an eminent authority like Edmund Clarence Stedman, pronounced it genuine, and when the name of the real author was disclosed Mr. Stedman still maintained that the poem was unquestionably written by Poe.

Mr. Riley remained the sole writer of such poems but a short while, when there came before the public, through the columns of an Indianapolis newspaper, specimens of like verse from an unknown writer.

The unknown author later proved to be Eugene Field. His poems attracted attention and were quickly copied by newspapers in every section of the country. This was followed by the publication of a small volume entitled A Little Book of Western Verse. Among its pages were found bits of verse whose childish simplicity and tender pathos at once endeared them to the reader. Where can one find such a poem as Our Little Boy Blue.

"LITTLE BOY BLUE."

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and stanch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket molds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle-bed
He dreamt of his pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue.
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face.
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has became of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

This is but one of many, and the reader has but to turn to this little collection to be well rewarded for his pains. That these poems have value and are worthy of the attention of all is without doubt, and it is with the purpose of arousing a greater interest in this kind of work that these lines appear.

LECTURES.

I-NAPOLEON.

On December 7, Charles H. Adams delivered the first lecture of the Everett-Athenæum course on Napoleon. The ground covered reached up to the Empire.

He began by describing his visit to Corsica during the past summer. Reaching the island from Elba, there was a journey by rail, and then a never-to-beforgotten ride across the mountains of Corsica by stage. The people and their customs were described. After reaching Ajaccio, one of the first things to do was to visit the birthplace and early home of the greatest personage of modern times. The Plaza Letitzia is a short street and not over ten feet wide. Here stands the fourstory, yellowish-gray house The couch in which the great general was born was photographed for the first time by Mr. Adams, and was shown to the audience. All the rooms had a desolate and forsaken appearance, as the house is unoccupied. The Chapelle Fesch, where lie the remains of "Letitzia Bonaparte, Mater Regnum," was then described. The cathedral where Napoleon was baptized, and the fortifications of the town, the building of which he, as Lieutenant, superintended, were duly noticed. Likewise the country home of Madame Bonaparte, and the grotto outside the town, where the boy Napoleon did his day-dreaming, and saw the eagle come one day and settle on him.

The foreshadowings of the great general during the school life of Napoleon, and his overbearing conduct toward his superiors at the military academy, were brought out. Then came the time for which this man, born amid scenes of war, seemed to have been made. After the weak and vacillating Louis XVI, he seemed to find his exact place with the French people. The

fall of Toulon was brought about by following out the suggestions of the Little Corporal. Soon after his elevation to the command of the Army of France, he planned the campaign into Egypt to cut out a name for himself, and to spite his enemy, England. The glorious battle of the Pyramids followed; but then the victory of Nelson at the Nile, and later the defeat by Sidney turned him to the South again. On reaching Cairo, news of the dangerous state of affairs in France led Napoleon to leave his army and betake himself to Paris. iron hand of Bonaparte soon restored order in the Parisian mob where any other man would have failed. Pursuing historic order, the great campaign was described. In 1796 Napoleon was married to Josephine. The coronation by Pope Pius VII. in Versailles followed in 1804, and the Empire was an accomplished fact.

II-NAPOLEON.

On Friday, December 14, Mr. Adams delivered his second lecture on Napoleon, describing his career from Josephine's divorce to the death scene at St. Helena.

At the time of his divorce and subsequent marriage to Marie Louise he had reached the climax of his career. The boundaries of France alone contained fifty-seven millions of people, while tributary nations, with populations aggregating one hundred millions more, were combined into the greatest empire in Europe, subject to the will of one man, since the days of Rome.

The lecturer briefly described the scenes incident upon the second marriage of Napoleon, and the joy following the birth of the King of Rome. Both events seemed most propitious.

The marriage to Marie Louise, a daughter of the Austrian Emperor was looked upon as a sure indication of lasting peace between the great powers; while the birth of an heir to the throne, although regretted by extreme royalists and Republicans alike, meant, in the minds of the people, a continuation of stable government and just administration.

in 1812, however, came the disastrous invasion of Russia, the first great event to hasten the fall of the Empire. A vivid picture was drawn of the burning of Moscow and of the fearful retreat during the winter, with its attendant horrors. Only a remnant of the "Grand Army" ever reached Paris again; but the Emperor, by new conscriptions, soon put a force in the field capable of defeating the allied troops of England, Prussia, Russia and Sweden at Lutzen and in one or two other comparatively unimportant engagements. In the "Battle of the Nations" at Leipsic, however, the French were completely overwhelmed, and the way lay open to Paris. The allies entered the city and the Emperor was forced to abdicate, the Bourbons being restored to the throne in the person of Louis XVIII.

Napoleon was exi!ed to Elba, with a pension of 6,000,000 francs. But the failure of the allies to fulfill certain conditions was seized upon by him as an excuse for returning to France in the spring of 1815. The people were already tired of the Bourbons: Napoleon was welcomed everywhere, and found his progress to Paris easy and bloodless. Arriving there he began his reign of One Hundred Days, which culminated at Waterloo.

Mr. Adams sketched in some detail the sad life of the ex-Emperor at St. Helena, where he was subjected to many petty indignities and annoyances. He died May 5, 1821, and was buried on the Island. Afterwards, during the reign of Louis

Philippe his body was disinterred and conveyed to Paris, where it was placed in the Hotel des Invalides after magnificent and impressive ceremonies.

Numerous views were presented during the evening, illustrating important events and scenes touched upon by the lecturer, those relating to Waterloo and St. Helena being especially good.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

R. ADAMS delivered the last of the Everett-Athenæum lectures, in Alumni Hall, on Thursday eyening, December 20. The subject of the lecture, which was illustrated with general views and special photographs taken by Mr. Adams, in a recent trip abroad, was "Belgium and Holland."

The speaker said that these lands were once conquered by Napoleon while they were one country. Belgium, which is the more densely settled portion, was separated from Holland in 1830. It has been called the cockpit of Europe. History tells us that it was flourishing in the fifteenth century.

The city of Ostend contains the villa of the Emperor; there is also a new Kursaal here which seats 10,000 people. Mr. Adams said that there was really nothing to do in Ostend but to rest.

The next place visited was Bruges, now a devastated region, but formerly a great commercial centre. There is a Gothic belfry here with a chime two hundred years old, and said to be the most harmonious in the Netherlands.

Dogs in Belgium are used as beasts of burden, two or three being used to pull one wagon. The town of Ghent on Skeldt is very beautiful, built on twenty-six islands, having two hundred and seventy bridges, forty-two of which are stone. Three hundred years ago it was one of the largest

centres of Europe. Here is situated the Church of St. Nicholas, which is nearly a thousand years old.

Brussels has a population of 400,000 and is divided into an upper and lower town, the former being occupied by the more pretentious or noble class, and the latter by the working element. The Duke of Wellington is said to have been in a ball room here when notified of the battle of Waterloo, to take place the next day. The King of Belgium, who is also Duke of Saxony, is Leopold II., son of Leopold I.

Mr. Adams spoke of the Flemish theatres, which he said really made up the place. The performances generally last from seven until eleven in the evening and are spectacular in their character.

Antwerp, the seaport of Belgium, is unequaled in its stone docks and quays. Napoleon ordered these built at a cost of ten million dollars. The city has steadily advanced, and now numbers about a quarter of a million inhabitants. It is rich in churches and in art. Rubens, who was a diplomat as well as a painter, though not born in Antwerp, was a citizen of the town. The great Gothic cathedral, which is 500 years old, is the largest in the Netherlands. Manual labor is performed largely by women. It is not infrequent to see women street-sweepers and even hod-carriers.

Mr. Adams now turned the attention of the audience to Holland, which he said was an artificial country. Its level is lower than that of the sea, and many lives have been lost through the breaking of the dykes and overflowing of the towns.

It is noticeable for its windmills and canals. Some one has said, "God made the wind, but windmills were made by Holland. They take the place of steam engines, and there are said to be 10,000 of them.

Rotterdam, the second city in population and commerce, has been made prominent because of being the place of embarkation for emigrants. Everybody walks in Rotterdam. There are no dirty streets and no hands held out to beg. There is a magnificent bronze monument of Erasmus of Rotterdam here.

The cigar has been called the sixth finger of the inhabitants. Tobacco is smoked by everybody.

Mr. Adams said that we were under obligations to Holland (from which, by the way, the Pilgrims sailed, at the port of Delfshaven), for many of our institutions and customs. The Bible was known in Holland long before it was printed in England. No nation made so much of it as did the inhabitants of the Netherlands.

The Hague, which is the Washington of Holland, is noted, among other things, for its picture gallery. Oil painting originated here. The forests of this region are notable and also the fisheries. The bath-houses are on wheels and are drawn into the water by horses.

Amsterdam is built on ninety islands. The King's palace is built on 14,000 piles, and this is not an uncommon mode of construction. The streets of Amsterdam are clean and the peasants are arrayed in gay attire. The city is noted for its charities and for its flowers, the hyacinth and tulip being the favorites.

Rembrandt, whose paintings we see here, and who was noted for light and shadow, was born in a windmill. He was very successful and made quite a fortune, but died in poverty.

Mr. Adams concluded his lecture with several ocean scenes and a view of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Bartholdi statue in New York harbor.

THE INFLUENCE OF HOMER UPON THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first in the series of lectures to be given by Professor Rundel Harris was delivered in Alumni Hall, Thursday evening, January 3d. President Sharpless, before introducing the speaker, alluded to the liberality of the President of the Board of Managers, whose donation had enabled the College to carry on these lectures.

Professor Harris, in thanking his friends for their kind welcome, wished them to understand that the obligation was entirely on his side since "the world was his parish, but Haverford his home." He stated that though his subject, "The Influence of Homer on the Early Christian Church," appears at first-sight extra-biblical, yet it is not, when we come to realize that the Christianity of to-day has embraced many things which the early Christians necessarily could not accept.

Before one can be interested in this subject he should be in love with Homer in the same manner that Keats was. He must look at Homer, not for magnificent language, but for the great Christian thoughts lying therein. Professor Harris, in proof of the influence of Homer upon the early Christian writings, quoted the martyr who said as far back as 330 B. C., "The rule of many rulers is not good; let there be one ruler." This is almost identical with the biblical expression, "No man can serve two masters." In a translation by Aquila of Pontus, many Homeric words

are found; which indicates that Homer was studied at Pontus. There are many traces of Homerism in the New Testament, and especially in the Apocalypsis of John.

About the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we find Homeric versifications of the Bible, called "centones." These Homeric Centos were gospel stories made up of Homeric language. They were ingenuous, but deceptive to the unlearned. The description of the wound of Christ is the account of the boar scar on Ulysses' thigh by which the nurse recognized him. Thus we find similar expressions which were bound together under the direction of the so-called Christian Greek Poets.

The speaker cited other authorities in which the use of Homeric words proves that Homer was known in Palestine about 200 B. C. He then drew a comparison between the works of Ezekiel, a student of Homer, and that of Milton, "Paradise Lost." The Dramatis Personæ in each of these is almost the same. He then concluded his discussion by proving from the facts shown that Palestine was flooded with Greek literature and that this had great influence on the early writers of the Christian Church; and that it is probable that many points of Grecian theology have been absorbed in the Bible.

The reception to be tendered the lecturer was postponed because of the death of Dr. Rhoads.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE first of the entertainments for the benefit of the Foot-ball Association was presented in Alumni Hall, Wednesday evening, December 19. The entertainment itself was a complete success.

although earlier and more general advertising might have attracted a larger audience. However, the building was comfortably filled, and the finances of the association correspondingly improved.

The Banjo Club was well received, and their selections heartily encored. The last of these, Eno's Darktown Jubilee Patrol, was best rendered. Mr. Bettle and Mr. Way, in a German and negro dialect sketch entitled A Jolly Couple, introduced numerous jokes, and evoked a great deal of laughter. The best thing on the program, however, was Trying It On, a farce in one act. Although the piece was gotten up on rather short notice, this fact was not in any way apparent to the audience. No trace of hesitation was at any time evident, and a great deal of genuine and welldeserved enthusiasm was brought out. All the characters did well, but Mr. Bettle as the eccentric Walsingham Potts, and Mr. Morgan as Fanny, the niece of Mrs. Jobstock, were excellent.

The committee on arrangements con-

sisted of Samuel Bettle, Jr., '95, William Goodman, '95 and P. B. Beidleman, '97.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- Amphion March Banjo Club
 A Jolly Couple (A Dialogue in Dialect.)
 - Mr. Christopher Columbus White,
 Mr. M. Warren Way, '96.

Mr. Dietrich Von Schnitzer,

Mr. Samuel Bettle, Jr., '95.

3. Pastimes on the Levee Banjo Club INTERMISSION.

PART II.

4. Trying It On (A Farce in One Act.)

Scene: A Room in Mr. Jobstock's House.

CAST.

Mr Walsingham Potts Mr. Samuel Bettle, '95.
Mr. Jobstock Mr. Charles H. Howson, '97.
Mr. Tittlebat Mr. S. H. Wood, '96.
Mrs. Jobstock Mr. John Lane, '98.
Fanny (her niece) Mr. Rowland S Morgan, '98.
Lucy (her maid) Mr. W. H. Bettle, '96.
5. Darktown Jubilee Patrol Banjo Club.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

- '82. Dr. George A. Barton read a paper before the American Oriental Society held in connection with the American Philological Congress, which met in Philadelphia during the Christmas holidays.
- '87. George B. Wood died after a lingering illness on the fourteenth of December.
- '87. Dr. Alfred C. Garrett delivered a lecture before one of the recent meetings of the Friends' Institute of Philadelphia on "Langland, Sidney and Bacon."
- '92. Joseph H. Dennis was married on the twenty-first of December, at Bloomsburg, Pa., to Miss Susie E. Elliott. He will continue to teach Latin and Greek at the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

- Ex-'92, R. Linwood Martin was married on December 5th to Miss Emily Carlile, of Germantown, Philadelphia.
- '93, Gifford K. Wright has accepted the position of teacher of Classics at the State Normal School, Indiana, Penna.
- '93, Eugene M. Wescott recently successfully passed all the State examinations for admission to the bar of Wisconsin.
- '93, George L. Jones has charge of mathematics and astronomy at Friends' Boarding School, Union Springs, N. Y. He captained the Union Springs foot-ball team this fall.
- '94. Kane S. Green is with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in Pittsburg, Pa.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. had a rare treat on December 12 in the visit of S. M. Sayford. Mr. Sayford has been working among the professional schools of Philadelphia, and his little visit out here, with State Secretary Beaver, was entirely unexpected.

The hitch-and-kick contest closed on the evening of December 18. Gilpin, '98, won the first prize, and A. C. Thomas, '95, the second. Height, eight feet three inches.

At an open athletic meeting held in Philadelphia, on the fifteenth, under the auspices of the Temple College, A. M. Collins won second place in the pole vault. A. C. Thomas was a contestant for third place in the 440 yard dash, and J. A. Lester made an excellent put of the shot, which was counted a foul, however. J. B. Leeds also gave an excellent exhibition of club swinging.

President Sharpless and Professor Jones propose meeting monthly with the members of the Society of Friends in college, and others who may be interested, for discussion in an informal way of some of the problems confronting that society.

In the interclass foot-ball series it will be remembered that 'Ninety-five beat 'Ninety-six, and 'Ninety-eight defeated 'Ninety-seven. As the Freshman team had disbanded, they defaulted the final game to the Seniors, the championship cup thus going to the latter class.

During December a petition was very generally circulated and signed among the occupants of single rooms in Barclay Hall, setting forth that a single 16 c. p. lamp, such as was supplied to those rooms, did not furnish sufficient light, and asking that lamps of 32 c. p. be substituted.

During the Holidays Alumni Hall and the Library were rewired for electric lights. Lamps were also placed in one of the mathematical rooms in Founder's Hall,

The first of a series of spring-board jump contests was held in the gymnasium Tuesday evening, January 8th, A. C. Thomas taking first place. The series will extend over four more evenings, and the men winning first and second places will receive medals.

At a special meeting of the Loganian Society on December 13, the following officers were elected for the ensuing half-year: President, Professor S. T. Edwards; Vice-President, W. C. Webster; Secretary, T. H. Haines; Treasurer, J. H. Scattergood; President of the Council, J. S. Evans, Jr.

A meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association was held on Friday, January 4. Officers were elected as follows: President, John A. Lester, of Haverford; Vice-President. Percy H. Clark, of Harvard; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Goodman, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

TAVERFORDIANS to-day have far better opportunities for winter enjoyments than their predecessors of ten or even five years back. The lectures have improved both in number and in quality; the courses offered this year being especially noteworthy. The gymnasium has come to occupy a larger share of our interest and attention, and to supply the need of daily exercise created by football practice in the fall; while entertainments and events of a similar nature furnish recreation of a lighter kind. And we believe that these breaks in the monotony of winter serve to inspire harder and more effective work among the men: and to raise the general tone of scholarship at Haverford.

Although the matter was discussed in this department two years ago, several entertainments given since that time have further emphasized the necessity of more convenient means of communication between the platform in Alumni Hall and the Library, without having recourse to the folding doors between them. The present arrangement of seats makes approach to the platform from the inside extremely awkward: and there are numerous occasions when admittance from the window at the side, while not absolutely necessary, would be useful.

A permanent outside passage-way would be objectionable, not only on the ground of expense but because of the resulting disfigurement of the buildings, although its location—in the angle on the north-west side—would not be conspicuous. However, we believe that a vestibule could be constructed at comparatively small cost, sufficiently weather-proof for all practical purposes, with detachable sides and roof, of canvas or thin boards on light wooden frames, light and strong enough to be readily put together or taken down. In preparation for the various events held in Alumni Hall, fully half of the time and expense required has been devoted to the building of temporary passage-ways; and we can answer for it that a structure of the kind described would be immensely serviceable.

While some of us have had occasion to deplore the intensity of class spirit here, and have regarded it, perhaps, as an obstacle to college unity, we have laid ourselves open to criticism of quite the opposite kind by the loose competition of the last four years for the class foot-ball championship. In no season within that period have all four classes contested the championship in actual games: the cup having been awarded in every case partly or wholly through defaults. We speak without prejudice in the matter, for of the classes now in college, '95, '96 and '98 have all been guilty on some occasion of this species of cowardice.

Every class owes it as a duty,not only to itself but to the others, to put a team in the field and play out the schedule. Inability of men to play because of injuries, while a discouraging feature, is never a sufficient reason for passively allowing the championship to go into other hands. And a championship thus won is rather an empty honor. Foot-ball is the one game of all others in which this element of non-resistance should be lacking, and we hope that in the future, classes will realize that to default is a greater disgrace than to be beaten by any score, however large.

St. Mary's Laundry,

On Spring Ave., bet.
Ardmore and Cricket Aves., Ardmore, Pa.

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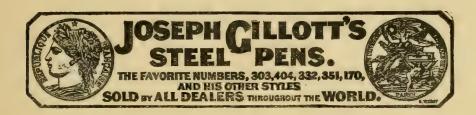
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HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

VOLUME XVI. No. 8.

FEBRUARY, 1895.

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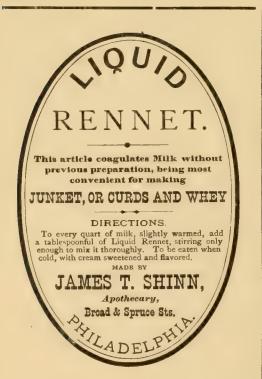
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The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVI.

HAVERFORD, PA., FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. 8.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

7E desire to call the attention of the Alumni and friends of Haverford to the gymnastic exhibition which is to be given in the gymnasium, Friday evening, February 22. The success of last year's meeting on the same date promises to be surpassed this season, because of the progress made by the former contestants, as well as the introduction of new material. After a year's instruction in light and heavy gymnastics the participants cannot but show increased skill in their work. Beside the contests in the events regularly held on such occasions there will be work of a purely exhibitory character. The dumbbell and Indian club exercises, the hitch

kick, the horse, spring-board jump, tumbling, and horizontal and parallel bars are events which will furnish points in the contest for the banner now held by the Sophomore Class.

We realize that Haverford is greatly handicapped in such exhibitions by the lack of a *gymnasium*; but we believe that perseverance along this line will bring the long-needed and desired building. We are glad to see the enthusiasm shown by the college in making the meeting a success and hope that all those interested in Haverford's indoor athletics will assist these efforts.

HE HAVERFORDIAN wishes to register its sympathy with the deep interest that is being manifested in the Christian work here from outside sources. The words of President Sharpless in regard to this subject in his Report to the Board of Managers for last year should be read by everyone who has the least doubt as to his position in the matter. That he has long regarded the Young Men's Christian Association as the "centre from which tendencies have emanated for the growth of religious life" and of true life generally in college, we are free to admit; but we regard the strong terms used in the present instance as unequivocal and particularly significant. More significant still, however, as being of wider scope, was the recent visit of Francis A. White, '84, and his proposed plan for bringing the Alumni into close touch with the work of the Y. M. C. A.

This plan, which is likely soon to be in working shape, will bring into our meetings earnest Christians who have known Haverford and want to do anything they can to further her interests, but who are not well known here. It will be a matter of decided advantage to have men occasionally whom we do not know too well. In addition to this, these visitors will be men who have stood just where we stand,—their reviews will be profitable to us,—and they are now fighting life's battles and show by their very presence that they can find time apart from business for work of this kind.

Closer fellow-feeling and community of interest between student and alumnus, in all departments, could not fail to accrue to the advantage of the college, and we are heartily glad to see it coming in this department; for a healthy student body is not very liable to develop abnormally in this line, and the more *truly formed* Christian characters Haverford College can send into the world, so much the more does the world stand in her debt.

THE first annual series of lectures on Scientific Biblical Research has proved eminently successful. For the benefit of those of our readers who are unacquainted with the circumstances, we will briefly outline the lecturer's past career, and connection with Haverford College. Professor J. Rendel Harris took the degree of A.B. in 1874 and of A.M. in 1877 at Cambridge, England. During his university career he devoted himself to the study of mathematics and physics, receiving at graduation the honor of Third Wrangler. Later; however, his attention was turned to New Testament and patristic literature, and he was given the position of Fellow and Lecturer and Librarian at Clare College, Cambridge. During 1882-85 he filled the Chair of New Testament Greek at Johns

Hopkins. Declining a reappointment, at the expiration of that time he returned to Cambridge, but in 1886 he came to Haverford as Professor of Biblical Languages and Ecclesiastical History. While here he lectured on Biblical Studies at Bryn Mawr. During the year of 1888-89 Professor Harris conducted the Haverford expedition to the East. The extensive and rare collection of manuscripts which he secured on this journey were, through the liberality of Walter Wood and himself, presented to the college. It was on this expedition that the Apology of Aristides was discovered. He returned to Cambridge in 1891 as Fellow of Clare and Lecturer of Paleography, a position which he now fills. During the winter of 1891-92 he visited the Greek monasteries of the Levant in search of manuscripts of the Septuagint for the University of Cambridge, and returned June, 1892, with specimens and extracts of more than fifty manuscripts. In February, 1893, he visited Mt. Sinai with Mrs. Lewis, staying there forty days and bringing back much valuable material upon which he has been working during the past year. Professor Harris is an extended writer on patristic literature and a frequent contributor to the Anerican Journal of Philology, The Expositor, Contemporary Review, and other periodicals. Of his published works we will mention only "The Teachings of the Twelve Apostles," "The Newly Discovered Gospel of St. Peter" and "Memoranda Sacra." He was largely instrumental in establishing the Haverford Studies, to which he has been the largest contributor, several of his very important papers, such as the "Study of the Diatessarion of Tatian" and "The Apology of Aristides," appearing in that series. We might add that Professor Harris has been lecturing recently at Drew Theological Seminary and has accepted invitations to deliver series of lectures at several other

American colleges, among which are Cornell, Harvard and Crozier Theological Seminary.

NE of the traditional winter editorials has always been an appeal to the college for contributions. In adherence to this custom we embrace this opportunity to invite our fellow-classmen to share the Board's monthly pleasure and see something of their own in print. Although lower classmen may gaze and wonder and reflect that it is impossible for mortals to achieve such awful majesty, yet we would encourage them to draw upon their imaginations and would assure them that some day, through this elementary work, they will be able to read their own names among the board of editors. We would in this way raise the eyes of Freshmen from the sloughs of ordinary

routine to the dazzling heights of HAVER-FORDIAN editorship. Those who enjoy this distinction are ever ready to lend a helping hand to their struggling fellow-men, and if the contributions cannot be accepted owing to a superabundance of material for that particular month or other reasons. unnecessary to mention, the editors will delight in instructing the youthful writers in the art of "rope pulling," in order that they too may one day share like glory and fearlessly place any efforts of a bad pen that they may desire in the columns of their college periodical. In every college there are to be found those who possess originality, which if put to use might bring forth material valuable to others as well as to themselves.

In all seriousness we repeat this request, and urge every man to try to write something either prose or verse. Who knows but that it might be printed?

CRICKET AT HARVARD.

SINCE the intercollegiate championship came to Cambridge last year, there has been a new interest infused into cricket at Harvard; perhaps this is especially true as regards the old players, who have the game most at heart, and who now feel that they have something to which they can point when asked "What does the cricket club do, anyhow?" Although cricket cannot yet be called a college game at Harvard, still there is a wider interest than ever before taken in the result of the games this spring.

It may be of use to Haverfordians to know whom they will have to contend with at Longwood on May 24. There will be considerable material to draw from, but the make-up of the team will be something

like this: E. H. Pool, '95; I. Adams, '95; P. H. Clark, '96; E. R. Mathews, '96; E. Du Pont, '97; H. G. Gray, '97; R. Logan, '97; A. P. Meade, '97; H. DuP. Irving, '97; T. M. Hastings, '98; C. E. Morgan, '98. Many of these names are familiar to Haverfordians, and such a team as this should be, will make a hard one to beat. P. H. Clark, '96, has been re-elected captain, and J. C. Gray, Jr., '97, manager. It will be seen that all the candidates are in the college department, and that but two will graduate this year. This means that Haverford will have to put forth her best efforts in order to win back the championship she held so easily in 1893. Above all, a heavy batting team will be required for this Harvard game, because the boundaries

at Longwood are so close that every good hit means something for the score book. The Harvard men realize this. Haverfordians, indeed, need not to be reminded of the rapidity with which these New Englanders sometimes run up the total by hard hitting.

The writer, in recalling a long list of games between the two colleges, hopes

that Haverford will fully realize this spring that she has her work cut out for her; if she does so, an interesting game is sure to be the result.

Harvard will play practice games with Lowell, Brockton, Lynn, the Boston Athletic Association, and possibly with St. Paul's School,—thus preparing herself for the two intercollegiate matches.

VERSE.

A Haverford Song.

Howe'er our fathers may have loved
The quiet drab and gray,
The colors that our hearts approve
Are far more bright and gay;
Our college fills us so with pride
That soberness we lack,
While we on high her glones ily,
In scarlet and in black.

We delve far down in classic lore,
Seize fast the function—/
Read science, ethics, pol. econ.,
"Dutch," French, and historee.
The gospels all we understand
In ancient Syriac,
For what we know we've learned below
The scarlet and the black.

In skill of muscle as of brain
We're well up at the head,
In cricket games the other men
Have very rarely led.
When comes the yearly match we'll see
Again the breeze float back
O'er red and blue, and crimson too,
The scarlet and the black.

Then sing this place we know so well
And praise while yet we may
That dear old mater to whose cause
Our hearts beat true to-day.
And whate'er station we may reach
Adown life's shining track,
Enshrined will be in memory
The scarlet and the black.

SOME WOMEN FROM SHAKSPERE.

T is not the least attribute of Shakspere's genius, that in a time so devoid of true womanhood as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was able to portray beautiful feminine character. His imagination has given us all kinds of women; the same hand that drew the dark and terrible portrait of Lady Macbeth has depicted the mournful grace of poor Ophelia; and

between these two how many shades of character are possible? He had no models, either in his life or in his education. Out of his own fancy he has created a splendid galaxy of immortal women, who must reign forever in the hearts of all lovers of poetry. To describe them is impossible, to even convey an idea of the delicacy and firmness with which they are drawn is equally so;

and yet the hosts of commentators have surely left nothing unsaid. They cannot be classified, for each one is a class of her own, and makes her own impression on the heart and mind of the reader. other writer of any time has given us a picture that is worthy of a place in Shakspere's gallery. Here we see the pale, pensive face of Ophelia beside the luxuriant southern beauty of Juliet; the imperious, sarcastic Beatrice is a proper foil for the fancy-like delicacy of Miranda; while Cordelia, most faithful of women, has a fitting companion in the wronged and suffering Imogen. But there are many others who are no less attractive in their impossible ideality; and of these it is proper that the characters of the intellect should come first; who among them holds the foremost position but Portia?

Portia was one of the rich and noble class of Italy. Reared in luxury, and nurtured with the utmost care, she never knew a desire that was not gratified. Endowed with a splendid intellect, her talents were assiduously cultivated, not alone in those studies which are of the lighter kind, but in the severer pastimes of the learned Bellario. Her wit is manlike; the wealth of sarcasm and satire not only show a keen sense of the ridiculous, but also a subtle and active mind. In what a laughable manner does she burlesque the traits of her absent suitors! But what a difference in her answer when Nerissa names Bassanio! In spite of her masculine tongue and mind she is withal a woman, and a woman of the rarest and most perfect kind. How her heart flutters at the thought of Bassanio! With what a tender solicitude does she beg him to delay his choice, that she may enjoy his society for a little while! And how entirely she gives herself up when he has won her by choosing the right casket! She wishes to know all about him, and when she sees his face troubled by the thought of Antonio's peril

she tenderly insists upon hearing the cause of his distress. When he explains, her trained mind instantly detects the flaw in the bond, and she resolves to save her husband's friend. That she employs so unusual and apparently useless a method is explained by her anxiety to prove her love for Bassanio. But she appears in all the strength of her splendid intellect in the famous trial scene. Before the learned judges of Venice, and in the Court of Justice she never falters, and her speech, mercifully giving Shylock a chance to escape, afterwards grows colder and sterner, until she pronounces the judgment that ruins him. What a contrast to this is her jest about the rings which she plays upon Bassanio when they meet again; although it may be said that she carries it too far, yet she is altogether womanly. Schlegel and Hazlitt unite in calling her too masculine a character and in condemning her sharp wit; but in this case it would seem that even these learned critics may be at fault, for there is surely a softness in Portia that brings her imagination and intellect to the proper level of woman.

How different from Portia is Beatrice! Like her, endowed with a briliant intellect and matchless wit, she employs that wit in mocking and railing at her companions. Unendurable as she would have been to most people, the reason for Benedick's tolerance is plain. In spite of his careless, good-natured scorn of marriage, he feels that she is the only woman to whom he is not indifferent. And Beatrice's feelings towards him are only too apparent. The first person for whom she asks is Benedick, and, although she begins to immediately revile him, she shows her delight at seeing him again. In their combats of wit, Beatrice invariably has the last word and poor Benedick retires in disgust. Yet she shows her simplicity by the headlong manner in which she falls into the plot concocted to make her and Benedick fall in love with

each other; and we see the proud and haughty Beatrice "taming her wild heart to his loving hand." She is a brilliant, wayward woman concealing a warm heart beneath her impenetrable armor of wit. She, alone, believes in Hero's innocence, and with a splendid burst of indignation wishes to be a man that she may avenge her cousin. Strong, however, as her love for Benedick proves to be, it does not prevent her from compelling him to risk his life in a duel, that Hero may be avenged; and here again Benedick appears to advantage, his eagerness to obey her commands contrasting with her apparent indifference as to his fate. She is charming, but it is the mind and not the heart that warms toward her; there is something hard and repellent about her temper: she lacks the softness of Portia and the gentleness of Rosalind.

Rosalind! What enchantment in the melody of that name! Its very sound is like the sighing of the wind through the fragrant atmosphere of the forest of Ardennes. Born, a dependent in a court which rightfully belongs to her father, she occupies an equivocal position; and although she is banished in the first act, her gentleness and beauty must have won no mean place for her. What can be more charming than her sudden passion for Orlando, and the exquisite delicacy with which she expresses it? What emotions does her tender heart experience during the wrestling match; and with what a bashful grace does she bid him wear the chain for her sake! She cannot bear to leave him, and she comes back timidly, asking if he called her; and then runs away again, embarrassed at her own boldness. But she is not a weak woman, either; when she is banished she boldly resolves to wear boys' clothing and protect her cousin, and fearlessly leads the way into the unknown forest. But her masculine attire troubles her dainty soul greatly when

she learns that Orlando is in the same forest, and she shows that a woman's heart beats warm beneath her doublet and hose. With a pretty affectation of impudence she first greets Orlando, although one can imagine that her heart is beating more rapidly than usual; and when she finds out his love for her, with what an infinite variety of jest does she while away the hours of sunshine in the forest! What a refinement of humor is her impersonation of Rosalind-herself the true Rosalind. There are no distinguishing characteristics in her as in Portia, and it seems almost impossible to hold her for a moment that her true self may be described. She continually evades one, and flows on, shining and sparkling as the brook that wanders like a silver thread through the forest. To what can Rosalind be compared? Only to a silvery ray of sunshine that flashes with a dazzling radiance through the shadowy boughs of Ardennes and vanishes, to appear again with the same fascinating gleam. The sparkling flow of her conversation is music to soothe the roughest day and lull all sorrows to sleep. She is the most charming of Shakspere's women, and after seeking through the whole world of fancy the most vivid imagination could find naught but its own infirmity.

Juliet is the symbol of true love. Her ardent southern nature bursts into flame at the first touch of passion, and in a day the child has grown into a loving and faithful woman. Gifted with a romantic fancy, her speeches to Romeo are adorned with a series of splendid images. Her language is the most extravagant to be found in all Shakspere, and yet how else can we imagine Juliet speaking? The warm sun of Italy has developed her whole nature until her very being is simply a response to passion. What a mistake to accuse her of boldness because she takes so large a part in her own wooing! Can anything be more delicate than her first confession to Romeo

after he has overheard her in the garden? "Hence bashful cunning," and "Farewell compliment"; for like Miranda, she reveals herself entirely to her lover. How charming is her anxious fear that he will think her too easily won; and with what enchanting grace she says:

"I have forgot why I did call thee back."

and in truth she has forgotten everything but Romeo, whom she only loves the more after learning that he is the hereditary enemy of their house. With the same haste that characterized her wooing, she marries Romeo the next day, and proves the true and courageous wife that she promised. Never wavering in her steadfast faith to her husband, she is filled with remorse for her sudden anger for Tybalt's death, and awaits his arrival that night with the most passionate impatience. The parting of the two lovers is one of the most exquisite scenes in Shakespeare. Their sorrowful reluctance and poignant grief accentuated by Juliet's forebodings are drawn with a master's hand. Alas! how true were those forebodings! As "jocund day stood tiptoe on the misty mountain tops," these fond, but unfortunate lovers, tenderly clinging to one another, and straining their eyes for one last look, parted forever. The next time that they met was in the gloomy dampness of the tomb: and over their dead bodies the ancient feud was ended.

Less passionate than Juliet but like her in many respects, is Miranda; who in her unearthly grace resembles a spirit more than a mortal. At her first entry she reveals her tender nature. Her pity for the lost mariners and her gentle prayer to her father to allay the storm which he has raised, come from her breast. At her first glimpse of a man she falls in love, with an artless innocence and simplicity impossible in any woman, save one who was Nature's own child. Her love scene with Ferdinand

is almost a reproduction of the one in Romeo and Juliet, Miranda even using the the same words in places. But she is too ethereal to be the victim of an overwhelming passion: the delicate fabric of her soul would be destroyed if crossed by such emotions as prompted Juliet to her death. We see her exquisite spirituality in every word she utters, and believe with Ferdinand that

"She is created of every creature's best,"

How gently and yet how bravely she beseeches her father not to punish Ferdinand, whom her dawning affection has already magnified into the likeness of a god! With what an entreating solicitude does she beg her lover to sit down while she, with her dainty hands and delicate frame, bears the logs that he must carry.

Her modesty in weeping at her own unworthiness is characteristic of her own unsophisticated mind. She is the portrait of a woman whose nature has never been warped by the conventions of the world, and who with the profound insight of her purity passes the bounds of modern modesty without once losing her charm of innocence. Many of Shakspere's heroines take a large part in their own wooing. But which of them is it possible to accuse of boldness or immodesty? Miranda's soul is far above this sphere of earthliness; gentle and inviolate she commands an admiration that is vouchsafed only to the ideal. Even Perdita and Viola, placed beside Miranda, appear gross and commonplace. Half way between Ariel and mortals her only earthly attribute is her loving woman's heart.

Viola is a stronger character than Miranda. But then she is of the earth, and she is one who possibly might have existed in some southern country like Italy. She has a profound vein of sentiment running through her soul, and is more learned in the art of love than any of Shakspere's heroines. Her answers to the Duke, so

touching in their hopelessness, show that she has reflected profoundly on her unhappy fate. Her situation in the Duke's court is most trying to a sensitive woman, but she wears her masculine attire with an innate modesty that disarms reproach. The story may not be true to nature, but it has a charm that stimulates the most wearied fancy, and its pathos touches the coldest heart. The way she masks her grief at the Duke's passion for Olivia, and yet half discloses her own affection is pitiful in its despair. Willing, however, to serve his happiness, although it breaks her own heart, she goes to Olivia with a smile upon her lips, but anguish in her soul. Her terror and surprise when she discovers Olivia's love for herself, and then her ten-

der pity for the poor lady so cruelly deceived, are expressive of her faithful, loving nature. Far different from Rosalind, we could never imagine Viola jesting and laughing with her lover, tormenting his patience and playing the coquette under the disguise of male attire. Her love is far too serious for the careless badinage and sparkling repartee that characterize Orlando's lady-love; her situation in the world, bereft of father and brother, is far too sorrowful for such a joyous place as the forest of Ardennes. Her kindness and her constancy, her pity of Olivia, and her love for the Duke, made up of admiration, gratitude and tenderness, mixed with despair, present a beautiful picture of trusting womanhood.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

'64. Charles Roberts is the chairman of a committee of the City Councils of Philadelphia, appointed to investigate charges of corruption and bribery brought against Councilmen.

'69. Henry Cope is spending the winter in Florida.

'81. Isaac T. Johnson, principal of Friends' School, Wilmington, visited college on Thursday, January 24, and attended the lecture of Professor Rendel Harris, on "Methods of Research in Eastern Libraries."

'84. Francis A. White, of Baltimore, spoke in meeting on Thursday, January 24, and addressed a business meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

'84. George Vaux, Jr., addressed the Friends' Institute Lyceum of Philadelphia,

on the 18th ult., on the "C. P. R.—A Western Highway," illustrating with stere-opticon views.

'89. Thomas F. Branson, M. D., vaccinated some of the students on Wednesday, January 23.

'91. John Stokes Morris has been granted the scholarship in Mathematics for one year at Johns Hopkins University.

He read a paper on Stephen Grellett at a recent gathering of Friends at Twelfth Street Meeting House.

'91. George Thomas 3d is superintendent of a new steel plant at Burnham, Pa., which is conducted in the interests of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

'92. W. Nelson Loflin West has been appointed a Notary Public by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

'92. Stanley R. Yarnall has entered the employ of John C. Winston & Co., Book Publishers, Philadelphia.

'94. Francis J. Stokes has lately returned from a trip in Florida, where he has been hunting and fishing.

He has entered the machine shops of Robert Shoemaker, Jr., 215 Race street, Philadelphia.

'94. D. Shearman Taber is with Taber & Co., dealers in Italian and American marbles, in New York.

'94. Charles Collins is with his brother, Stephen W. Collins, attorney and cousellor at law, New York.

'94. Louis J. Palmer, who is now one of Pottstown's leading instructors, visited college, Saturday and Sunday, January 12 and 13.

Ex-'94. Alfred Busselle is now in the office of Bruce Price, a prominent architect, of New York.

Ex-'95. Harry March Miller, who is in business with the March Brownback Stove Company, of Pottstown, visited College on Saturday, January 13, and was welcomed by his old classmates.

The eighth annual mid-winter meeting and dinner of the Alumni Association of Haverford College will be held at The Continental, Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, on the 15th inst.

The Committee: Nathaniel B. Crenshaw '97, chairman, Seth K. Gifford '76, William L. Baily '83, Frederic H. Strawbridge '87, Thomas F. Branson '89, Jonathan M. Steere '90, Parker S. Williams '94.

The friends and alumni of Haverford College residing in Germantown, including a number of prominent society people, crowded the Germantown Cricket Club, on Friday evening, February 1, to attend a lecture given by J. Rendel Harris, of Cambridge, England, on "The New Syriac Gospels from Mt. Sinai." Owing to the illness of the President of the Alumni Association, Justus C. Strawbridge, Mr. Howard Comfort, the Vice-President, introduced Professor Harris. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was illustrated by stereopticon views, a collation was served.

COLLEGE NOTES.

At a business meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held January 24, Francis A. White, '84, opened the matter of closer communication between the Alumni and students of Haverford with regard to Christian Work. He proposed that interested men among the Alumni be consulted, and if a sufficient number could be found, to invite them out to attend one of the regular meetings and then let them confer with the officers of the Association, for the adoption of some further plan by which the work here shall receive stimulus from time to time, by visits from Alumni. The scheme was adopted.

The senior class met the ladies of the Faculty, at the home of Professor L. T. Edwards, on Maple Avenue, January 16. The Banjo Club furnished a part of the entertainment.

On the evening of the 21st. the Biological Seminary was occupied for nearly two hours in listening to Dr. Bonwell, of Philadelphia. He attempted to disprove evolution by Mechanics and Higher Mathematics. He based all his arguments and assertions on his own discovery, made some years since, of the fact that the human jaw is an

equilaterateral triangle and that by various ingenious schemes, all the dimensions of jaws and teeth may be obtained from this.

Sherwood Eddy of Yale, one of the Secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement for the Foreign Field, addressed the Y. M. C. A. meeting on January 23.

George Lippincott, '95, has been elected Captain of the First Eleven of the H. C. C. C. and J. H. Scattergood, '96, of the Second.

At a meeting of the Loganian Society, held on the 11th inst., the subject of the Debate was:—" Resolved that it was expedient that Jefferson Davis was not prosecuted or punished for treason." An effort is being made to make the meetings of this society of more general interest to the College.

The Fund provides for printing the lectures of the Library Course, and the Harris Lectures will be published shortly.

Professor Frank Morley has been appointed one of the three editors of the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society. The college feels justly proud of this honor that has been bestowed on Professor Morley.

A set of triple bars has been added to the furnishings of the gymnasium.

A course of lectures on Current Political Subjects has been arranged as follows:

Charles C. Binney, of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., "Method of Securing Honest Elections," 2d mo. 18, 1895.

Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, "Municipal Government as a Moral Problem," 2d mo. 14, 1895.

Dr. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

"Restriction of Immigration," 2d mo. 28, 1895.

Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, "Civil Service Reform," 3d mo. 8, 1895.

Hon. Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, "The Currency Problem."

A chess club of about twenty members has been organized with A. B. Harvey '94, as president and W. C. Webster '95, as secretary. Purposes largely social. A tournament is soon to begin on the best-out-three plan.

The spring-board jump handicap contest terminated in a tie between A. C. Thomas '95, and T. H. Conklin '95, both in number of points and in actual jump at 7 ft. 1 in.

The following books have been added to the library recently:

- "The Puritans versus the Quaker," Caleb A. Wall.
- "Tatian's Diatesseron," Michael Maher.
- "Studies in the English Mystery Plays," Caleb Davidson
- "Milton's Paradise Lost." Books I, and II., Homer B. Sprague,
- "A History of the Baptist Churches in America," A. H. Newman.
 - "Commentary on the Gospel of Luke," F. Godet.
- "American Spiders and their Spinning Work," Henry C. McCook,
- "The Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey," Witmer Stone.
- "Foot-ball-Facts and Figures," Walter Camp.
- "The American Commonwealth."—Vol. II., James
 - "Literary and Social Essays," George William Curtis.
- "St Paul's Conception of Christianity," A. B. Bruce.
- "The Ascent of Man," Henry Drummond.
- "Judaistic Christianity," F. J. A. Hoit.
- "Introduction to the New Testament," F. Godet.
- "Expository Thoughts on the Four Gospels,"—Seven Volumes, J. C. Ryle.
- "Bible Class Expositions.—Five Volumes," Alexander Maclaren.
 - "Life of St. Francis of Assisi," Paul Sabatier.

LECTURES.

THE NEW SYRIAC GOSPELS FROM MT. SINAI.

I

PROFESSOR J. RENDEL HARRIS delivered his second lecture in Alumni Hall, on the evening of Thursday, January 10.

In his introductory remarks, he stated that after Tischendorf's explorations it was generally supposed that the relics of the library in the Mt. Sinai convent had been exhausted: indeed so confident were scientists of the uselessness of continued search that for many years practically no attempts at further discoveries were made. In 1889, however, through the instrumentality of the President and Managers of Haverford College, Professor Harris was commissioned to visit Mt. Sinai. The well known discovery of the "Apology of Aristides" resulted, which led to the organization of later expeditions: and thus to Haverford is indirectly due the credit of the valuable finds since brought to light.

The lecturer then described one of the several journeys made by him in company with Mrs. Lewis, the discoverer of the Codex Sinaiaticus, and her sister, Mrs. Gibson, from Suez to Sinai. Photographs were put upon the screen of the more prominent persons and places connected with the trip, and of a number of spots identified—by very doubtful traditions-with Old Testament scenes. After traversing the desert beyond Suez, the party, traveling on camels, reached a mountainous country through the winding valleys of which the road led. In one of these valleys surrounded by volcanic mountains are numerous inscriptions, formerly supposed to have been left by the Hebrews in their wanderings from

Egypt. Of later years, however, it has been proved that they are of much more recent date (probably about the first century B. C.), and that they were written for the most part by traders and travellers on unimportant subjects.

Mt. Sinai proper is composed of masses of reddish granite, and as the surface is bare the sunset-glow upon its peak is only surpassed by that of the Alps As the traveler approaches the convent his eye is gladdened by the sight of a well kept and well filled garden. Within the walls is a mosque, established as a concession to the Turks, when they were too powerful to be resisted. And here, at least once a year Mohammedan worship is still permitted. Several views of the interior of the convent were thrown upon the screen: among them, photographs of a number of the monks, of the Chapel of the Transfiguration, and of the tower containing bells which welcome approaching travelers.

Prof. Harris told of the finding of the "Apology of Aristides," presenting a picture of the original manuscript: and he also described the discovery of two documents containing portions of the Gospels in Palestinian Aramaic, specimens of which are exceedingly rare. This is a rough dialect, half Syriac and half Aramaic, very hard to translate, and was probably the language commonly spoken by Jesus and His disciples.

The most valuable find of all, however,—the Syriac Gospel of St.Peter,—was made by Mrs. Lewis in a subsequent expedition. This document came in the form of a palimpsest—an old parchment from which the earlier writing had been erased to make room for more modern literature, in this case, a portion of the "Lives of the Saints."

The ink of the older and more valuable part had fortunately oxidized and thus become visible again. It probably dates back to about 150 A. D., a short time after the collection of the four gospels. Prof. Harris described its translation and the great difficulty of deciphering the more indistinct and obscure parts. He spoke of its immense value for purposes of comparison, and concluded by paying a high tribute to Mrs. Lewis, its discoverer, and Mrs. Gibson, who aided her in many ways.

II.

Prof. Harris' lecture on January 17 was a continuation of the subject of a week before, the lecture announced for that evening on "Methods of Research in Eastern Libraries" being deferred until January 24.

The two specimens of Palestinian Aramaic, illustrated the preceding week, were first put upon the screen. The lecturer showed by a course of reasoning, afterwards more fully developed, that the early versions of the gospels were probably written not in Mesopotamia but in the uplands across the Jordan. Hence, Palestinian Aramaic, the language spoken there, assumes a position of great interest and importance to Biblical scholars. The great palimpsest of the Syriac Gospel, a photograph of which was next presented, was in this dialect; and traces of it have come down to us in our English versions in words to which a mystic meaning may have attached and which, therefore, have remained untranslated; such as the exclamation of Jesus on the cross "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani" (Matt. xxvii: 46): and the "Talitha cumi" (Mark v: 41), words addressed to Jairus' little daughter. Syriac is, therefore, a more appropriate and natural language for the Gospels than Greek, and by translating back into it we probably return to some of the original phrases and sentences used by Jesus and the disciples; little jingling assorances characteristic of Semitic speech come out and help us greatly in obtaining clear ideas of the actual thought and language of the time. The peculiarities referred to are illustrated in a passage in John xx: 15, which has preserved in its translation some of the rhythm and alliteration of the original; "Woman, why weepest thou?—whom seekest thou?"

The new text of the *Codex Sinaiaticus* as compared with the other versions is strikingly free from the interpolations due to the influence of the Western texts. This is its leading feature. Among the passages in the accepted versions which are absent in this are John vii: 53—viii: 53, and the last twelve verses of Mark. The additions, on the other hand, are exceedingly rare, and the few that are found are so natural and true to life that they appear justifiable.

In spite of its brevity, however, the text is full of interesting points and new readings. Among the passages upon which it throws more light are John iv, and John xxi: 12. In the latter, which is a part of the account of the miraculous draft of fishes, the substitution in the new text of the word "believing" for "knowing" in the old, casts a natural air of uncertainty into the description.

The problem of the New Testament is, and will continue to be, the proper interpretation of the Western texts, which to use a popular illustration, bear the same relation to the real New Testament as Mr. Hyde to Dr. Jekyll. Their characteristics are: (1) Contractions which are for the most part justifiable; (2) Unwarranted additions and corrupted expressions; (3) Paraphrases and substitutions which while not altering the real sense are nevertheless to be ignored.

The new text is, therefore, valuable for purposes of comparison and as a means of

bringing us closer to the mysterious bifurcation between the so-called Eastern and Western texts.

The lecturer briefly sketched the methods of examination to determine the authorship and place of origin of the text. We have several fragments and quotations of the Diatessaron of Tatian, and from these we gather some of the characteristics and principles of the author and his Alexandrine school of Encritites. From the fact that certain passages of the new version give evidence of having been written by a vegetarian and celibate, we conclude that the writer belonged to or was under the influence of, the Alexandrine school. Similarly from the repeated translation of the word, rendered "wild honey" in our versions as "honey of the mountain," and from other like expressions we draw the inference that the author was accustomed to mountainous country. It seems probable, therefore, that this text, in common with other early versions, was written not in the low flat country of Mesopotamia, where the first Gospels were formerly believed to have originated, but in the mountainous regions across the Jordan.

METHODS OF RESEARCH IN EASTERN LIBRARIES.

PROFESSOR J. RENDEL HARRIS delivered his fourth lecture in Alumni Hall, January 24, on the subject, "Methods of Research to be Adopted in Eastern Libraries." He treated the subject under two heads: first, the progress in scientific discovery of early Christian literature; and secondly, illustrations from personal experience.

It is a time of mutual congratulation and renewed hope among students of ancient literature. Every year reveals some new document; among the most recent discoveries being the "Apology of Aristides," the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," the "Gospel and Apocalypse of Peter," the "New Syriac and Greek Texts of St. Clement of Rome," and Mrs. Lewis' Syriac version of the Four Gospels.

Among the documents which await discovery, Papias stands first in importance to students of the synoptic question. Papias wrote a commentary, probably of the Gospels, in five books, in the early part of the second century. The proper place to look for Papias, however, is not in the West, but probably among the Christian tombs and Koptic monasteries of Fayum, a district about eight hours journey to the southwest of Cairo.

The "Antitheses" or "Contradictions" of Marsian, a heretic of the second century, may also, perhaps, be found on the site of the Marsianite synagogues on the farther side of the Jordan.

There are two prejudices which need to be removed: the first, that in any given direction the day of discovery is over. We know not what great discovery shall be the next, and Browning's maxim that "the best is yet to be," is applicable here. Few have done more than nibble at the monastery of Sinai, and what is true of Sinai is true of almost all great libraries.

The second prejudice is the current notion that when a man finds a book, it is *because* he has written it.

The requirements necessary for success in discovery are three: A moderate amount of currency, a knowledge of modern Greek, and a superfluity of good manners. The discoverer must not imagine that he is going among ignorant and degraded people. Superficial observers of the type of Mr. Buxton, who writes in the last number of the Nineteenth Century, give a totally wrong idea of the monks of Mt. Sinai. A striking example of the superiority of Eastern over Western manners occurred in the monastery of Mount Patmos; one of whose priests

had sent home on his arrival at New York, an insulting newspaper cutting and rude wood-cut, under the impression that he was sending a complimentary notice of his arrival. The lecturer when asked to translate the article into Greek, did so in a free and periphrastic manner.

In speaking of the necessity of attention to the lesser courtesies, the lecturer narrated several incidents in illustration of the efficacy of an historical reference, a witticism, or a happy turn in conversation. When questioned by the monks of Besherrah as to the location of the garden of Eden, the lecturer replied that it seemed from all collected evidence, that Eden was located not far from Besherrah. In the morning he was rewarded by the gift of two ancient liturgies, now in the library of Haverford College.

The facilities for research in the East, both in regard to printed catalogues and access to manuscripts, are far ahead of those afforded by Western libraries. Persons with satisfactory credentials are in general treated with the utmost courtesy, and with the ancient scriptural hospitality.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the speaker placed upon the screen several views of some of the Eastern monasteries he had visited.

SOME RECENTLY DISCOVERED EARLY CHRISTIAN DOCUMENTS.

PROFFESSOR HARRIS delivered the last lecture of his course on Thursday evening, January 31. President Sharpless preceded him with a few words announcing the courses which are to follow during the winter, and thanking him for the enjoyment which his lectures had afforded.

In introducing his subject the lecturer spoke of the intense intellectual activity of the time through which we are passing, and of the progress which theology as well as other sciences has made since the beginning of the century. He announced that out of the great number of writings which had been brought to light within the last twenty-five years, he would select a few and trace out the chain of accidents leading to their survival and recovery.

Fortunately for us, in the days of the early Christians, a standard of literary morality different from that of to-day prevailed. Plagiarism was considered perfectly legitimate, and consequently writers did not attempt to disguise the material thus borrowed. We have, therefore, many accurate quotations from ancient books in works now extant; and the experienced paleologist while engaged in Eastern libraries is always on the look-out for the originals of these scraps.

It is easily seen how the "rate of disappearance" of early works would vary. As the church separated from Judaism, Judæo-Christian literature rapidly disappeared. Similarly, as the empire became Christian, and persecutions ceased, apologies, being no longer a necessity, were quickly lost, and the survival of single volumes generally due to a chain of happy accidents. The well known Apology of Aristides is an example of this; written in the second century, by the end of the fifth almost every Greek manuscript had disappeared, only a few copies being retained by brethren who admired the lofty Christian sentiments contained therein. An Egyptian monk deciding about this time to write a book on practical ethics, reconciling Christianity and philosophy, struck by the pure and noble tone of the Apology, incorporated it in his work almost word for word, together with the theories of Socrates, Plato and other ancient philosophers. This was the book a Syriac copy of which Professor Harris' expedition had the good fortune to recover at Mt. Sinai in 1889.

The Greek version of the Apology was also preserved in a singular manner. In the seventh or eighth century, a monk at the Convent of Marsala, in the valley of the Kedron, undertook to write a Christian novel relating to the supposed conversion of an Indian Prince to Christianity by an Egyptian monk, Barlaam by name, disguised as a peddler. The work which was entitled Barlaam and Josaphat drew upon many ancient documents for material. The rage of the King, the Prince's father at the conversion of his son, and the desire to reconcile him to Christianity, served as a pretext for putting the entire Apology into the mouth of one of the characters. The work proved popular and was extensively copied, being translated later into several foreign languages, among them early English and Icelandic.

A Greek copy in the Marsala Convent was afterwards transferred to the library of the Patriarch at Jerusalem, where it has recently been found. Thus the zeal of an Egyptian ascetic for practical ethics, and the well meant plagiarism of the monk at Marsala, resulted in giving to the world the entire Apology of Aristides.

Similarly the old Egyptian custom of burying the Book of the Dead with the body of the deceased person, by its survival in an altered form among Egyptian Christians, led to the recovery in the winter of 1889, in a tomb on the upper Nile, by French engineers, of a manuscript containing portions of three very important works-"The Gospel of Peter," "The Apocalypse of Peter" and the "Book of Enoch." The two first named are falsely attributed to Peter, and although the Gospel has excited the most attention, the "Book of Enoch" is of vastly more religious importance. From the Apocalypse, Dante indirectly obtained many of the ideas for his Inferno. The author of Barlaam and Josaphat also made use of certain parts. It was probably written about the second century and undoubtedly proved popular.

Views were afterward presented in quick succession of a number of important manuscripts, among them a fragment of what is supposed by many to be the oldest papyrus in the world. The original is at Vienna, and was discovered in an excavation in the Fayum.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

THE weekly library lectures have proved occasions of great enjoyment for the large audiences which have assembled, and not the least to us for whom they were primarily intended. To listen to such narratives of personal research, and hear the most recent conclusions that can be drawn from them, is a pleasure which we all ought to appreciate. And in the case of every lecture delivered, we have wished that the speaker had not been restricted by the fixed time which was set for him, but had been able to finish the topic

for the evening, and at any rate touch upon the very important parts of his subject which he was obliged to omit.

The Arena, for January, contains a short article on the "Sweating System in Philadelphia." The sweaters' dens in this city, about 700 in all, appear to be more numerous even than those of New York. Many deadly diseases it is stated are contracted through the clothes worked in these hovels. The writer of the article was informed that there is not a clothing-house in the city,

that is not a patron of the sweat shops. He had seen attached to the goods the labels of some of the best houses of Philadelphia, whose members stand high in Christian churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Friends.

We are pleased to welcome to our table Vol. I, No. I, of the *Westonian*, in a neat and Quakerly cover. It contains a good review of the new life of Whittier, a sketch of the early history of Westtown, and a frontispiece of the school in 1867. We hope that this first number is a sample of what succeeding ones are to be.

The revival of the popularity of chess in the college should be taken advantage of by those interested in the game. An annual tournament, held sometime during the winter months, would surely be a good institution. In the present instance if an entrance fee and small trophy are out of the question, at any rate let us see who is champion of the college.

From the Amherst *Student* we select the following:

"Every son of Amherst will be proud to learn that the college has received the first award for the excellence of its exhibit at the World's Fair. " And in connection with the recent Banjo Club trip: "Late newspaper reports from Cambridge University say, that the students there were greatly interested in those concerts, and that they have recently organized a banjo and mandolin club of their own."

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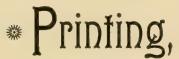
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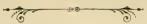
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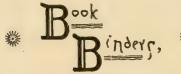
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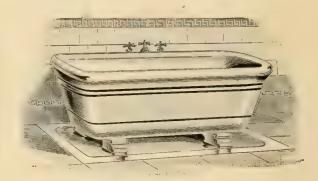


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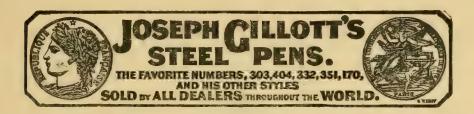
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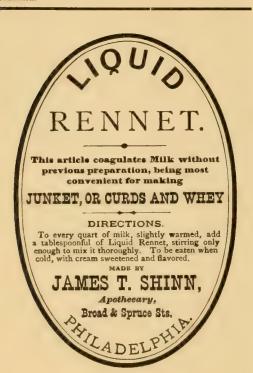
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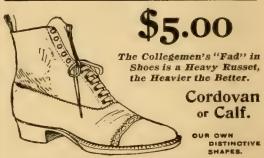
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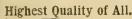
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VOL. XVI.

HAVERFORD, PA., MARCH, 1895.

No. 9.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

N regard to the competition for the Board of Editors, a notice of which has been posted on the bulletin board, we would, as we did last year, advise the competitors to be particularly careful with the editorial and their choice of college notes. This does not mean that an original and well-written essay will not be credited for what it is worth, but rather that excellence in this line alone will not suffice to enable anyone to make the board. A finely developed style in one department may co-exist with weakness and lack of good taste in another. The judges will require evidence of fitness for the peculiar character of editorial work.

THE HAVERFORDIAN is found on the exchange tables of a large number of colleges, and it may be reasonably expected that outside opinion of the literary and scholarly standing of Haverford students will be largely influenced by the ability shown in the conduct of their college paper. This is one reason why we wish to see the entire literary talent of the three lower classes brought out in this competition. We would not base this appeal, however, solely on the trite plea of college duty. The varied and practical training which is afforded is very much more useful, not to say interesting, than the dull routine of theme writing, from which the board is released. This training, together with the glimpses which we get of the college world, the interchange of ideas and discussion of current educational movements, presents a profitable field for extra-curriculum work. The opportunity for bringing one's name before the public in a literary way ought not to be neglected, if one has any aims at all in this direction.

The presence of under classmen on the board has acquired almost the force of custom. This arrangement, though accidental, is a very good one, providing as it does against a total change of management each spring. Therefore, we would urge, upon the lower classes especially, the importance of securing a full representation in this competition. As the papers are to be handed in by March 31, in order to enable the new Board to prepare the May issue, there will not be any too much time for careful and thorough work,

RACK athletics have been growing steadily in prominence as a college sport during recent years, and the HAVERFORDIAN believes that earnest efforts should be made this spring to insure a creditable meeting. The great obstacle to the success of such meetings at Haverford in the past has been the conflict which has always arisen in a greater or less degree between their interests and those of cricket. The college is not large enough for the two branches of athletics to flourish at the same time, and many advantages would, in our opinion, accrue to both from a change in the date of the spring sports.

The short time intervening between the April holidays and the Harvard game will make it necessary for the cricket men to devote all their energies during that period to hard field practice. By placing the sports in the second week of April their interference with the former game would be reduced to a minimum. Moreover, if held before the opening of the cricket season the meeting can claim its proper share of the interest and attention of the college. Training will be continuous, and if work be begun immediately there is ample time for greater thoroughness of preparation than would be possible were they held early in May. Four weeks of steady practice during March and April would put the men into excellent shape, while the twelve days' vacation, during which few men have the opportunities or the inclination to keep up regular work, is usually sufficient to take the edge off the limited amount of training in which contestants are wont to indulge.

No good reason exists why respectable records should not be made at Haverford every year, and we are willing to run the risk of triteness in urging again the great value to both cricket and foot-ball of the training which track-athletics usually entail.

T must be evident to any careful student of the social and political questions which confront us to-day that the successful and influential leaders and statesmen of the future are to be our educated men, and hence very largely our college graduates. The leading universities have instituted courses in political and social science and economics, and the colleges are rapidly coming to appreciate the value of such instruction and are moving into line. An average college man with a liberal education has a mind which is qualified to enter upon the consideration of these problems, but is handicapped by his lack of technical knowledge. The student, therefore, of the financial situation, and one trained in the ethical view of municipal government, is of far more value to the community and the nation.

Haverford has always claimed to train men to become good citizens, and, from some remarks at the recent Alumni Banquet, we believe that the claim is a just one. It is, however, within the memory of the present senior class when the study of these questions in detail was regarded as an innovation and limited to elective courses. Since that time a complete revolution has come over the College, and we are now surrounded with an atmosphere of political and social reform, which perhaps reaches its climax in the sentiment expressed recently by President Sharpless, "It is quite a serious question as to whether one of the requirements for a Haverford degree shall not be the pledge of the recipient to become a reformer in municipal affairs." We as Haverfordians, have been very fortunate in procuring instructors who have arranged courses so that the undergraduate body are yearly having greater facilities offered them for study in these important branches. The lecture course on practical burning issues, by experts in their respective fields, we are sure will be of inestimable

benefit in supplementing the prescribed work. The awakening of the conscience on ethical and political questions and the means to carry out the purposes thus made in an intelligent and non-partisan spirit is the highest object for which an institution of learning can exist. Therefore, the sooner

our universities and colleges fully learn the importance of maintaining such courses, and of adjusting them to meet the increasing demands, as civilization advances and the already complex questions become more involved, the sooner will these great issues have an effective settlement.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

THE eighth annual reception and banquet of the Alumni of Haverford College was held on the evening of February 15, at the Continental Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. It was in every detail a thorough success, and as the principal alumni event of the year, we believe its importance justifies the amount of space which we have devoted to it. Guests began to arrive at about six o'clock, and in half an hour Parlor C, in which the reception was held, was filled to overflowing. At seven o'clock the great dining room was thrown open. The chairman, with the more prominent members of the alumni and invited guests at his right and left, occupied the centre of a table running the entire length of the room. Four shorter tables extended from this at right angles, and at these were seated the majority of those present. The room was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers, while a touch of scarlet and black in the windows gave a Haverford flavor to the scene.

The following menu was served, and between the courses old songs were sung and a banjo quartet from the College rendered several selections:

MENU.

Blue Points

Celery

Potage deslignac

Planked Shad, au Beurre Noir

Cucumbers

Potatoes Julienne

	Patties Princess	
Tenderloin of	Beef, larded	Financière
Potatoes au Gratin	Green Peas	Cream Spinach
	Orange Ice	
	Roasted Quail	
	Lettuce	
	Glacés	
Fruit	Nuts	Cakes
	Coffee	

John C. Winston, '81, the chairman, opened the after-dinner program by announcing in a few words the reasons prompting the annual dinner. He referred to the many eminent services rendered by Haverford men, both in politics and in letters; mentioning among those prominent in the former field who were present, Charles Roberts, '64; Philip C. Garrett, '51; George G. Mercer, '77; B. Frank Eshleman, '67; Dr. W. Draper Lewis, '88, and Judge William B. Broomall, '61. He closed by introducing Ellis B. Reeves, '71, who read an original poem entitled "An Ode to Alma Mater," copies of which were afterwards distributed.

President Sharpless followed, and was enthusiastically received. He alluded to the encouraging and increasing interest which members of the alumni display in the affairs of the college. Thirty years ago this widespread interest did not exist, and after graduation few Haverford men felt any further responsibility for the welfare of the institution. In athletics he said that Haverford might be called successful,

since repeated defeats had effected a wholesome discipline, and had taught the college to take reverses in a manly fashion. In his further remarks he dwelt upon the financial situation of the college, and made the encouraging statement that among three hundred of the smaller colleges, Haverford stands twentieth in productive endowment. In educational results she may safely claim a place among the first dozen.

The loud applause which greeted Professor J. Rendel Harris testified forcibly to the hold which he still maintains upon the affections of his former students. made a characteristic address of about fifteen minutes' duration, comparing Haverford with other institutions, and likening her, because of her modesty and love of retirement, to the violet and nightingale. He condemned the species of gratuitous newspaper advertising in which many colleges are beginning to indulge, and expressed satisfaction that Haverford's president had not as yet gone into the sandwich board business. In politics, the college has always encouraged freedom of thought and action, and her graduates are inherently opposed to vice and corruption in all their aspects.

Richard M. Jones, LL. D., entered an earnest plea for a more general and more uniform participation in athletics among American college men. He denounced the prevailing system in this country, whereby the twenty or thirty men on the teams, who are least in need of development receive the lion's share of attention, while the great majority of their weaker fellow-students are neglected physically.

Alfred C. Garrett, Ph. D., spoke of "Our Scholars," and defined the relative functions of the larger and smaller colleges as typified in Harvard and Haverfo d, testifying to the thoroughness with which the latter performs her part. Henry L. Gilbert, Ph.

D., under the subject "Our Young Men," next recalled many of the bright memories and impressions of college days.

William B. Broomall followed him with a brief address on "Our Politicians," in which, after expressing surprise at being thus classified, he alluded to the association between himself and President Sharpless in the campaign last fall for a non-partisan judiciary in Delaware County, and paid a high tribute to the latter's accomplishments as a stump speaker. He enumerated the duties of citizens and traced the growth of political parties in the United States, defining their limits, purposes, and obligations.

Dr. Henry Hartshorne, LL. D., read an original poem, entitled "To-day and To-morrow." General and prolonged applause greeted him as he arose, and followed the close of his recitation. William Draper Lewis, Ph. D., in speaking of "What Haverford Stands For," outlined the three great crises which have been met and overcome in the history of the United States, and dwelt at length upon the present difficult problem of good government. He called attention to its significance to Haverford men, and described the prominent part which they must play in solving it.

Edward Bettle, Jr., C. H. D. (Doctor of Haverford Cricket), announced the raising of the amount necessary for a foot-ball coach next fall, and the completion of arrangements for lighting the cricket shed by electricity, in order to give members of the alumni opportunities for evening practice. He also mentioned the proposed organization of an athletic committee to take the place of the present Alumni Committee in the supervision of all branches of sport.

George G. Mercer, J. C. D., closed the after-dinner program by relating the progress of the committee engaged in the preparation of the Matriculate Catalogue, and by reading several of the replies

received in answer to the inquiries sent out.

The revised list of those present is as follows: Prof. J. Rendel Harris, President Isaac Sharpless, George Eastburn, Asa S. Wing, Francis Stokes, William C. Alderson, Thomas P. C. Stokes, Jonathan Evans, Robert B. Parsons, '37, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, '39, Francis R. Cope, '39, Elliston P. Morris, J. Preston Thomas, Francis White, '43, Philip C. Garrett, '51, William Mellor, '56, Bartholomew W. Beesley, '56, William G. Tyler, '58, Theodore H. Morris, '60, William B. Broomall, '61, Edward Bettle, Jr., '61, George B. Mellor, '62, William M. Coates, '63, William H. Morris, '63, Charles Roberts, '64, Albin Garrett, '64, Professor Allen C. Thomas, '65, Richard Mott Jones, '67, B. Frank Eshleman, '67, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67, Walter Wood, '67, Benjamin T. Longstreth, '69, William S. Taylor, '69, Howard Comfort, '70, T. Allen Hilles, '70, Rev. Oliver G. Owen, '70, Dr. William H. Hubbard, '70, Stuart Wood, '70, David F. Rose, '70, John E. Carey, '70, Ellis Biddle Reeves, '71, William H. Haines, '71, Dr. F. B. Gummere, '72, William M. Longstreth, '72, Edward M. Wistar, '72, Thomas P. Cope, Jr., '73, James Emlen, '74, Charles L. Huston, '75, Frank H. Taylor, '76, Charles A. Longstreth, '76, J. Whitall Nicholson, '76, Professor Seth K. Gifford, '76, Dr. Wilfred P. Mustard, Professor William C. Ladd, George G. Mercer, '77, James D. Krider, '77, Charles S. Crosman, '78, J. M. W. Thomas, '78, Albert L. Bailey, '78, Albanus L. Smith, Samuel Mason, '80, Alexander P. Corbit, '80, John C. Winston, '81, Professor L. T. Edwards, '81, Walter

Brinton, '81, Professor William H. Collins, '81, Isaac T. Johnson, '81, Dr. George A. Barton, '82, Edward Randolph, '82, F. Hazen Cope, William L. Baily, '83, William E. Scull, '83, Louis B. Whitney, '83, Bond V. Thomas, '83, Alfred Percival Smith, '84, Professor Rufus M. Jones, '85, Elias H. White, '85, Marriott C. Morris, '85, William S. Hilles, '85, William P. Morris, '86, Alexander H. Scott, '86, Horace E. Smith, '86, Dr. J. Howe Adams, '87, Dr. Alfred C. Garret, '87, William H. Futrell, '87, Allen B. Clement, '87, Henry W. Stokes, '87, Dr. W. Draper Lewis, '88, Frederick W. Morris, Jr., '88, Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., '88, John C. Corbit, Jr., '88, Morris E. Leeds, '88, Franklin B. Kirkbride, '89, Thomas Evans, '89, Arthur N. Leeds, '89, Daniel C. Lewis, '89, J. Stogdell Stokes, '89, Lucian M. Robinson, Dr. Henry L. Gilbert, '90, Jonathan M. Steere, '90, Robert E. Fox, '90, Franklin McAllister, '92, Benjamin Cadbury, '92, W. Nelson L. West, '92, Stanley R. Yarnall, '92, W. H. Nicholson, Jr., '92, Arthur V. Morton, '93, Edward Rhoads, '93, Carroll B. Jacobs, '93, John M. Okie, '93, J. Gurney Taylor, '93, J. Paul Haughton, '93, Francis J. Stokes, '94, Clifford B. Farr, '94, Parker S. Williams, '94, Joseph S. Evans, Jr., '95, Henry E. Thomas, '95, Charles H. Cookman, '95, William Goodman, '95.

The committee in charge of the dinner consisted of Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67, chairman; Seth K. Gifford, '76, William L. Baily, '83, Frederic H. Strawbridge, '87, Thomas F. Branson, '89,, Thomas S. Kirkbride, Jr., '90, Jonathan M. Steere, '90, Parker S. Williams, '94.

NOTES ON "IN MEMORIAM."

Tennyson became warmly attached while at Cambridge to Arthur Henry Hallam, son of Henry Hallam, the historian, a young man of exceedingly brilliant powers of intellect, coupled with very delicate feeling. The friendship,

Through four sweet years, arose and fell,
But where the path we walk'd began
To slant the fifth autumnal slope,
As we descended, following hope,
There sat the shadow fear'd of man.

Hallam died in Vienna in the autumn of 1833, whither he had gone on account of his health, in company with his father. "In Memoriam," which professes to be only an elegy commemorating the happiness of their walk together, and the sorrow that resulted from their separation, did not appear until 1850.

Are we, then, to suppose the poet devoted these seventeen years to erecting a monument to his friend? Is this poem, in fact, in which the greatest minds since have found so much comfort and so much food for thought, and which some have classed with the great world poems, such as the Divine Comedy of Danté, and Goethe's Faust, is this, we ask, simply an elegy? Merely a cursory reading suffices to convince one of the wide gulf which separates it from Shellev's Adonais and Milton's Lycidas. The keen sense of the loss sustained in the death of his friend, immediately brought very close home to Tennyson's heart the deep questions of faith and immortality.

He never, even in the first realization of his loss, entirely loses hope, never abandons himself to a wild despair. Sorrow is always under control.

And in my heart, if calm at all, If any calm, a calm despair.

We find in this poem the aspect of the times clearly reflected in a devoutly inquiring mind. The middle of the century was essentially an age of "honest doubt;"—it was a time when men everywhere were trying to reconcile the new discoveries of science with the old forms of religious belief, and in this poem, as is often the case, Tennyson anticipates not the thought of his time, but the expression of it.

The poem includes three successive Christmas-tides, and the action, if such it may be called would seem to cover about two and one-half years. In the first stanza of each of the three sections that refer to the recurring Christmas, the adjective descriptive of the occasion is significant. In the first—

A rainy cloud possess'd the earth And sadly fell our Christmas-eve.

In the second, faith has revived, and the friend is believed to be living in the realms beyond.

The silent snow possessed the earth, And calmly fell our Christmas-eve.

In the third, the family have moved from Lincolnshire, and

We live within the stranger's land, And strangely falls our Christmas-eve.

Of these three divisions, the first is largely of the nature of an elegy, and the second commemorates the friendship; while the third rises far higher and takes a large view of the future of the human race, beginning with the beautiful passage,

Ring out wild bells, to the wild sky, etc.

Here, too, we find a clear note of dissatisfaction with the times, and a longing for the uplifting of the race, which sounds like the poet's friend Carlyle.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be.

*

Let us now glance over the poem hastily and endeavor to trace the thread of thought running through the one hundred and thirty-one pieces, that at first sight appear to be almost entirely disconnected; to be merely

> Wild and wandering cries, Confusions of a wasted youth.

and which will ever continue to be such to any one who refuses to approach them in

sympathy. This language comes from the heart, and the intellect can never fully interpret it. The poet has here put in words griefs that are "common to the race," as well as the doubts they engender, and in his own way, his solution of these doubts. Now, for the plan in brief.

The poem opens with a prayer which was written in 1849 and belongs chronologically after the rest of the poem. But it fits in well at the beginning, giving in outline the result of the whole. The entire prologue is very pregnant, being one of the finest pieces of didactic poetry in the English language. We can only notice this stanza, as containing the gist of the whole poem:

We have but faith; we cannot know,

For knowledge is of things we see.

And yet we trust it comes from Thee,

A beam in darkness; let it grow.

The poem proper then begins with the statement of the truth the poet has held:

That men may rise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things.

But now, so deep is his loss, that he feels as though Nature were about to return to chaos; however, he wakes from sleep with the resolve that he will "not be the fool of loss." Although "loss is common to the race," unto him there is "no second friend," and he gains nothing but sorrow from a visit to their haunts at Cambridge. He follows the ship that bears his "Arthur's loved remains," till "he in English earth is laid." This period closes with a noble tribute to Love which we shall see is to be developed more fully:

"I hold it true, whate'er befall;
I feel it when I sorrow most;
'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."

At this sad Christmas, "the merry bells of Yule" bring him "sorrow touched with joy." The first note relative to immortality is now sung round the Yule-log, and here, too, the beautifully worded prayer for hope.

"O Father touch the East, and light
The light that shone when Hope was born."

There exists no record of what Lazarus saw during those four days in the tomb, nor has any one come back to tell what exists beyond; but our own lives teach us that "life shall live for evermore," else it were best at once

"To drop head-foremost in the jaws
Of vacant darkness and to cease."

Yet, if a voice that one could trust should come from the narrow house, and say that there is naught beyond, yet would one wish to keep so "sweet a thing as Love alive." If Death had been seen as the death of all, then Love would not have been. Now follows the final reason for his belief in the immortality of the soul:

"Tho' truths in manhood darkly join, Deep-seated in our mystic frame, We yield all blessing to the name Of Him that made them current coin."

Feeling assured of the existence of his friend in another realm, he feels that his song will not be "all ungrateful" to his ear, and that he can hope some day again to be joined with him in Place. If Sleep and Death be one, little matters, for Love will live on.

This life may be for establishing identity. That all should fuse and remerge into the general Soul, however,

"Is faith as vague as all unsweet."

Then succeeds a touching prayer to the spirit of his friend to be near him when his light is low, etc. Some beautiful passages on faith follow, which must be read entirely and in connection with the whole to be appreciated. The comparison of the child of faith to "the infant crying in the night, and with no language but a cry," is very apt, and emphasizes the difference between faith and understanding, which are not in reality contradictory, but speak different languages.

"I falter where I firmly trod,
And falling with my weight of cares,
Upon the great world's altar-stairs,
That slope through darkness up to God,

I stretch lame hands of faith, and grope,
And gather dust and chaff, and call
To what I feel is Lord of all,
And faintly trust the larger hope."

He compares Hallam's soul and himself to a lord of large experience whom a simple village maid loves. But he consoles himself with the thought that his native hills are always a source of delight to the man that has attained fame. The anniversary of Arthur's death brings back some sorrow, but he contends not with Nature,—"It rests with God." Gladly does he leave him to the greater work to which he may have been called, and in this mood *calmly* falls the Christmas-eve. "More than my brothers are to me," I submit to what has fallen, with the thought: The grain "might have drawn from after-heat."

With the opening of the new year he enjoys the contemplation of what might have been, had Hallam lived and married his sister. The influence of that life, however, still continues; it moulds the life of the survivor, and he recurs to old friendships. He visits now with pleasure the scenes of their former minglings in debate, and summer wanderings about the poet's He seeks communion with the dead, and has a vision when left alone on the lawn at night; but in common with all visions, it is beyond the power of words to describe. He even doubts it when the morning comes; but "doubt is not devilborn."

> There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds.

The Tennysons now leave the land whose hills and dales are so full of blessed memories of the departed, and the Christmas Eve finds them in the stranger's land. Here we see immediate signs of the broadening of the subject.

But let no footstep beat the floor,

Nor bowl of wassail mantle warm;

For who would keep an ancient form,

Through which the spirit breathes no more?

Then comes *The Bells*, that exquisite longing for the times that are to be. The beautiful portrayal of the powers of young Hallam, notwithstanding the avowed excellence of the youth, we had best receive as being in a measure idealized. In regard to wisdom and knowledge, he says:

I would the great world grew like thee, Who grewest not alone in power And knowledge, but by year and hour In reverence and in charity.

With the coming of spring, the poet's regret

Becomes an April violet, And buds and blossoms like the rest.

Then follows some work on the theory of life that is quite remarkable, when allowance is made for the fact that this was written at least nine years before Darwin's "Origin of Species."

And what can be finer on the subject of faith than this?

If e'er when faith had fallen asleep,
I heard a voice "Believe no more,"
And heard an ever-breaking shore,
That tumbled in the Godless deep,

A warmth within the breast would melt,
The freezing reason's colder part,
And like a man in wrath, the heart
Stood up and answer'd, "I have felt."

Love has never failed through the course of the poem; it "is and was my Lord and King."

Well roars the storm to those that hear the deeper voice across the storm. See the strong foundation that is now laid for faith:

> I see in part, That all, as in some piece of art, Is toil coöperant to an end.

Finally, the love that was mentioned as Creator in the prologue, is now invoked to "flow through all our deeds and make them pure," that we may work with "faith that comes of self-control." Notice now the growth of the individual and the higher stage attained:

Regret is dead, but love is more

Than in the summers that are flown,

For I myself with these have grown,

To something greater than before.

And how could the close of such a poem be made more fittingly than in this brief and beautiful confession of faith:

That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.

We are fully conscious that so brief a review of this poem must of necessity utterly fail of doing it justice, but our hope is that some readers will be induced to take it up seriously, and endeavor to find out for themselves its true and deeper meaning. Take with you in this work some of the many excellent analyses, such as those of Davidson and Genung, and you will find a deal of meaning in what may have appeared to you till now, a "grief long drawn out," and spread very thin in the drawing. In Memoriam contains some of the best conceptions of a practical, everyday Christianity that can be found anywhere. poet, at first almost overwhelmed with gloom and doubt, clings fast always to the principle of love. As time modifies his grief he determines to resolve the doubt, and in the resolution of it, following faith closely as his guide, he has given as beautiful expression to the reasons for the Immortality of the Soul as anywhere exist. He has done here what the great poet is always doing-he has put in language what the whole race has felt and is feeling, but knew not how to utter.

In Memoriam is, in fact, an inquiry into the nature of death, a reverent inter-

rogation of the mystery that lies beyond death. Here is a Titan mind, but withal a devout mind, in an age which was emphatically a truth-seeking age, in search of answers to various questions that have been suggested concerning some of the most vital matters of the faith of the time. And the results are commensurate with the action. He launched fearlessly upon the sea of doubt, believing

that something good Will be the final goal of ill;

and

that nothing walks with aimless feet.

To seek out whatsoever things are true, and whatsoever things are lovely, seems to have been the task that Tennyson here sets for himself. All through the poem there is a clear recognition of a faculty higher than that of knowing, namely, faith. There is constant struggle between the understanding and faith, because of the necessity for the use of forms to represent the latter to the former and the frequent inadequacy of these forms.

The poet nobly combats the materialistic and rationalistic philosophies of the time, which denied the validity of faith's deliverances because of these incongruities. The spiritual is not a mere function of the material, a harmony of nerve-fibres. It is a true reality, to which the material is but a vision. As Thomas Aquinas says, "The soul is not in the body as the contained, but the container." The work of In Memoriam is to reconcile Faith and Understanding, and the reconciliation comes about through Love-Love that leads to Faith, and Faith that leads to God, who is Love.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

'37. Robert B. Parsons, of Flushing, L. I., attended the Alumni Dinner on the 15th ult.

Ex.-'61. Scribner's Magazine for March contains a very interesting article on Budding Plants, by Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, New York.

'65, '72, '81. The History of the Society of Friends in America, which first appeared in Vol. XII of the American Church History Series, has been issued in a separate volume by John C. Winston ('81) & Co., Philadelphia. The editors are Professor A. C. Thomas, '65, and Dr. R. H. Thomas, '72.

'70. Rev. Chas. Wood has gone to Paris to exchange pulpits with the pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in that city.

'88. Frank C. Hartshorne was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the 21st ult., by Bishop Whitaker, of the diocese of Pennsylvania.

Ex.-'91. The engagement is announced of Robert E. Strawbridge to Anita Berwind, Jr., of Haverford, Pa.

'93. The engagement is announced of Clarence G. Hoag to Miss Anna Scattergood, of West Philadelphia. The former, after a year's study at Harvard, went to Germany, and is at present traveling in Italy.

'93. Beginning with the first of the present year, John M. Okie has been connected with the firm of Theo. H. Doan, grocers, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

'93 and '84. An illustrated lecture, entitled "The C. P. R.—A Western Highway," was delivered by Messrs. George Vaux, Jr., '84, and William S. Vaux, Jr., '93, at the rooms of the Photographic Society, 10 South Eighteenth street, on March 6, at 8 p. m.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held on Wednesday, March 6, for the purpose of deciding upon a scheme for the attendance of interested Alumni, once a month, at the regular meetings of the Association, the following men were present: Professor Allen C. Thomas '65, Professor S. K. Gifford '76, Frank H. Taylor '76, Albanus L. Smith '81, Francis A. White '84, Professor Rufus M. Jones '85, J. M. Steere '90.

Letters were received from the following, expressing their interest in the movement and regretting that they were detained: Charles L. Huston '75, C. A. Longstreth '76, Isaac T. Johnson '81, John C. Winston '81, Professor George A. Barton '82, Barker Newall '87, Edward R. Longstreth '90, John Stokes Morris '91, W. W. Haviland '93, Edward Woolman '93, W. W. Comfort '94.

COLLEGE NOTES.

During the week of prayer, February 3–10, the Y. M. C. A. held meetings every evening with the exception of Saturday.

Wednesday afternoon, February 28, Dr. Pratt took the Junior Class in Biology to Philadelphia, to visit the Biological Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania.

T. H. Haines has been given the position of Assistant Physical Director at the Haverford Grammar School.

A large number of fellows from the college attended the Haverford Tea Meeting, which was held in the Grammar School Gymnasium, Saturday evening, February 23.

At a meeting of the Biological Seminary, on Tuesday afternoon, February 19, A. F. Coca, '96, read a paper on "Vaccination and the New Diphtheria Treatment," which was followed by a discussion. On Dr. Pratt's suggestion it was decided to take up the study of Darwin's "Origin of Species." At a meeting held March 5, the first two chapters were considered.

On the evening of February 11, the monthly meeting for the discussion of Friends' principles took place in the Faculty parlor. The sacraments were discussed. The subject for next time is: "How Best to Reach Outsiders without Sacrificing the Tenets of the Church."

The committees appointed for the Junior exercises are as follows: Program Committee—Wood, Scattergood, Lester, Adams. Refreshment Committee—Wood, Maier, Middleton and Bettle.

Charles C. Binney, whose lecture was postponed on account of the storm, will speak on "Methods of Securing Honest Elections," Friday evening, March 15, in Alumni Hall.

Friday evening, March I, in place of the usual recitations of the Seniors and Juniors in Ethics and Political Economy, they were met by Dr. Francis A. Walker, who spoke to them on the subject of taxation. Taking up the various methods of levying taxes, he considered each separately in its practical and ethical aspects. In his estimation taxation ought to leave the people in the same relative position as that in which it finds them. He said that no such ideal system has, as yet, been found, but a tax on consumption, though open to several serious objections, seems to be its nearest approximation in actual practice.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the Senior exercises consists of Hay and Hilles. Afternoon gymnasium work, followed by a cross-country run for the benefit of athletic, cricket and foot-ball men, was commenced after the midwinter exhibition, and seems to be even more popular than last year.

The following men have recently entered the college: C. Russell Hinchman, '96, H. P. Moon, '98, and R. L. Paddock, '98, all of Philadelphia.

The Cricket Shed has been furnished by the Alumni with 50 16 C. P. electric lights. A few Alumni were here March 2, to test the new lighting for evening batting.

The Sophomores were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Barton and Professor and Mrs. Jones at their home on Maple avenue, on the evening of the twenty-fifth.

We notice that a paper entitled "The Future of the Small Colleges," which was read by President Sharpless before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in the middle States and Maryland held at Baltimore last December, has been published in pamphlet form.

The new college pins have been received and seem to be satisfactory.

A series of Inter-class Basket-ball games has been arranged to be played during this month, on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 9 p.m. A very good contest is anticipated, as a cup has been offered to the winning class. The Post Graduates have placed a team in the field.

It is encouraging to note the interest which the Grammar School is taking in Cricket this winter. We are glad that the old cricket shed is being put to such good use.

At a meeting of the Loganian Society held March I, the program consisted of an inter-class debate between '97 and '98. The subject was "Resolved That Womer Should have Unrestricted Suffrage." The

Freshmen, Janney, Wood and Swan supported the affirmative, and Field, McCrea and Howson represented the Sophomores on the negative side. The judges selected were Professors Ladd, Jones and Barton. The gentlemen of the affirmative argued that it is both just and expedient that women should be granted the right of casting the ballot. While they admitted that women as a class might not at present exercise this right as wisely as men, reasons were given for believing that if suffrage were granted, politics would become much purer and the moral standard of the government would be raised. Examples were cited of the satisfactory results of universal suffrage in many States, especially the recent Colorado election. The negative side, while attempting a refutation of these claims, brought in arguments to show that the granting of suffrage to women would be forcing responsibilities upon her which she is neither qualified to exercise or even desirous of obtaining, and that the immense influence which she wields in her own

home would suffer serious detraction if she goes beyond her sphere and performs the duties and offices of man. The judges, after retiring a few minutes for consultation decided in favor of the affirmative.

The chess tournament which has aroused considerable interest is still in progress. The result up to date is as follows:

FIRST ROUND. Conard, P. G., and Scattergood, '96	•
Villars, P. G., and A. C. Thomas, '95 Adams, '96, and Harvey, P. G	FIRST ROUND.
Adams, '96, and Harvey, P. G	Conard, P. G., and Scattergood, '96 2-0
Adams, '96, and Harvey, P. G	Villars, P. G., and A. C. Thomas, '95 2-0
Brecht, '96, and Blanchard, '95 2-0 Leeds, '95, and Webster, '95 2-0 Kemble, P. G., and Bettle, '96 2-1 Chase, P. G., and Babb, '96 2-1 Hilles, '95, and Coca, '96 2-0 Brown, '95, and Taylor, '95 2-0 SECOND ROUND. White, P. G., and Brown, '95 2-0 Conard, P. G., and Villars, P. G. 2-0 Adams, '96, and Kemble, P. G. 2-0 Alsop, '96, and Brecht, '96 2-0 Chase, P. G., and Hinchman, '96 2-0 Leeds, '95 and Hilles, '95 2-0	
Brecht, '96, and Blanchard, '95 2-0 Leeds, '95, and Webster, '95 2-0 Kemble, P. G., and Bettle, '96 2-1 Chase, P. G., and Babb, '96 2-1 Hilles, '95, and Coca, '96 2-0 Brown, '95, and Taylor, '95 2-0 SECOND ROUND. White, P. G., and Brown, '95 2-0 Conard, P. G., and Villars, P. G. 2-0 Adams, '96, and Kemble, P. G. 2-0 Alsop, '96, and Brecht, '96 2-0 Chase, P. G., and Hinchman, '96 2-0 Leeds, '95 and Hilles, '95 2-0	Alsop, '96, and Middleton, '96
Kemble, P. G., and Bettle, '96 2-1 Chase, P. G., and Babb, '96 2-1 Hilles, '95, and Coca, '96 2-0 Brown, '95, and Taylor, '95 2-0 SECOND ROUND. White, P. G., and Brown. '95 2-0 Conard, P. G., and Villars, P. G. 2-0 Adams, '96, and Kemble, P. G. 2-0 Alsop, '96, and Brecht, '96 2-0 Chase, P. G., and Hinchman, '96 2-0 Leeds, '95 and Hilles, '95 2-0	
Chase, P. G., and Babb, '96	Leeds, '95, and Webster, '95 2-0
Chase, P. G., and Babb, '96	
Hilles, '95, and Coca, '96	
Brown, '95, and Taylor, '95	
White, P. G., and Brown, '95	
Conard, P. G., and Villars, P. G	SECOND ROUND.
Conard, P. G., and Villars, P. G	White, P. G., and Brown, '952-0
Adams, '96, and Kemble, P. G	
Alsop, '96, and Brecht, '96	
Chase, P. G., and Hinchman, '96	
Leeds, '95 and Hilles, '95	
riunsicker, '90, won from wood, '90, by default.	Hunsicker, '96, won from Wood, '96, by default.

THE MID-WINTER GYMNASIUM MEETING.

RIDAY evening, February 22, there was held in the College gymnasium one of the most successful indoor athletic exhibitions Haverford's friends have ever witnessed, every detail in connection with the event deserving of praise. The idea of a mid-winter exhibition in the gymnasium was inaugurated last year by Professor Babbitt, and the approval with which it met called forth the repetition. Last year's entertainment gave the committee in charge of this year's exhibition an opportunity to see the advantage and necessity of several changes, and to them is largely due the pronounced success of February 22.

The gymnasium might be said to have entirely lost its own personality, so great

was the transformation occasioned by the splendid decorations of the building. Everywhere was scarlet and black to be seen, and the many tasteful decorations elicited not a little comment. arranged last year, tiers of seats were built against the west and south walls, and at eight o'clock almost every available place was occupied. At the north end of the room the banjo club was grouped, and with "But One Vienna" opened the program. Immediately following was the Bar-bell Drill, in which Leeds, '95, obtained first place; Gilpin, '98, second; and Burns, '97, third. The drill, which was accompanied by suitable music, was very creditable to all those taking part.

The third number on the program was the horse and pyramids, and in this event Brooke, '96, Burns, '97, and Gilpin, '98, captured respectively first, second and third places. The work of Brooke upon the horse is deserving of especial mention, he performing some very excellent tricks.

In the high kick which followed, an unusual amount of interest was evinced by all, owing to the remarkably successful work done. After an interesting contest of some length, Gilpin, '98, won by breaking the college record with an actual kick of 8 feet 5 inches. The second and third places were obtained by A. C. Thomas, '95, and McCrea, '97.

G. H. Hanson and O. Sayen, of the Haverford College Grammar School, next gave an exhibition on the rings, which was very heartily applauded.

The parallel bars, which succeeded the rings, gave opportunity for the exhibition of some excellent work by both Jacobs, '97, and Hartley, '96, the latter giving some remarkable examples of strength. Stadelman, '98, who obtained third place, also performed several very creditable tricks.

The program was here varied with a selection by the banjo club, "Homeward March."

Following came the spring-board jump. Much enthusiasm was evinced by the audience in this contest, and on account of the closeness of the work of the contestants, it proved to be one of the most enjoyable numbers on the program. The final result was a tie between Conklin, '95, and Scattergood, '96, with A. C. Thomas, '95, second. Owing to a sprained ankle, Thomas was unable to do better work.

Haverford is particularly fortunate in having some most efficient club swingers, and the skill displayed in the work was most commendable. The series was a particularly attractive one, and gave opportunity for most favorable comment. Leeds,

'95, Collins, '97, and Lane, '98, procured first, second and third places.

Possibly the most novel and praiseworthy work of the evening was that offered upon the horizontal bar by Jacobs, '97, Stadelman, '98, Collins, '97, and several others. Thorough training in the various feats performed was displayed in this event, and too much credit can hardly be accorded these men for the eminently worthy work of the exhibition.

Many difficult tricks characterized the tumbling, and made it a most entertaining number. The first, second and third places were obtained by Jacobs, '97, Stadelman, '98, and Scattergood, '96.

Following the tumbling was the rapid formation of a number of effective pyramids, introducing some entirely new ideas.

The banjo club closed the program with the "Amphion March."

After the conclusion of the gymnastic program, a reception was held in Alumni Hall. After the serving of refreshments, Dr. Anderson, assistant director of the Yale gymnasium, read the report of the judges. The class banner was, as last year, won by the class of '97, with 24 points, '95, '98 and '96 having 18, 17 and 13 points respectively.

In announcing the results, Dr. Anderson explained that the approach and recovery were most essential points in the performance of a trick, and that a finished performance of any simple feat counted more than an incomplete presentation of more difficult work.

The entire program of the evening was most successfully managed. In the contests no delays or difficulties of any kind occurred, and to Professor Babbitt and the committee of arrangements is due the credit of this most successful of entertainments.

The judges of the gymnastic events were Dr. W. G. Anderson, Dr. H. B. Boice, director of the Trenton State Normal School gymnasium, and Mr. C. H. Perkins, captain of the University of Pennsylvania gymnasium team. The judges of the jumping were Mr. Chas. F. Bredé, director of

the Germantown Friends' School gymnasium, and Mr. W. E. Breckenridge, director of the Haverford College Grammar School gymnasium.

LECTURES.

MUNICIPAL REFORM AS A MORAL QUESTION.

N Friday, February 8, Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, delivered a strong and interesting address on "Municipal Reform as a Moral Question."

Mr. Welsh treated his subject in an exceedingly practical manner, devoting all his attention to the problems of government that concern us most directly and to various methods for their solution. After showing the importance of the question of municipal reform, he cited the results of a conference of leading reformers held in Philadelphia a year ago last January, to discuss problems in the government of cities. The conclusion arrived at by this conference-at which Theodore Roosevelt, Carl Schurz and Washington Gladden were presentwas that municipal corruption can usually be traced to two main causes: to the prevalence of the spoils system and to the introduction of national parties into city politics. The first cause can be partially obviated by civil service reform laws; although even these can sometimes be manipulated to the advantage of the boss. In the second cause, however, lies the great strength of the machine politicians. By bringing into municipal elections questions of national policy which, however important, are totally irrelevant under the circumstances, he is able to work upon the prejudices of the voters to further his own ends. By siding with the party usually in power and by rewarding its henchmen by the gift of office over which it gradually gains control, the machine builds up its enormous strength.

Mr. Welsh traced the career of Tammany in New York from the time of the Tweed ring to the recent elections. After Hewitt and the New York Times had exposed the condition of affairs in the '70's, Tammany was defeated. But it was not overthrown completely, and, through the apathy of citizens, soon regained its power. It had become as great a menace to the country as the Tweed ring when Parkhurst began his heroic work of bringing to light the corruptions of the New York police department. The tyranny which it exercised over all classes of people was shown by the difficulty at first experienced in getting witnesses to testify against the machine; and by the numbers that came forward as soon as that tyranny was partially removed.

Dr. Parkhurst succeeded in proving conclusively that Tammany was an association of thieves, organized solely for purposes of plunder and blackmail; and by persuading the better class of Democrats to sacrifice their political prejudices in the interests of good government he brought about a reform victory. The work in New York, however, has only begun, for Boss Platt has to be overthrown as well as Tammany.

Turning to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia politics, the lecturer sketched the situation in rather close detail, citing numerous instances of gross dishonesty and corruption among both State and municipal officers. The police in Philadelphia are deeper in politics than ever, and are in league with all kinds of vice. Discipline is necessarily weak, and the civil service rules are violated, corrupted and annulled. As a result of all this rottenness there is a

fraudulent basis to everything, and the city, instead of having a vigorous moral life, resembles certain vegetable organisms preyed upon and deadened by parasites. This condition can only be changed by bringing the people to a moral realization of the state of affairs. All other issues must be made subordinate and all efforts are to be concentrated against this evil.

President Sharpless followed Mr. Welsh with a few short remarks on the collegeman's relation to this question, during the course of which he expressed the hope that the time might come when a qualification for a Haverford degree would be a pledge from its recipient to become a municipal reformer.

THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

R. FRANCIS A. WALKER, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, lectured before the college, Thursday, February 28, upon "The Restriction of Immigration."

Dr. Walker stated that his subject did not refer to the exclusion of criminals, paupers and idiots. To keep out these classes is a simple duty of the government about which there can be no question; although that duty has not always been properly performed. Restriction in its real sense means the closing of the country to hundreds of thousands of those who, according to certain standards, might be considered self-supporting laborers. Public opinion in this matter has in the last thirty years undergone a great change. But the advocates of restriction still have to combat an innate sentiment among the people in favor of preserving the country as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations. Reasons of self-defence, however, and the necessity to the welfare of European nations, of making our experiment in government a success, may force the abandonment of this unselfish attitude.

Two fallacious opinions prevailed during the first half of the century regarding the benefits of immigration. People believed, in the first place, that it constituted a net increase in the population and resources of the country. But statistics prove that whereas from 1790 to 1820, during which period few foreigners entered the United States, the population increased 38 per cent every ten years, with the later influx of immigrants came a corresponding falling off in the rate of native increase, and that during the last four decades even the vast hordes of Europeans coming in have failed to compensate for this falling off. Had the original rate of increase continued we would have had to-day a population of 100,000,000, all of Anglo-Saxon stock.

The second opinion formerly held that we had to have immigrants to perform the lower grades of manual labor is illogical; since only the degradation of the standard of wages and living, resulting from the employment of foreigners, made the work unsuitable for Americans.

Among the positive reasons for the restriction of immigration is the growing scarcity of available arable land, and the consequent tendency of immigrants to remain at the principal ports of entry, forming large and dangerous foreign settlements. The fall in the prices of agricultural products during the last twenty years has resulted in lowering the wages both of farm hands and of the machinists and laborers employed in towns. We have therefore to-day what we have never had before-a labor question; and in critical times the authorities are totally unable to cope with emergencies. The rates of wages are affected far more by the access of pauper labor than by the introduction of the products of pauper labor; and, therefore, if we are protectionists we should be consistent enough to recognize this fact. In the clothing, mining and tobacco industries,

wages have been tremendously reduced and the standard of living correspondingly lowered.

More than this, the character of the immigration now coming in has changed very much for the worse. Instead of the thrifty Irish, Welsh and Germans, we are getting a steadily larger proportion of Italians, Bohemians, Poles and Russian Jews; people from beaten races, oppressed for centuries, without any of the Teutonic traditions of or tendencies for self-govern-

ment; and totally incapable of realizing, and therefore of perpetuating American ideals and institutions.

If the time comes when the people, as a whole, desire the restriction of immigration, the drafting of an effective law will be a simple matter. A head tax of ten or twenty dollars would keep out the vast majority of the hordes now coming in. But whether such a law is to be passed rests entirely with the working classes whom the question affects most directly.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

N the course of a month or so, the HAVERFORDIAN will have to choose for itself three new editors, to take the places left vacant by graduating members of the board. While from the standpoint of the college it is a matter of some importance that these vacancies shall be filled by competent men, the considerations that have always been the strongest in urging men to compete for these vacant places are considerations of the personal benefits which are the peculiar result of a share in the editing of a periodical. They have been recounted more than once in these columns, and it is sufficient here to say that past editors, of the HAVERFORDIAN in particular, have regarded their connection with a college paper as a really valuable experience. The conditions of our competition are already before the college, and we hope to see many candidates for the vacancies.

The increasing importance which is being attached to this particular branch of literary work by the faculties of the larger colleges is becoming more and more evident. In institution after institution the measure has been adopted of giving credit to the editors for the time spent in the preparation of the official publication of the students. Princeton has fallen into line with her sister institutions, and the January Nassau Literature states the case in favor of recognition of literary work, with a request that, as elsewhere, such work should

be recognized as the equivalent of one elective in the regular course.

The same tendency is apparent in its broader phases, in the fact that several large institutions of learning have decided to offer courses in Journalism after the model of the course recently inaugurated at the University of Pennsylvania. The Advocate calls attention to the need of such a school of Journalism at Harvard:—a school whose pupils on graduation should be informed on the questions of the day, thoroughly conversant with the history of the United States for the last twenty years, and, of course, masters of clear and forcible English. Such a school would, in time, inspire the editors of the reputable newspapers with a confidence in college graduates which at present they do not feel, and make it possible for a young man to enter journalistic work without spoiling himself by years of preliminary drudgery.

The February number of the Toronto University magazine is in mourning over the last developments of the struggle between students and authorities, the dismissal of one professor and the resignation of another, and the consequent abstention from all recitations on the part of a large number of the students. The story of the difficulties, which are apparently of old standing, is a long one, and the result of the contest is still in doubt. The fortnightly *Varsity*, however, has full details of the progress of the struggle.

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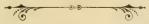
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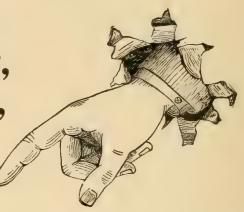
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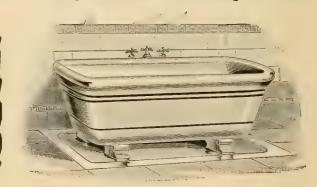
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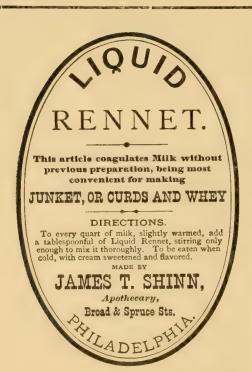
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The Haverfordian.

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No. 10-

The Haverfordian.

EDITORS:

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

A T a college meeting held on the evening of March 12, John A. Lester, '96, was elected chairman of the Haverfordian Board for the ensuing year.

The competition for the three positions on the Board, left vacant by the retiring senior members, had not closed when the paper went to the hands of the printers.

E are glad to see the liberal spirit which prompts an alumnus to offer a medal for the encouragement of oratory among the lower classmen. In these days when so much attention is being devoted to athletics, there is danger that this

branch of a college man's education may be neglected. We hope to see this contest made a success, and if it is put through in the proper manner it will greatly enhance the value of the Junior Contest in the future, by bringing more candidates into the field and those better prepared to compete.

We are pleased to know that provision is also made for the instruction of candidates. The HAVERFORDIAN has frequently urged, and still believes, that the college would be greatly benefited by some provision for regular instruction in oratory; perhaps not a regular course running through the year, but for a period during the winter, when the attention of the college naturally turns more to such matters.

This would contribute largely to making a better showing at the regular Spring Contest, and would also have a stimulating effect on the Loganian Literary Society, which is now going through a critical part of its history. It has manifested very little activity during the past winter, and will certainly soon go down to to its grave, if the weakening process goes further. But we believe there are a few strong men in college who appreciate the value of the society, and who wish to see it live. May these few men put their shoulders together next autumn, and make a real, live, even though it may be small, debating club, which will reflect credit on the college! This, we believe, will have more to do than any other one thing with bringing forward a good number of wellprepared men for the Oratorical Contest. If then, in conjunction with this self-drill, the college were provided with the services of some competent *instructor* in *delivery*, there would be no dearth of competitors for the Alumni Prize, and the judges would no longer have any reason for questioning the advisability of granting the same.

JUST as we are going to press we are in receipt of a communication from an old Haverfordian, asking us to bring more prominently before the notice of the Alumni the arrangements which have been made for their convenience in the use of the new cricket shed.

The shed has been equipped with fifty sixteen candle power lamps, and lockers, bats and other implements, for the use of the Alumni, have been provided, the whole improvement costing about \$130. It is intended that during evening practice, preference shall be given to old Haverfordians rather than to students.

We join the writer of the communication in hoping that "all Alumni will be able personally to take advantage of this arrangement; and that the improvement will not only help to revive cricket interest, but will bring them into closer touch with college affairs."

THE advantages of the dormitory system for the best development of college life and spirit have long been recognized, and experience has proved that in those institutions where this phase of education has been closely adhered to, the best results have been realized. There is nothing which binds men more closely together than the intimate associations of dormitory life, and the friendships thus formed are more lasting than the arts, sciences and the "sheep-skin." There may be arguments advanced that dormitory life

exclusively for long periods of time is detrimental, as, for instance, in the case of colleges isolated from large cities; but situated as we are at Haverford, there is no danger in this direction. Rather we may be subject to criticism for too much neglect of our *alma mater*, especially during Saturday and Sunday.

Absence from college walls for two days in every week breaks in on the college life and, to some extent, on the most loyal college spirit, and so far as this is the case should be discountenanced. The rules of bygone years have been withdrawn, but the principles which they upheld should be maintained.

At this season of the year and during the coming weeks until Commencement, Haverford is in her loveliest garb, and surely no place is more enticing than her walks and trees and quiet halls. Without carrying the sentiment beyond bounds, let us as Haverfordians cherish a spirit of greater love for all that surrounds us here and feel that during our collegiate days no place is quite like our college home.

A universal conviction of the beneficial influence of continuous residence will undoubtedly result in a marked advance in literary branches and an increased interest in athletics. Thus in time the college will be placed upon such a foundation as will insure its popularity among the most desirable class of students.

THE discussion on "The Future of the Small Colleges," by President Sharpless, we believe, has clearly defined to all the position held by such institutions in the educational world, and the accompaniments necessary for their success. It is only right that the readers of the HAVERFORDIAN should have this matter brought to their notice. The paper

has divided the smaller institutions of learning into three classes, the weak, the dishonest, and the well-established. second class brings disgrace oftentimes upon those necessarily classed with them, because of their size; by deceptions upon the public in the way of incorrect announcements of courses, etc. The wellestablished, however, though of small endowment, are able to send men out each year who have acquired clean habits and accurate scholarship because of the close contact with the faculty and with each other, and because of the refining influences which may be thrown around those who come together in smaller numbers.

The incentives which cause students to gather at such colleges, however, are of more interest. "Loyalty on the part of alumni and friends." Fathers should send their sons to their alma mater to receive their education. We recognize that at Haverford the interest shown and support given by the alumni and friends in her undertakings have greatly added to her success, and realize that as long as such is the case with any college she cannot go backward. Then, too, the "religious sentiment" is developed more fully where the student and professor come in close contact. During the past year we have seen the effect of the Christian influence at Haverford. Along with the increase of this sentiment there has been greater interest shown in all lines of work, athletic as well as intellectual, and the whole college has entered into its undertakings with more vim and vigor. A "higher grade of morality" has been instilled into the students and we believe that the principles laid down in the paper have been carried out to a great extent at Haverford.

Then let us, to whom the future of the smaller colleges should ever be of interest, strive to increase the loyalty of every son, as well as to deepen the moral and religious sentiment in the college. We have mentioned this paper in the hope that it will be read by all interested in the welfare of colleges in general and more particularly of Haverford.

THE HAVERFORDIAN takes great pleasure in awarding to Roy W. White, P. G., on his "Haverford Song" the prize of five dollars offered at the beginning of the year for the best poem submitted before January 20. The competition in other branches was, however, extremely disappointing; only one article was submitted, and the board was obliged to withhold both first and second prizes. It is unfortunate that literary spirit has fallen as low at Haverford as this unsatisfactory result would seem to indicate. It throws a large amount of extra work on the shoulders of the editors; but far more than that, it reflects badly on the standing of the college. It may be that the "decadence of the literary societies" has something to do with it; but as a possible remedy we would suggest that in the future the character of the contributions offered during the year by candidates be made a factor in the selection of men to fill vacant places on the board.

ITH the April number of the Hav-ERFORDIAN the present board, as a body, makes its farewell editorial appearance; and out of consideration to the feelings of the college, as well as to our own mingled sentiments, we would prefer that farewell to be as short as possible.

As the parting advice with which retiring boards are wont to entertain their readers is for the most part in a mournful—though sometimes perfunctory—strain, we believe that the college will make no

very decided objection to our dispensing with it. The work of criticising the policy or conduct of the paper during the year we would gladly leave to others; for we do not consider ourselves qualified to speak impartially. But we hope that any falling off in the literary standard has been charitably considered by our readers.

The college has been singularly unproductive of matter suitable for insertion, and the Board has experienced great difficulty in procuring sufficient material, most of the

articles having been contributed by present or former editors. In a financial way the results of the year have been more encouraging and the business managers have at last succeeded in restoring the paper to a sound basis.

In retiring, we have the satisfaction of leaving the HAVERFORDIAN in thoroughly competent hands. We believe the incoming board better fitted than the present one to properly carry on the work, and we wish them all possible success.

THE ALUMNI PRIZE CONTEST IN ORATORY.

THE twentieth annual contest for the prize offered by the alumni of Haverfordian College for excellence in composition and oratory took place in Alumni Hall on the evening of March 27. Owing to the unavoidable absence of two of the judges, Edward P. Allinson, '74, the chairman called upon President Sharpless to preside over the exercises while he acted in the capacity of judge.

Dr. Sharpless, after a few remarks, introduced the first speaker, Maurice J. Babb, who spoke upon "A Question of Suffrage." He stated that the civil war had ceased to exist because of the utter inability of one of the combatants to longer continue the strife; that for two years there was an evasion of questions, which was looked upon in the North as forgiveness, while in the South it was considered as a confession of weakness. He then discussed the question of suffrage for the negro, showing how at the end of the war no State except Maine permitted the black to vote; but when the settlement came the North compelled full negro suffrage where before not even white suffrage had existed. He argued that the South at present needs less legislation, and that the negro when he is qualified to govern will return to politics to stay. Then as a

tax payer he will be equal to the requirements of American citizenship.

Homer J. Webster, whose oration is printed on another page of this number, spoke next.

He was followed by Samuel H. Brown, whose subject was, "The Evils of Immigration." In presenting these evils he considered the chief points to be: firstly, the fact that immigration injures native population instead of allowing it a healthful increment; secondly, promiscuous immigration gives rise to classes and castes, and, hence, all the complexity of labor troubles; thirdly, immigration has been and is deteriorating; while fourthly, the actual number of base foreigners is now that of whole nations. He argued that the simplest remedy lies in a head-tax, for it will tend to keep away the objectionable, since they will be unable to pay it. This system is commendable because it is not too severe, as is the case with property and educational qualifications. We cannot surely determine our future relative to the question; but even though the danger is threatening, we should still trust to the supreme genius of our country, the United States.

"Municipal Reform" was the subject of the next oration, by J. Quincy Hunsicker, Jr.

Emphasis was laid upon the importance of every young man considering it his duty to enter into politics, in so far as the welfare of his country demands it. The speaker showed how in the last half century the profession of politics has been looked down upon, because there were and had been so many men connected with it who were there merely for personal gain. Through the influence of such men municipal and national politics are continually kept together as one, while in truth they have no connection whatever. He argued that the people must be brought to see their error in combining these two issues, and this must be done by organizations like the "Municipal Reform League." Every one should work for that which tends to establish State and municipal governments, when party prejudices and traditions no longer exist.

The last oration was by A. D. Hartley, on "The Limitations of Law." He pictured the confidence with which the country looks forward to victory in future struggles because of her past victories. He argued that legislation was sought after in too many instances, maintaining that it was public opinion not legislation nor party

principles which brought about real reform. The formation of parties for reform do nothing unless public opinion aids them in their movements. Society must be regenerated by a loftier conception of morality and a keener appreciation of the rights of others. Restrained enthusiasm, cool judgment and public sentiment must rule our legislation.

The judges of the contest were Mr. Ballard, attorney for the Philadelphia Traction Company, John P. Garrett and Edward P. Allinson. Their unanimous decision awarded the prize to Homer J. Webster. Mr. Ballard prefaced the announcement of the decision of the judges with a few remarks on the subject of oratory. John B. Garrett then spoke and criticised the work of the contestants in a frank and impartial manner.

He was followed by Mr. Allinson, who gave a few words of advice, and referred, as an example of free oratory, to the addresses given by members of the Philadelphia Bar in memory of Richard Vaux. President Sharpless, on behalf of the college, thanked the judges for their kindness in serving at the contest.



GENIUS.

ALUMNI PRIZE ORATION.

THE pages of history are illumined with the records of those bright lights which we call men of genius—men who have reached the pinnacle of fame and have left posterity a rich legacy by their discoveries and achievements. Around us, here and there, we have living examples of such men—men who are pioneers of progress and who sway the nations by their power.

When we consider such monuments of character, the questions naturally arise: What is the secret of their greatness? Why can not we become their equals? Then we reason thus. They are all men of genius. We cannot compete with genius. Therefore, we can never reach them. This is logic, but it is not truth.

We are glad to admit the existence of genius, but when we lay down the broad premise that all great men possess it, the statement is untrue. Some of them do, but most of them do not. So the conclusion that we can never reach them falls with the major premise.

We would freely ascribe to genius all that it can justly claim. Its brilliancy illumines the pathways to greatness, thereby rendering them more easily traversed. Fain would we all possess it, and we would congratulate him on whom its robes have fallen. Yet, genius of itself is as often a curse as a blessing. While on its bright wings some are wafted to fame, others with equal rapidity are borne to destruction. It is a passive quality which, if properly directed, is a powerful weapon, enabling its possessor to do valiant service on the battle-field of life—standing in the front ranks,

leading his followers to victory. But if not so directed and stimulated it simply furnishes him a flowery bed of ease which encourages indolence and on which his talents languish for lack of use. Man values excellence largely according to the difficulty with which he attains it; so the genius within whose easy reach it lies may not regard it worth the effort. Genius, therefore, is by no means the essence of greatness.

It is true, the light of genius burns with a radiant splendor. We are dazzled with its beams, and it commands the admiration of the world. But if the oil be not constantly replenished, the brilliancy of the lamp is soon surpassed by those lesser lights, whose ever increasing flames are nourished by a constant energy. The youth, about to enter upon active life with genius alone, is like the new and stately vessel about to launch upon the deep. As she lies quietly in the harbor, how majestic her appearance. Yet, how powerless and useless she is of herself. Two things are necessary before she can sail the sea and reach the distant port. Energy must be exerted to move her, and the motion thus produced must be directed. So with the young genius. The pathway to greatness lies open before him; but in order to traverse it, two things are necessary for even him. First, he must labor; secondly, his labor must be directed by ambition.

Hamilton said: "When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I

make, the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Also, Newton said: "If I have done the public any service, it is due to nothing but industry and patient thought. I keep a subject continually before me and wait till the first dawnings open, little by little, into a full and clear light." The hidden truths of science did not flash upon him suddenly; but by patient, persistent effort he penetrated the obscurity which enveloped them and thus unveiled to man the secrets of the universe.

Is it genius that has made Gladstone prince among statesmen? No. He has been gathering and drilling his mental forces for almost a century. It is the genius of close and long continued application that has made him what he is.

The man who attains greatness often toils on for years in silence and obscurity until finally his time of triumph comes. He finds at last an opportunity to display his dearly earned power. He has hitherto been unknown to the world. But now, the curtain which has veiled his actions rises; he appears as a star actor in life's great drama and we hail him as a genius. Away with the term! It does not do him justice He is a worker.

But more than this. Work, alone, never made a man great, nor secured for him an immortal name. In every great man there is that hidden force called ambition which directs his every effort. The day laborer who is perfectly satisfied with his lot and aspires to nothing higher, may work just as hard as the youth of no greater talent who is rising to fame. Why does equally hard work bring such different results? It is simply because in the one case the work directed by ambition.

But what is ambition? The true metal, as distinguished from various counterfeits, is a desire to attain to a high ideal—an ideal which kindles in the heart a burning fire and stirs to action and achievement.

As the palms of the oasis, waving on the distant horizon, lure the traveler on his way across the desert, so our ideals, on the horizon of our mental vision, lure us onward in the journey of life.

Ambition penetrates the darkest clouds of adversity and discloses the brilliant star of hope beyond. It places before us a model for emulation. It leads us to conceive an ideal which draws us towards itself like a magnet, and which molds our character as the tree molds the character of the vine which entwines it. To surpass this changing ideal is impossible, but to follow it faithfully is success. As the little compass guides the storm-tossed mariner over the unknown deep and lands him safely in the harbor, so ambition guides our frail barks across the sea of life and brings us triumphantly to the haven.

Meanwhile, mere genius remains inert upon her native shore. She is unable to breast the storms of life's sea alone. She lacks *labor* to move her, and *ambition* for her pilot.

TRACES OF THE PAST IN WORDSWORTH'S LAND.

UMBERLAND and her sister counties have naturally enough had little part, either as regards cause or effect, in the shifting of the centre of English manufacturing industry from the banks of the Thames to the banks of the Mersey.

Mountains interposed make enemies of nations, says Cowper, and not only do they estrange nations, but they separate communities in these nations; and the waves of invasion and the pulse-beats of the nation's life have always flowed faint and feeble

after they have broken upon and passed the charmed circle of the mountains of Cumberland.

And now Wordsworth's spell lies heavy on the land. The Lake District is no longer "waste lande wher no manne dwelleth;" but, fortunately, neither are the mountains yet looked upon as "soaped poles in a bear garden, which men set themselves to climb and slide down again with 'shrieks of delight.' " The Lake District has rather become for Englishmen in some sense holy ground.

But it is not in the associations it has gathered from Wordsworth and his tribe that I wish primarily to dwell. I wish, indeed to brush them aside and look beyond, for who that wanders by that lake where the crowd of fluttering daffodils gladdened Wordsworth's heart, or climbs where Scott stood to mark the spot where the mountainwanderer had fallen to his death, remembers that long ago the Celts gathered in these fastnesses for their last stand on English ground; and that later, it was from here that the Moss-troopers made their dashes across the border.

A ramble then, in and around the Lake District will give us many glimpses into the past, in some cases into the remote past. There lies in the Eden valley a rude circle of huge stones, most of them prostrate—one, the largest, erect. It is the socalled Druidic circle known, from the name the superstitious natives gave it, as "Lang (i. e. tall) Meg and her daughters." The natives have many stories to tell of mystic rites of fairy and of witch, celebrated by moonlight on the sward within the circle of the ancient stones; but they do not square with any story of white-robed Druid cutting the mistletoe from the oak with his golden knife; and if Stonehenge is neither Roman nor Druid temple, there is little chance that Lang Meg is either. The stones of the circle, which measures over 350 feet in diameter, are unhewn, except Lang Meg herself, which is shaped, and stands erect to the height of some twelve feet. Its appearance and position suggest most readily the headstone of the sepulchre of a chief.

There is a vaster and more storied monument of the dawn of the island's civilization a few miles to the north, where the westernmost lines of Severus's wall can still be traced. The whole of course is grass grown, and in parts sinks into the level of the moor, but from place to place we can still trace the rampart and the fosse, against which the Pict dashed so long in vain. Eastward the wall of Severus is less distinctly traceable than the wall of Hadrian. The Roman built well, his wall in parts has outlasted the rack of eighteen centuries, but now the only man to bless him for his vast industry is the lowland shepherd when the wind brings storms of hail and snow from the north.

The Saxon had not time to reach this corner of the island before the Norman was upon him. The oldest names in fact, are neither Norman nor Saxon, but as is natural, in the main Gaelic and Norwegian. But even here, though sparingly, the successors of the Conqueror raised their castles, and in Carlisle, though the tower which imprisoned the captive queen has long been demolished, Stephen's strong castle still surmounts the old walls which the Romans built.

As one journeys down the valley, there are traces of those shadowy times when the Celt was turning to bay among the mountains of the west, to make his last stand against the Saxon; memorials of that mystic circle of heroic story, which revolves about the name of King Arthur and his faithless Ganora. In a pleasant meadow by the river side there lies a circular vallum, within which is a ditch, and again, within, a circular plateau some 170 feet in diameter,

slightly raised in the centre. The whole appears as though the earth at no very remote period had been heaped together and sodded with turf, so smooth and compact is the sward. But break into the rampart and you will find it composed mostly of stones. The natives call, and have always called this strangely symmetrical knoll King Arthur's Round Table. It would be rash to make the statement that King Arthur, whoever he was, was ever even within the limits of the Lake District of Cumberland: but there are some considerations which point to a definite connection between the name and the place. Cumberland and Westmoreland have had no chronicler to record the deeds of their heroes: to grave on native rock or sepulchral monument the deeds which were done or ought to have been done by him who slept beneath. They had no bard to form the first link between shadowy legend and shadowy hero, no patriotic poet to make for them a quasi-history. Hence, when the boors of these two counties have found the stones of these mystic circles too big to build into their cabins, far from inventing names to honor their legendary heroes of the past, they have made names such as the "Nine Sisters" and "Lang Meg." And, indeed, if the British hero of the sixth century is the figure in history who has clothed himself with the pre-existing Celtic myth and if Nennius' "in regione Linnius" can mean "in the Lake country," and his "in silva Caledonis" refer as is generally supposed to the forest which stretched from Carlisle south and east, then we have perhaps in Arthur's Round Table the sepulchral monument of one of those battles fought by Arthur against the Saxon, of which the twelfth, giving the hero the rest of his life to enjoy free from war with the invader, was the victory of Mount Badon. Indeed, the strongest battle-position such a national hero could have taken in his retreat westward before the Saxon, undoubtedly would be some miles to the south, among the bleak upland moors of the great mountain chain of the north. And this region, within a day's march of the fastnesses of the Cumberland mountains, is very full of rude monuments, many of them stretching for great distances, which again may mark the site of one of Arthur's triumphs.

If the traveller who inspects the "Table Round" will listen in the evening to the sounds which come from the little town upon the river, he will distinguish the ringing of William's curfew. The import indeed is gone, except in so far as it warns the shopkeeper to shut up his little store and get him home to his family. Saxons may gather themselves together in secret, and keep their fires ablaze all night if they will:—still it tolls out at eight of the evening.

The Great Plague claimed its victims even in this little remote town. By the roadside, as you enter the town, you may still see, not far from the market place, a big stone rudely hollowed on the upper surface, which is said to have been used at the time when the town was visited by the plague. The parties to any transaction stood speaking-distance apart to strike their bargains, the healthy countryman brought his fruit or his cattle, left them at a stated place by the way, and returned to take his money from the hollow of the stone, which was filled, according to report with some disinfecting fluid.

Part of the old Caledonian forest still remains to wall in the Eden valley from the north—an extensive wooded hill, called, from its use in days of sudden alarms, the Beacon. From its summit one may look away to the north and see the silver streak of the Solway and the blue hills of Wigtown beyond, and the place where the hand of death overtook the hale old king before he could strike his blow at Robert Bruce.

To the south lies in glorious panorama the land of Wordsworth and of Ruskin. And to the westward, as our traveler looks away towards Ireland and the sea, and sees the top of Skiddaw over-peeping his neighbor mountains, the year of the great Armada may fitly recur to him. For when the great crescent was sighted from Land's End as it slowly wheeled for its sweep up the Channel, the news of danger, first shining forth from St. Michael's Mount, was flashed on from peak to peak,

"Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled pile,

And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle."

If Macaulay had completed his poem, he would have sung of this hill-top as the next link in the chain of fire, for it was from here that the news of invasion was passed on to the Cheviots and the Lowlands, bidding sailor, burgess and wrecker each prepare himself for his work.

A century passed on, and there broke again even here, war and the rumor of war. Cromwell's cannon have left their mark on that old Royalist castle, which can be seen among its trees from the hill-top, and not far away is the seat of that brave old family, one of whose sons once heard the Protector say to him "Sir Harry Vane! Sir Harry Vane! The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!"

From where our traveler stands, too, one can see the wide and fair demesne of Edenhall. Though Longfellow's ballad, translated from the German, would make the young lord dash the lucky cup to fragments, the vaulted hall crack, and the foe storm in with fire and sword, the old seat stands firm and the crystal cup still rests in its silken case. But the family servant and the honest countryman hold fast to the tradition that the luck of the ancient family of Musgraves cannot outlive the gift of the Fountain-Spirit, the tall crystal wine-cup.

If our traveler would cross the mountains to visit Wordsworth's home, let him climb Helvellyn, the mountain beloved of the poets. As he nears the summit, following the narrow ridge, he will mark the scene of that poem of Scott's which commemorates the death of a young mountaineer. Scott climbed Helvellyn soon after a young man had lost his life near the summit, and marked the spot where for three months he had lain guarded by his dog alone.

"Dark green was that spot 'mid the brown mountain heather,

Where the Pilgrim of nature lay stretched in decay, Like the corpse of an outcast abandoned to weather, Till the mountain-winds wasted his tenantless clay. Nor yet quite deserted, though lonely extended, For, faithful to death, his mute lavorite attended, The much-loved remains of his master defended, And chased the hill-fox and the raven away.

How long didst thou think that his silence was slumber?
When the wind waved his garment, how oft didst thou start?

How many long days and long nights didst thou number, Ere he faded before thee, the friend of thy heart? And, oh! was it meet, that no requiem read o'er him, No mother to weep and no friend to deplore him, And thou, little guardian, alone stretched before him—Unhonoured the pilgrim from life should depart?"

He comments on his death as a fitting close to a life spent in the loving study of Nature:

When a prince to the fate of a peasant has yielded,

The tapestry waves dark round the dim-lighted hall;

With scutcheons of silver the coffin is shielded,

And pages stand mute by the canopied pall.

Through the courts, at deep midnight, the torches are gleaming;

In the proudly-arched chapel the banners are beaming; Far adown the long aisle sacred music is streaming, Lamenting a chief of the people should fall.

But meeter for thee, gentle lover of nature,

To lay down thy head like a meek mountain lamb,
When, 'wildered, he drops from some cliff huge in stature,
And draws his last sob by the side of his dam.
And more stately thy couch by this desert lake lying,
Thy obsequies sung by the gray plover flying,
With one faithful friend but to witness thy dying,
In the arms of Helvellyn and Catchedicam."

It is to be regretted that the subject of these verses, imbued as they are with the

spirit of lonely grandeur which clothes Helvellyn as it clothes no other English mountain, should have been unworthy of such a high and beautiful requiem. As to the dog the facts are with Scott; as to the man they lag woefully behind. His mother had wept him long-he was a mere prodigal:-no lover of nature, except it be of those waste scenes which struck a note of harmony in his own soul; his death more than probably, intentionally violent,—the death of a youth already cloyed with the pleasures of the world. Indeed the one mark of identification found upon his rotten clothes was a certificate of disownment from the Society of Friends.

Wordsworth has commemorated the same incident in the simple verses of "Fidelity." The long guardianship of the little dog is his theme; and of course the lonely solemnity of the place, untenanted by anything but bird and beast, impressed Wordsworth.

"It was a cove, a huge recess
That keeps till June, December's snow;
A lofty precipice in front,
A silent tarn below!
Far in the bosom of Helvellyn,
Remote from public road or dwelling,
Pathway, or cultivated land;
From trace of human foot or hand.
There cometimes doth a leaning fish

There sometimes doth a leaping fish
Send through the tarn a lonely cheer;
The crags repeat the raven's croak
In sympathy austere;
Thither the rainbow comes—the cloud—
And mists that spread the flying shroud;
And sunbeams, and the sounding blast,
That if it could, would hurry past;
But that enormous barrier binds it fast."

But we may, I think, believe that the young outcast has found deep peace and rest at last, for he sleeps in the valley below in the shadow of a little meeting-house, used by a meagre company four times a year.

Before our traveler closes his pilgrimage by the side of Wordsworth's grave, he may spend an hour beneath the yews in the churchyard by the side of the Derwent, where Southey rests. Or he may wander a mile or two along the lake and take his seat where the poet loved to stand with his children to see how the torrent takes its rise,

From its sources which well
In the tarn on the fell;
From its fountains
In the mountains,
Its rills and its gills;
Through moss and through brake,
It runs and it creeps
For a while, till it sleeps
In its own little lake;''
And how swollen with tributary spring floods
It foams over the rocks of Lodore.''

Rydel mount still stands to overlook the sweep of the lake, and we may still stroll in the shady walks of the poet's garden, and drink of the spring therein, "which cheered a simple board."

And now the poet rests in the little churchyard on the margin of Grasmere, the most peaceful and most lovely of the lakes. By his side lies his friend Hartley Coleridge, and all around the ashes of those rough mountaineers, who when the old philosopher died, checked their tears and consoled themselves with the thought that there was still the widow to carry on the business.

And what more fitting than that his rest should be, not with kings, but with his fellow-dalesmen; that he be enclosed not by the vaults of Westminster, but encircled by the arms of the everlasting hills?

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

- '39. Dr. Henry Hartshorn addressed a meeting of Friends at Germantown Meeting House on the first inst., on "Impressions of Religion in Japan."
- '72. Richard T. Cadbury delivered a lecture in Alumni Hall, on Thursday, March 28, on "The Scope and Qualities of Black and White, as Evidenced in Various Forms of Illustration."
- '74. Edward P. Allinson acted as chairman of the Board of Judges at the Alumni Oratorical Contest, held in Alumni Hall on March 27. John B. Garrett, '53, was chosen to serve on the Board in the absence of one of the appointed judges.
- '87. J. Howe Adams recently prepared an article on the University of Pennsylvania for *Peterson's Magazine*, and also one for the *Cosmopolitan*.
- '87. Dr. Alfred C. Garrett has been delivering a course of lectures on English Literature, at the Germantown Friends' School.

- '87 and '88. Henry W. Stokes and Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., have been in Florida.
- '88. Esray R. Johnson has gone to Longdale, Va., to become engineer of the Longdale Iron Works.
- '90. Henry P. Baily is in Philadelphia on a business trip from Chicago.
- '90. J. Stuart Auchincloss has gone to Portland, Oregon, to investigate business opportunities in that locality.
- '93. Edward Woolman attended the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday, March 20.
- Ex.-'93. J. Gurney Taylor recently returned from abroad, where he has been working in the London hospitals.
- '94. F. C. Rex has been doing some special literary work in the library during the spring vacation of the West Chester State Normal School, where he is head of the department of Literature and Rhetoric.
- '94. Parker S. Williams recently visited William W. Comfort at Harvard.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. Gummere proposes to teach for six weeks beginning July 1, in the University of Chicago. He is booked for two courses.

- Old English Ballads—An Introduction to the Study of Primitive Poetry.— Seminar.
- 11. Chaucer and Dunbar—Beginning of Modern English Poetry.

Percival Smith, '84, for the purpose of stimulating latent oratorical powers among the lower classmen, offers a medal to be awarded to the member of either the Sophomore or Freshmen classes who produces the best oration. The papers are to be handed in at the close of the spring vacation and the date for the contest will be fixed about one month later. Meanwhile instruction will be furnished to the contestants.

E. B. Hay has been elected college basket-ball captain, and a game was played with Temple College, March 23.

The King of Siam has presented the College with some valuable books on the subject of Buddhism.

The Musical Association of Haverford College held an election for officers, March 13. Results as follows: President, C. H. Cookman, '95; Secretary and Vice President, A. M. Collins, '97; Treasurer and Manager, P. B. Beidleman, '97.

The engine is undergoing a series of critical tests on Wednesday nights, at the hands of the engineering students, under the direction of Professor Edwards.

Captains of the class basket-ball teams are as follows:—P. G. Hastings; '95, E. B. Hay; '96, J. A. Lester; '97, J. Hume; '98, J. Lane.

Base-ball captains have been elected as follows: '96, J. H. Scattergood; '97, M. P. Darlington.

The Class of '93 have placed a bronze tablet in Alumni Hall in memory of John Farnum Brown and Franklin Whitall who were drowned in Boston Harbor last June.

Through the munificence of Alden Sampson, '73, the College has been favored with two lectures on Art by Richard T. Cadbury, '72.

On March 15, the Junior Class was received at the home of Professor Morley, to meet the ladies of the Faculty. The following musical program in which the College Orchestra took an active part, furnished a part of the entertainment. The orchestra owes its existence largely to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Morley.

PROGRAM.

PART I.

Orchestra" Tete a Trianon,"			Henri Ronbier.
Duet,-"I Know a Bank,"			Horn.
Piano Solo.—" Air de Ballet," .	٠		
Part Song.—"Im Walde,"			Mendelsohn.
PART II			
Orchestra "Auf Wiedersehen,	"		* 1 *
Violin Solo,—			Brahms.
Part Song "Good Night,"			

Orchestra.—"Slumber Song," Schumann.

On March 26 a reception was tendered the post-graduates and members of Dr. Johnson's Elective Classes, by Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Johnson, in Founder's Hall. The Banjo Club was in attendance and took part in the entertainment.

Among the recent books added to the library the following are of special interest:

- "The Dawn of Civilization," G. Maspero.
- "Municipal Government in England," Albert Shaw.
- "Life and Letters of Erasmus," Froude.
- "The Primitive Family," C. N. Starcke.
- "Bay Leaves, Translations from the Latin Poets," Goldwin Smith.
- "Social Evolution," Benj. Kidd.
- "History of the Papacy during the Reformation," M. Creighton.
- "Industrial History of the United States," Albert S. Bolles.
- "A Study of Origins: Problems of Knowledge, Being, Duty, etc.," E. de Pressense.
- "The General History of the Quakers," Gerard Croese.
 - "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers," A. Young.
 - "Lectures in Defence of the Christian Faith," Godet.
- "Biological Lectures delivered at Wood's Hall, 1890 and 1893," C. O. Whitman, Ed.

BASKET-BALL.

TEMPLE COLLEGE VS. HAVERFORD.

N Saturday evening, March 23, the Haverford College Basket-ball team played its first intercollegiate game, having as opponents the strong team of Temple College, Philadelphia.

The game was called about 8.30 p. m. with Haverford defending the east basket.

The play from the start was so sharp that Haverford soon showed a lack of sufficient training, and after about seven minutes. Temple college succeeded in throwing a rather difficult goal. Score, I-O.

The ball had not been in play much longer, however, before Haverford became acquainted with the new style of play, and

by some clean passing dropped the ball into the basket, tying the score.

From now until the end of the half, the game was rather one-sided, Haverford scoring four more goals to Temple's one, and the half ended. Haverford 5—Temple 2.

After an intermission of ten minutes, play was resumed with both sides unchanged, except for the substitution of a fresh man opposite Scattergood. Throughout the half, which lasted twenty-eight minutes, the play was quite even, Haverford throwing one goal from a foul, and Kline throwing two for Temple College. Time was called about 9.30, with the score, Haverford, 6—Temple, 4.

The umpiring throughout was very loose, and license of almost every kind was freely

taken advantage of. But the game, although a rough one, was entirely free from the ill-feeling and unmannerly behavior that have sometimes characterized basket-ball of late, and which are tending to make it unpopular.

The teams lined up as follows:

Time of game, 20 and 28 minute halves.

Haverford College. Temple College.
Adams
Scattergood Attack Ridgway
Thomas Centre Savidge (Capt.)
Lester Centre Sharpless
Alsop Defence Cassel
Hay (Capt.) Goal-keeper Hayden
Referee, Hastings, Haverford; Umpire, Armour,
Temple; Secretary, Stokes, Temple.
Goals from field, Adams, 4; Kline, 4.
66 66 fouls, Adams, 2.

LECTURES.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

N the evening of Wednesday, March 6, Hon. Michael D. Harter, Congressman from Ohio, lectured in Alumni Hall on "The Currency Problem."

Mr. Harter traced the history of money from the earliest times, showing how the gradual increase in values and the greater ease of communication between peoples necessitated successive changes from land and cattle to copper, and thence to silver and gold as mediums for transacting business. Coming more directly to his subject, he proceeded to point out the relations existing between bi- and monometallism. He reviewed the changes in the basis of the currency, due to fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver since the foundation of the American Constitution; and demonstrated the impossibility of having two standards: the poorer and cheaper one will invariably drive the other out. Hence, to permit the free coinage, at the present ratio, of silver, which has depreciated nearly fifty per cent during the last twenty years,

would result in putting the country exclusively on a silver basis; and would lower enormously the value of our currency—an event which Mr. Harter declared would be most disastrous. As an illustration of the effects which a silver standard under present conditions would bring about, he reviewed the state of the national finances after the issue of immense quantities of legal tender during the war. The same results would follow the free coinage of silver to morrow. The prices of the necessities of life would advance in the same proportion as the value of a dollar had declined; money would lose half its purchasing power. Hence, a vast injustice would be wrought upon the largest and most deserving class of our citizensmen who have, by hard work and selfdenial, put aside a little in saving societies to ensure them independence in old age. At a single blow half their savings would be taken from them. In Pennsylvania alone there is more than \$60,000,000 of such money laid up; free silver would reduce its gold value to \$33,000,000; if it has taken forty years for the average workingman to put aside his share of this, twenty years of his life would suddenly be swept away.

The plea that these and other disadvantages would be compensated for by the increased amount of money in circulation is false. In the prosperous season of 1892 we had double the present volume of business and not as much money with which to transact it as now; it is evident, therefore, that we have to-day fully twice as much money as we have use for; and surplus capital is wasted, because unproductive. The great need of the nation now is not more *money*, but more *honesty*; and not a single logical reason can be presented for a change in the coinage.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

HARLES J. BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, Vice President of the Civil Service Reform Association, delivered a lecture in Alumni Hall, on Friday evening, March 8.

The speaker said that much confusion existed on the subject of the essential principles of Civil Service Reform, many imagining that as a system it requires examination for entrance into and good service during office; while the real principles are a right choice of those who are to hold public office, a strict exclusion of all favoritism and rigid fidelity. Mr. Bonaparte then cited several instances of men who had been given offices of trust for purely political reasons, who were utterly unqualified for the position. A public office is a public trust, and a public officer is a trustee not for a party or fraction of a party, but for the people. He has in this capacity two obligations; he must not profit himself directly or indirectly by his administration, and must conduct the office himself and not hand it over to another. Civil Service Reform is of high morality. It strives to promote honest and enlightened

opinions in regard to public offices. Policy has nothing to do with its principles. A man may oppose or accept the Australian Ballot Law; but one who allows cheating in elections is a scoundrel, and ought to be dealt with as such. When the Civil Service Reform movement in Maryland was inaugurated in 1881, some expected that long ere this the appointment of officers for merit would be carried out over all the country. But experience has proved it to be up-hill work. The mayor of Baltimore and the United States Senators were appealed to in vain. Both Republicans and Democrats found the movement troublesome. The administrations of Cleveland and Harrison showed that the C. S. R. would change things in time and deprive many of these partisans of their means of living. The hostility thus aroused was in nowise surprising, as the principles of the movement were directed against all classes of enterprising politicians.

Mr. Bonaparte closed his lecture by affirming that the task of the reformer is not to convince people by argument that which they know is wrong, but to frighten the scoundrels, and to put the principles at the root of right government into operation.

METHODS OF SECURING HONEST ELECTIONS.

HARLES C. BINNEY, of the Department of Justice, Washington, spoke before the college Friday evening, March 16, on the progress of the ballot reform movement in the United States.

Mr. Binney first discussed the various methods of voting hitherto in use, including the early written ballots, and the printed ones which quickly followed them.

American elections are, to the superficial observer, more quiet and orderly than those held in England during the first half of the century under the *viva voce* system. But

with the printed party ballot generally in use here until a few years ago, opportunities for fraud were quite as numerous and quite as frequently seized as in the early English elections. All the former systems are open to very serious objections, and it remained for Australia to produce the most nearly perfect method of voting which has as yet been invented.

The Australian system, in a more or less modified form, has been adopted in most of the countries in northern Europe and in the majority of the United States. Mr. Binney described its operation at length, distributing sample ballots to illustrate his remarks. In its original and proper shape, all the candidates for the same office are grouped together. But in several States, the politicians, when forced by public sentiment to adopt the Australian system, have so modified it as to render it almost worthless by arranging all candidates of the same party in a single column, thus making a straight party vote easy. As one of the chief virtues of the system lies in its forcing the voter to use some discrimination in marking his ticket, it is evident that this modification destroys a large part of its value as an agency for reform.

Mr. Binney spoke highly of the voting machine proposed for use in some parts of New York State. As it registers and counts the votes automatically, the possibility of fraud in making out the returns is reduced to a minimum; the cost of elections is also diminished by employing it, as no printed tickets are necessary.

THE SCOPE AND QUALITIES OF BLACK AND WHITE, AS EVIDENCED IN VA-RIOUS FORMS OF ILLUSTRATION.

N Thursday, March 28, Richard T. Cadbury delivered a lecture on "The Scope and Qualities of Black and White, as Evidenced in Various Forms of Illustration."

The lecturer exhibited examples of the various types of engravings, showing the artistic effects of each,—its points of excelence and demerit. The first was a specimen of landscape etching. In making this picture the wide reach of the vision has shrunk to a few square inches. Details have dropped out and the scale of light and dark diminished to one hundredth part of the original. The shades of color have been superseded by a myriad of light and dark lines. But nature was only the skeleton which the artist has filled out by rejecting the incongruous and unessential, by introducing other harmonizing elements and by modifying the contour of the mountains, and the setting of island and lake. general effect is rich and suggestive. photograph of the upper part of the Hermes of Praxiteles cannot be called a study in black and white. Greek statues, even after having been buried for 2000 years, still exhibit the delicate differences in the texture of the skin in youth and old age, but the image when caught off by chemicals gives no hint of this.

Forty or fifty years ago the mezzotint was as common as the etching is now. The former is soft and velvety in appearance and less vigorous than the latter. It is not improbable that in less than twenty years the mezzotint will be in vogue again. One of Cole's wood cuts taken from the Century was next shown. Manifestly to produce in black and white any color of the painting would be impossible, but there is room for infinite gradation and contrasting of textures. Any inferiority is partly compensated for by the immense number of prints which may be struck off without deteriorating the block. Several illustrations by Joseph Pennell, also taken from the Century, were then exhibited. Mr. Pennell is one of the most eminent of illustrators and has the faculty of looking right through his work to the finished product. Photogravures, though not very artistic, have one merit; they are cheap.

The history of steel engraving is unusually full and interesting. These engravings are superior in clearness and force, but lack softness, warmth and bur, and their effect is hard and austere. A steel engraving of the celebrated hemicycle in the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* of Paris, painted by Delaroche, was shown. That painter, fearing that the picture would not survive, procured one of the most noted steel engravers of the period, with unlimited means and time at his disposal, to make an accurate engraving.

In the case of a bas-relief which the lecturer produced, there are no black lines, but various artifices are resorted to which produce the same effect. An excellent and practical test for a picture is: will it furnish well? A good picture will still continue to please the eye after the first interest and novelty wears away.

In conclusion, Mr. Cadbury cautioned his hearers against the critical attitude. Do not try to think how you would have differed from, or improved upon the artist's treatment. Look at the picture from the artist's standpoint and try to see what he meant it to represent. If the picture is made by a mechanical process, do not look at the surface, but at the meaning that the picture is intended to convey; but when the work is done by the hand of the artist himself, as in the case of mezzotint, etching, lithograph, etc., inspect the finish as well.

THE C. P. R.-A WESTERN HIGHWAY.

A T a meeting of the Loganian Society on the evening of Thursday, March 21, George Vaux, Jr., '84, delivered an illustrated lecture, or, as he preferred to call it, a "lantern talk," on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the scenery along its route.

Beginning at Fort William, a great grain port on the northern shore of Lake Superior, Mr. Vaux briefly described the uninteresting plains which intervene between that point and the foot hills. In Rocky Mountain Park, a tract set aside by the Canadian Government under conditions similar to those of Yellowstone Park, the first magnificent scenery was encountered, and was illustrated by numerous lantern slides, among them views of Lake Minnewanga, Agate Lake and Mirror Lake. Mount St. Stephen was next described, and pictures of it shown from various positions. Passing on, the lecturer sketched, with the aid of the lantern, the crossing of the Selkirk Mountains, the highest of which are believed to attain an elevation of about 12,000 feet. Descending the valley of the Frazer River, the road has its terminus at Vancouver, parts of which were illustrated.

During the course of his talk, Mr. Vaux spoke briefly of the history of the Canadian Pacific, and of its immense importance to the Dominion. Its bankruptcy would severely embarrass the Canadian treasury; and yet, in spite of liberal land grants and subsidies, and with the credit of the government behind it, the road is almost in the hands of a receiver.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

E must remind our athletic men, even at this early date, of the Olympic games which are to be held at Athens, April 15, 1896. The committee of which the Prince Regal is chairman, has restored the ancient race-course at an enormous outlay. These international

games will probably become a regular institution; we understand that the second Olympiad will be celebrated at Paris in 1900. Announcements and outlines of the program are of frequent occurrence in exchanges. Modern athletics will have their due share of attention, while an effort

will be made to retain as many as possible of the ancient games such as wrestling, leaping, running, throwing the discus, fencing, etc., and a silver wreath of laurel will crown the victor. Prize-fighting and horse-racing are to be excluded. Very interesting features, especially for the participants, are the cross-country run across the field of Marathon and the aquatic sports in the Straits of Salamis. The program includes match games of Tennis, Cricket, and Golf.

Those who are intending to join the Haverford Athletic expedition to the East next year will find the spring sports and cricket matches excellent preparation. The time before the sports is brief, but there is no need to urge the necessity of close and vigorous training. Never, we believe, has interest in out-door athletics at Haverford been more keen and alert than this spring. Everything indicates that last year's improvement will be easily surpassed and that the record board will be adorned becomingly with new figures. The division of events between April 30th and May 3d, makes it possible for the heats to be run off on the earlier date, and also to make several new and exceedingly valuable additions to the program, such as the proposed relay race with Swarthmore, Inter-Academic races, etc. Turning to the cricket eleven, the editor of "Hall and Campus," upon whose shoulders the right ordering of our little world weighs heavily, temporarily resigns, with a sigh of relief, his critical jurisdiction to Mr. Hall. The rest of the college, however, cannot be allowed to escape so easily. In their efforts to bring the cricket season to a successful issue the college teams have a right to the enthusiastic support of the student body. There is no need of enumerating the various methods of showing one's interest in the sport. Attendance of match and practicegames, not as mere passive spectators, but

with free and hearty criticism and encouragement for the players will tend to bring out their best work. A truly commendable Haverford institution is the Footless Eleven, which opens to men who have not taken shed practice an opportunity to try their hand at the college game, to their own delight, and the amusement of the spectators.

As our readers are doubtless aware, the Harvard faculty has reaffirmed its decision to abolish intercollegiate foot-ball. While many look upon this as a serious blow to the game there are others who believe that it is the best thing that could have happened for its perpetuation. The same thing occurred a few years ago at Harvard, but the game was resumed after a year's cessation. This action is likely to lead to radical changes in foot-ball, as now played by American colleges. Captain Brewer accepts the decision with good grace; meanwhile the regular team practice continues.

Basket-ball, which was introduced here last year, appears to fill all the requirements of a first-class athletic game, bringing, as it does, every muscle into vigorous play, requiring rapid perception and decision, precision of action, and also affording large opportunities for effectual and scientific team work. That it is an interesting game from the spectators' point of view, the recent class and college games fully attest. It is also excellent training for foot-ball and cricket men at a season when all other athletics, excepting shed practice, are at a stand-still. Exercise is always pleasanter and more satisfactory when taken out of doors than it is in a close and dusty gymnasium. This applies with special force to a game from which one of the last results to be obtained is the strengthening of chest and lungs. The danger of physical injury is also greater indoors. Next year let us give basket-ball a trial in the open air.

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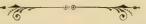
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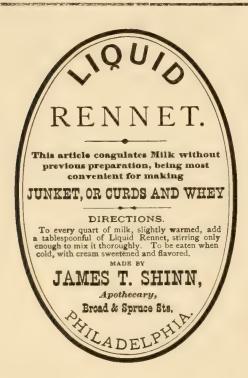
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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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HE present board has entered upon its duties under circumstances of discouragement. The competition for the three vacant places resulted in the election of one man, and in consequence the board now in charge of the HAVERFORDIAN is not a full one. In face of the fact that interest in the college paper among the students themselves is practically nonexistent, the question of the use, scope and function, if such exist, of a magazine like ours is a legitimate one. So far, therefore, are we from attempting to outline a policy for the year, or from stating that the goal we have in view is to sustain the level which the paper has reached, that we are not even satisfied that we have a valid raison d'être. We certainly have not, if the HAVERFORDIAN cannot become to a fuller extent either a medium for communication between Alumni and Haverfordians of to-day, or an incentive to literary life among the students

themselves. In fact we believe that a discussion in these pages of the true scope of the HAVERFORDIAN would be not unfruitful, and while opinion from without is helpful and necessary, we should like an expression of opinion from those whom the paper represents—the students of to-day. We should be very glad, therefore, of any opinions or suggestions, from whatsoever source, upon the proper function of the HAVERFORDIAN, and the best way for the paper to perform it.

UR communication column presents a full expression of opinion upon a very seasonable subject—the question of oratory at Haverford. The matter is discussed from various standpoints, and deserves the most careful attention of every one who is to be in college next year.

In looking over the field in search of methods by which the sphere of usefulness of the Haverfordian might be increased, the new board of editors have deemed it advisable to bring the Correspondence Column into more prominence than has been known heretofore. It will be our aim to make this an open avenue for the discussion of all public matters Haverfordian, by students, faculty and alumni; and occasionally there will be an attempt made to gather in various shades of opinion on given subjects.

To further this object, we propose to fix a HAVERFORDIAN box in some convenient place, for the reception of matter intended for publication. It is hoped that this will

encourage the production of frequent communications, anonymous or signed, and lead to a more hearty support of the college journal by the student body than has We know the been known heretofore. college is small to undertake the amount of outside work that it does; but there are many men in college, who, if they only appreciated the amount of disinterested work done by the board to make the paper a success, and what a lift a little gratuitous labor on their part would afford, could oftentimes render valuable service in elevating the HAVERFORDIAN to a higher standard of excellence. Whatever it may be, then, a suggestion relative to college work or athletics, a criticism of college affairs, a bit of verse, or what not, let it come, and we hope it may often be such as can properly find expression in these columns.

THE HAVERFORDIAN is in full sympathy with every advance that can be made along athletic lines, and especially in the sphere of the long-neglected running track. The interest of the colleges has been centred in a new form of race, the relay, and the success that has attended this innovation has secured it recognition in the events of the track. Haverford, usually slow to respond to any such call upon the time and interest of her students, has manifested an unwonted zeal in making preparation for the contest with Swarthmore.

There can be no doubt that the results of

such a race will be, and indeed, cannot help being, highly beneficial to both colleges. For ourselves, we feel that it will stimulate a livelier interest in track athletics, and that too, whether we have gained the victory or suffered defeat.

It cannot be a matter of pride to us that so little recognition is made of Haverford's athletics by sister colleges, and yet we cannot but feel that our past achievements in that line have but justified the indifference with which we are regarded. We wish to reach a higher local standard in records, and gain some prestige beyond college walls. These objects will be partly accomplished, or, at least, their attainment stimulated, by this season's race. Why not then make the relay race with Swarthmore a yearly event? Swarthmore would undoubtedly consent, for when the date of this year's return race was displaced by a cricket game, she showed her interest and appreciation by desiring that it be run on Whittier Field next year.

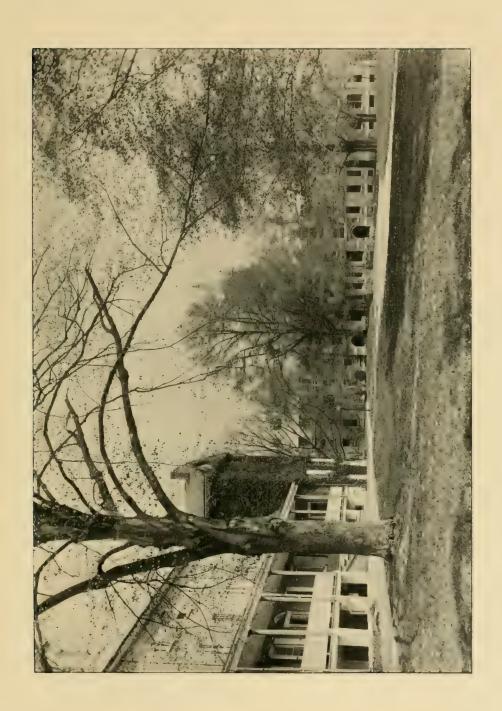
Probably the main point at issue is that we get outside of ourselves and work our way to the front with other institutions. This, however, cannot be done at a jump, it is a growth.

We do not consider a yearly relay race with Swarthmore our goal, it is simply the starting point, and, not to be too sanguine, we may look forward to the institution, at a not distant day, of a yearly athletic meeting with Swarthmore, and by these means anticipate the speedy entrance of Haverford into a place in intercollegiate athletics.

THE JUNIOR EXERCISES.

N the evening of April 10, the Junior Class entertained a large number of their friends on the occasion of their annual exercises. The evening was a

pleasant one, and an audience which almost filled Alumni Hall had gathered, when President Sharpless opened the proceedings of the evening. He remarked





that many questions of great import had been argued and decided by young orators from the platform upon which he was standing, and that the four which still remained unsettled were to be pronounced upon on this occasion.

I. Henry Scattergood, the first speaker, gave an account of the life and work of D. L. Moody, pointing out several cases in which the man has been misunderstood by his time. He introduced his subject by describing one of Moody's Sunday morning services in the London Tabernacle, and proceeded to trace, partly by means of anecdotes, his wild and adventurous youth. His first Sunday School class, the slow growth of his strangely touching eloquence, his first visit to England, its discouraging beginning and triumphant close, were successively touched upon. The fact that Moody's mind has conceived so many institutions of a thoroughly practical nature proves that he is a talented man of affairs. His personality at the Summer Conference at Northfield seems to permeate the atmosphere. The speaker summed up the work and service rendered by Moody to his country as being unexcelled by that of any living man.

The second speaker of the evening was Samuel K. Brecht, whose subject was "Our Teacher President." Garfield's brilliance as a statesman should not detract from his fame as an educator and a teacher. The speaker sketched his early life as student at Hiram and at Williams, and his work as Professor and President at the former college. The great number of diverse interests which occupied Garfield during his college presidency, serve to show his immense capacity for work. He believed that money paid for education was the most economical of all expenditures, and we owe

to him the Bureau of Education at Washington. The speaker in closing quoted J. G. Blaine's opinion of the talents and achievements of Garfield.

The address of T. Harvey Haines, on the subject of "Erasmus," is printed at length elsewhere.

The last speaker of the evening was C. Russell Hinchman. His subject was "Restriction of Immigration," and he combated at the outset the common opinion that immigration means net increase of population. If the rate of increase of the American people from the French Revolution to 1820,—a period when immigration was nonexistent,—had been equally sustained up to the present time, we should number 100,000,000. But the decline in the rate has been most noticeable in recent years, and the immigration for the ten years ending 1895, was 51/4 millions. The coming of the foreigner indeed is not an effect but a cause. The American refused to do ditching and trenching because the Irishman came, who could do nothing else; just as the Irishman refuses now, because the Italian has come. There has been a change in the character of the immigrant who seeks our shores, and the presumption is no longer in favor of the activity and energy of the foreigner. The speaker was inclined to doubt the efficacy of a head-tax as a restrictive measure, but remarked that the question was one to be settled not by politicians or theorists, but by those whose interests are at stake, the working people themselves.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the friends of the class adjourned to Founder's Hall, where a reception was tendered them. The hallway and mathematical rooms were tastefully decorated with college trophies and pictures.

THE NINETY-FOUR CLASS DINNER.

THE class of '94 held its dinner at the Merion Club House on Saturday, April 20, 1895. The following members were present: D. S. Taber, Jr., president; C. B. Farr, secretary and treasurer; W. W. Comfort, J. A. De Cou, F. J. Stokes, F. C. Rex, C. Collins, B. H. Shoemaker, S. W. Morris, P. S. Williams. The table was prettily decorated with flowers and the college colors, and during the dinner the songs of the college and of the class were sung with great vigor and good will. After the coffee was served there was held an informal business meeting of the class. The report of the treasurer was read, and showed among other things that one hundred dollars had been raised to aid in securing a cricket coach for the college.

It was agreed to raise as much as possible for the same purpose during the coming year. From the class record it appeared that all the members, except those still at their books, had obtained satisfactory positions. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Parker S. Williams, president; Francis J. Stokes, vice-president; Samuel W. Morris, secretary and treasurer.

When business had been disposed of, the class spent the remainder of the evening very pleasantly, with speech-making and conversation. Hereafter, reunions are to be held every alternate year.

In the Alumni Personals will be found particulars as to the present occupation of several members of the class of '94.

ERASMUS.

T has been observed by Goethe, that the Reformation threw back the intellectual progress of mankind for centuries, by calling in the passions of the multitude to decide on subjects which ought to have been left to the learned. In making this statement, the great poet evidently had reference to the moderate reformers, at whose head stood Erasmus. We feel that the scholar of Rotterdam has failed to receive his merited share of attention in the past, and that from his relations to Luther, he has been considered cowardly or at least to have lacked the courage of his convictions. Was Erasmus a coward? Let the facts answer for him.

Born in Rotterdam, in 1467, of middleclass parents, he and an older brother were soon left heirs of a moderate fortune. His guardians, in order to gain possession of the property, forced him, by strategem, into a monastery. Delicate, refined, and thirsting for learning as he was, a monastic life was from the first distasteful, and soon became unbearable to him. The Bishop of Cambray befriended him, took him for his secretary, and soon sent him to the University of Paris. Here he enjoyed life to the full. There was nothing vicious in his disposition, but he always looked on the joyous side of life. He studied hard, and had only one trouble, that he always lacked funds. To help his fortune he took pupils; among others came Lord Mountjoy, an Englishman studying in Paris. In 1498, being unable to proceed to Italy to pursue the new learning, he accompanied Mountjoy to England, to study Greek at Oxford. Here he became acquainted with the young Prince Henry, with Colet and Grocyn, who had been to Italy, and with Sir Thomas More.

During the next twenty years we find him alternately in England and on the continent. He procured his doctor's degree in Italy, and accepted a professorship at Louvain. He formed close friendships with the best minds wherever he went. Meanwhile he was studiously busy visiting libraries, working away on the Greek Fathers, and always observing the life of men about him. His first considerable work was the "Praise of Folly," a satire on the times, written at More's suggestion, and cutting the monastic orders to the core. Then appeared his edition of the New Testament in the original Greek, together with a new Latin translation of his own, and paraphrases to emphasize the true meaning of the text as he saw it.

He dedicated the work to Leo X., whose acquaintance he had formed at Rome, as Cardinal. The work was favorably received, and went through many editions, being sold and read throughout Europe. The monks recognized in him their bitterest In 1517 Luther published his famous ninety-five theses against indulgences. Luther, the man of strong conscience and indomitable will, was determined to fight error wherever he found it. He saw the utter fallacy of indulgences, and demanded that the Church should do away with them. Erasmus had also written against indulgences, and wrote to Luther in a sympathizing tone, but counselled him to moderation.

We all know how the breach grew, until, finally, Luther was summoned to appear before the Diet at Worms. During these years Erasmus had still held aloof from the new movement, although, secretly, he had much sympathy with it. His advice was sought by the emperor, by the pope, and by the elector of Saxony. He of all men seemed to be in a position to bring

about a reconciliation. But Luther stood alone, at Worms, before the assembled powers of the empire and the church. We cannot dwell on the grandeur of this scene; for us, the essential feature is, that Erasmus was not there.

The world has said that he stood aloof because he feared for his own safety, and this seems to need no proof, when he himself had said: "We have not all strength for martyrdom, and I fear if trouble comes I shall do like Peter." But we do not feel satisfied with thus catching at straws and condemning a man who shows such signs of good. Let us look deeper into his life and writings.

When Luther was resurrected from the Wartburg, and came forth, bringing with him the Bible, translated into German, the two were associated more than ever in men's minds. The monks said, Erasmus had laid the egg and Luther had hatched it, but Erasmus said, the egg he laid was a hen, and Luther had hatched a scorpion. He was untiring in his cuts on the deadto-the-world brethren, as he deridingly calls the monks; and they in turn did all in their power to make his life miserable. But he would not come out on Luther's side. Nothing could drive him from his middle ground, though he writes, "My position is odious. In Flanders I am abused as a Lutheran. In Germany I am cried out against as an anti-Lutheran. I would forfeit life, fame and all, to find a means to compose the present strife." Think you these are a coward's words? Nay, rather they are the words of a man before whose eyes the veil had been withdrawn a little further than from those of the rest of his generation.

He saw much of evil in the new movement, and much of good in the established order. He saw in the disputes in which Luther engaged with the Church and with the other reformers, that it was simply the abandonment of one set of dogmas for another, and dogma he hated with the fullness of hatred. To his philosophic mind, nothing was more repulsive than the subtile definitions of the schoolmen. He saw the utter impossibility of satisfying the mass of mankind with any given dogmas, and his longing was for a purer faith, with as little form as possible, and allowing as much freedom to the individual as was compatible with the general good. Nothing was more distasteful to him than to see Luther taking such a firm stand on predestination and kindred subjects.

What can be more in accord with the modern spirit than this? "I wish there could be an end of scholastic subtilities, or, if not an end, that they could be thrust into a second place, and Christ be taught plainly and simply. The reading of the Bible and the early Fathers will have the effect." And again he says: "Our present problems are said to be waiting for the next Œcumenical Council. Better let them wait till the veil is removed, and we see God face to face. In these days we can scarcely realize what was the power of Rome in her time of strength. The continued propagation of such opinions in the face of a tyrannical priesthood and a host of venomous-tongued mendicant friars certainly indicates no lack of heroism, and amply explains his position with regard to the Reformation.

Now, coupled with this antipathy for dogma there was, in the keen, sensitive Erasmus an undying hatred of war. Indeed, he seems the peer of any modern apostle of peace, and full three centuries before his time.

"It is the business of every Christian," he says, "who is truly such, to shun, deprecate and oppose, by every lawful means, a business so hellish, so irreconcilable to the life and to the doctrine of Christ." And again: "If we acknowledge Christ to be

our Lord and Master, who is Love itself, and who taught nothing but love and peace, let us exhibit his model by our lives and conversation."

He deemed the meanest peace better than the justest war, and, in this setting up of dogma against dogma, he saw an inevitable conflict. For the church, he knew, would not submit to such a schism without a struggle. He therefore, could not join the new movement without violating his conception of the truth; neither could he take his stand against Luther "lest haply," as he himself says, "I should be found fighting against the Spirit of God."

To estimate Erasmus, then, we must not place him beside Luther and say that he failed, where he did not come up to the latter. Their callings in life were different. Luther was a born leader. A man deeply in earnest, he would fight an evil which he knew to be such to the death, This sort of a man flashes forth as a comet, and leaves a great impress on the world. But the calm, steady light of the truth-discerning thinker, while not producing so great an effect on his own generation, will shine down through the centuries and produce, in the aggregate, an effect far greater.

Erasmus' share, in paving the way for the Reformation, truly, was great. He, with Dean Colet, had handed on the torch, which Savonarola had lighted in Florence. and now all Europe was in flames. He was terrified and angered at the result. Terrified, because he so dreaded the evil consequences of civil war, which he knew would be the certain result; and angered. because he had hoped, however in vain we may think, that, having the ears of the leaders in church and state, he could have wrought the same result by peaceful means. But, as times were his methods were not practical, and so the leadership of the onset fell into hands better fitted.

He recognized clearly that his business was with literature, and to this he confined himself, as he says, as much as possible. He devoted the greater part of his life, with unceasing energy, to editing the patristic writings, endeavoring to show to the world the true meaning of the Fathers. In an age when men's minds were engrossed in the darkness of superstition, he devoted his life to diffusing the light, in order that the reign of an enlightened conscience might once more be ushered in. His aim was to lead men to follow Christ, simply. He went, for the first time in centuries, to the text of the New Testament, and endeavored to extract the true meaning. He

advocated what the New Testament and the Fathers seemed to teach him,-truth, peace, toleration. In fact, he longed for a restoration of the simplicity of primitive Christianity. His work is not of high critical value, but its influence in opening the eyes of others, was great. Indeed he was the pioneer in a field that still yields fruits most precious to our advancing civilization, and gives promise of gifts yet more precious in the years to come. And we cannot but admire the unswerving fidelity with which he pursued what he conceived to be his mission in life, amid all the unsettlements of the age, and be thankful for the rich legacy which he has left us.

COMMUNICATION.

DEBATING AT H A VERFORD.

E all regret that the literary societies have less place in the life of Haverford College than at times in the past. Whether the activity given to these has been replaced by more or less worthy forms, or partly by both, is a matter of diverse opinions. The public "entertainments" now given seem to me inferior in regard to their educational value, to the old meetings; and other interests, while not falling within lines of proper prohibition, are yet to be kept from usurping an undue portion of student energy.

The large number of regular and special themes required by the various professors seems a good substitute for the old essays. The literary spirit excited in connection with the work of the classes in English is probably as good in quality and intensity as that obtained by voluntary effort in the societies. The librarian, whose observation extends over many years, tells me that we never had more or more intelligent use of the books than during the present winter.

But there is one phase of literary activity for which we now have no substitute, and which we cannot omit without serious loss. It is extempore speaking, an art of the highest value to every one. The "recitations" probably call for less of it than of old and there seems now but little opportunity to cultivate it in the college. It can best be acquired through debates.

This seems to me to point out the great field of usefulness of the literary society. Let us in the fall put to work, without too much formality, the venerable Loganian Society, and have some debates worthy of the old Haverfordian standard. No legislation is needed. A few earnest students, and the Seniors should take the lead, can do it all. I feel quite sure that all desirable aid will be given by the professors.

I know how full the evenings often are with college lectures and other matters, but we have enough time and energy in the college to make fortnightly meetings a success. Some self-denying work is all that is needed to bring the debates to pass.

We want a reorganization in the matter of evening exercises by the students. This winter we have had too many, with the resulting effect of inferior quality. Nothing should go out from Haverford College to the public except such as is well prepared and highly commendable. In connection therefore with the re-establishment of debates should come up the question of the number and quality of other exercises. Faculty and students should both consider between now and the opening of another year what number of extra-class activities should receive our attention, and what means should be adopted to make all of a high grade.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

A CONDITION AND A THEORY.

THE action of the Harvard Faculty with regard to foot ball has been discussed on all sides by the newspapers, chiefly in the interests of the sport itself, and from the point of view maintained by lovers of the game. Yet it is not at all certain that this action should be opposed by genuine lovers of the game. There is a contingent of men who haunt the uncertain border between college athletics and the public, half-breeds of the academic frontier,trainers, advisers, special students, reporters and what not; these have found mines of profit in the sudden and abnormal increase of interest shown by the outside world in the clash of rival "teams" from our leading universities. They have been interviewed and quoted into an absurd prominence, and can command more space in a newspaper than would be given to two or three college presidents put together. After them trails a heterogeneous mob made up of a few real college men and a rabble of young fellows who are charmed to turn collegian by the easy process of wearing the colors, raising a tuneful yell,

and betting on the favorites. To one who sees such a mob on the streets of a large city after the match of the season, certain classical quotations might occur as eminently proper on the lips of a genuine student or alumnus. "Not such aid, not such defenders," he might sigh with Virgil; or, with more indignant ring, he might echo the cry of that Roman lawyer, immortalized in the letters of Pliny, who, as he was pleading his own case, heard for the first time hired applause in a neighboring room of the court: Centumviri, hoc artificium periit,-" Judges, our profession is ruined,-all's over with oratory." From this point of view, it is evident that one may be a warm friend of foot-ball, and, at the same time, an outspoken enemy of the false position which it holds. It is a good game; but this extravagant and ridiculous importance of the mere athlete in institutions deputed by the nation at large to bear its chief responsibilities of science, of culture, of organized thought, is a disgrace, and goes far to the sapping of all academic dignity. We are driven sharply back upon our defences, and are impelled to ask once more what reason the college can show for its existence. Within the pale of college life, students have felt this disgrace for themselves; hence, one is ready to infer, the new zeal for intellectual rivalry, the recent or pending contests among colleges in oratory and in debate,—signs of a healthy reaction.

It is time for a reaction. The system of elective studies, quite as much as the prominence of athletics, has driven into special work those free activities of the student which in days of a compulsory and uniform course overflowed into the channels of voluntary debate and of literary exercises in the societies. When a score of professors invite groups of students to lines of work which the very act of election sanctions as congenial, there must be a serious

encroachment upon the reserves of mental activity, enthusiasm, interest, once devoted to society affairs. Hence, coming to our proper subject, the evident decline in the fortunes of our literary societies here at Haverford. The old student, the graduate of the early seventies, we will say, comes back—haply to see his freshman son—and asks about those hot debates which he remembers in the Loganian,—the protracted meeting, bible-collections suspended, rivalry of the two secret societies pushing representatives of each to a positive forensic fury, every man in college (Loganian member or not) on the benches, the moderator in a perspiration, the two luckless jurymen wrestling with conscience for a just decision; where is all this now? Where, too, is the fervid declamation? Who shouts from a quaking platform that live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, he gives his voice and vote to this sacred cause, and so forth? Where is the gentle essayist who told us what he and the cyclopædia knew about "Chivalry" or "The Inquisition"? What blushing poet lisps a modest but reasonably metrical welcome to the bloodroot and the violet? What funny man makes sly allusions to the faculty?—Ilium fuit.

To speak frankly, the dead or moribund condition of these interests is no sign of decadence. There is plenty of intellectual vigor about us; and it is fatuous enough to pour stimulants down the throat of a dying man. Let the old declamation and essay have their last rites, and so pass to peace eternal. Their voice is thin and unreal, the vox exigua of a ghost,—particularly so, when one considers that the faculty has read the death-warrant to all orations at commencement, and has now ceased to require any appearance on the public platform from any student at Haverford. This, too, is perhaps a wise proceeding; but if the literary spirit, the desire to read and to comment on what one reads, is to go with the old system, and so leave a college shorn of what was once, and ought to be now, the distinctive note of Haverford, then it is clear to some of us that we have bought this freedom with far too great a price.

Probably, however,—one is inclined to say certainly—what is clumsily called the literary life of this college is as sound as it ever The trouble now is not organic but functional, and is inevitable in such a time of transition and adjustments. It is a bad sign when professors have to go about beseeching men to compete for a prize of fifty dollars and the honors of the year in oratory; but it is a good sign that such admirable results have been accomplished in the competition for the essay prize of the class of 1870. It was a still more encouraging sign two years ago, when perhaps a dozen men, without any influence from the faculty. quietly met in their rooms and discussed through the winter a series of English poets and essayists. As for the oratory, it is no wonder that students, utterly without instruction in so-called "elocution," decline to emphasize their incompetency by a public exhibition.

These things may be laid to the charge of the college authorities. But among the students themselves there is needed a curbing of what one may call the centrifugal forces. Our men do not concentrate their energies. Nothing should take precedence of a college engagement. Music, too, is an excellent thing; the glee club, the banjo club, deserve all credit; but let there be less random and desultory strumming. A little more coherence, a little more central energy, a more frank and open attitude in the face of collegiate literary problems, a banning of indifference and dissent,—these things are easily attained, and, when attained, will silence the most abandoned pessimist who shall feel inclined to moralize on the decline of the forensic or

journalistic spirit at Haverford. Our college, small as it is, has many points of resemblance to Harvard; but it would be a sad thing if Haverford took up now that famous "indifference" about which so much was said a decade ago on the banks of the Charles, and which the new Harvard is so rapidly throwing aside.

F. B. G.

A FTER an experience of forty years in business life, I can say that I have yet to see any sphere of ordinary life in which the power of public speaking is not of substantial value—any in which a man seeking to fulfil life's duty to himself, his family and mankind, does not find in that power an element of efficiency in such fulfillment.

The discipline involved in training the memory, the voice and the posture of the body is in itself educational. Let the winner of the Alumni prize for oratory of this year testify to the truth or falsity of this judgment. Would he part with the benefits of that discipline, however costly it may have been?

The culture of the voice thus acquired is invaluable in social life. The self-possession acquired upon the platform, and the resultant ability to think in the face of an audience, will demonstrate their worth under many circumstances in practical life.

The merchant who would be most successful in the competition of this busy period of the world's history, should be prepared to take an influential part in the Board of Trade or Commercial Exchange; the farmer, in his neighborhood or county, and State agricultural societies; and every public-spirited American citizen, to accept his share of public duty in school board, municipal council, state or national legislature, and in influencing public opinion by voice as well as by pen.

The question propounded was probably intended to exclude the power of public speaking in the church, as being "professional." We cannot, however, so regard it in the Society of Friends, or in a Friends' College. We do not educate for the ministry; but we do place a high value on all that education which will make man most available for his Master's use in whatever field may be assigned him. The Master's call may not be made till college days are over, but every young Christian may wisely fit himself for the widest sphere of usefulness, the highest calling, into which his natural and acquired gifts may, under the Divine blessing, lead him.

I would that every Haverford man would so exercise and so cultivate his faculties, that, standing before an intelligent audience, he should be neither disconcerted, forgetful, awkward, nor lacking in convincing power.

JOHN B. GARRETT.

Rosemont, Pa.

ROFESSOR JONES writes us as follows: Few things are more important and few things are more neglected during the four years of college than training and practice in public speaking. Oratory will soon become a lost art, if public speaking is pushed to the back ground in school and college as the present tendency is, for no finished and successful orator is produced without constant practice and thorough and skillful training. Haverford has formerly emphasized the importance of cultivating the art of forceful speaking. There was a high standard of oratory in the days to which some of us look back. Carefully prepared sentences, clear and persuasive delivery, tipped with the fire of conviction, accuracy in pronunciation and in enunciation; these were some of the points which no public speaker overlooked.

The rival literary societies, with hot debate and earnest speech; the public meetings of the Loganian, when professors and students entered the arena together; the Junior and Senior orations, for which occasions the speakers were thoroughly drilled by Thomas Chase, the best of elocution teachers; these were some of the opportunities formerly offered for cultivating skill in speaking, with finish and success.

Haverford cannot afford to be weak in a point in which she ought to be especially strong. Every student should know how to deliver himself of the truths which he apprehends, and should be able to convince It is one of the noblest powers a man can possess, but it never springs from careless and untrained speaking. One must resolve to perfect himself; he must aim at excellence of composition and of utterance, and to do that he must have a lofty standard. Haverford students know good cricket when they see it, and they aim to play such cricket; they need the same interest and enthusiasm to know good oratory and to produce it.

R. ALFRED PERCIVAL SMITH, the inaugurator of the Sophomore-Freshman oratorical contest, writes us as follows upon the subject of the sphere of the alumni in the encouragement of oratory at college.

I think the first reason why the Alumni should encourage oratory at Haverford is, because Haverford College should, if possible, lead our other colleges in all that contributes toward the make-up of the good, useful, and efficient citizen, as well as in all that means a more fully rounded and complete liberal education.

I feel sure that our professors and members of the Corporation of Haverford College are both inclined, and will do all that lies in their power, to further such ends; but the present annual expenses

of the college present no easy problem with which to grapple, nor is the burden a light and easy one for the shoulders of our highly esteemed managers. It seems to me that this is the opportunity of the Alumni; and the fact that aroused interest in oratory at Haverford comes, if it does, through the efforts of individual members of the Alumni, as well as through the efforts of that body collectively, whose warmest sympathy we have always at Haverford for everything that is good and progressive, should prove to be an added stimulus to thoroughly and earnestly arouse all students, as well as professors to deep interest and activity in this subject. Why, in ancient Athens, a citizen would have been despised, could he not express his views in public debate! Shall our American colleges set up a less high standard than that of this old Athenian? Do not our ever-changing modes of life, and manner of conducting business, demand that not only the college graduate. but also the average business man, who has not had the advantage of a college education, shall be able to express himself tersely and effectively as a public speaker? Does not the genius of this great and noble land of liberty of ours demand that not only shall each of its citizens be able to express himself persuasively and forcibly, but lays upon him the duty of so doing, and of taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public and common welfare? It would seem reasonable that every American college, should have, as one of her courses, some line of study and training which will enable each of her students to cultivate and acquire a reasonable degree of fluency in extempore speech and public debate, as well as bring out and fully develop all our latent orators.

These few lines have been written with the hope that they might lead to increased activity at Haverford along the lines indicated.

LECTURE.

PAINTINGS FROM THE GALLERY OF JOHN H. CONVERSE.

THURSDAY evening, April 4, Richard T. Cadbury spoke in Alumni Hall on "Paintings from the Gallery of John H. Converse."

Mr. Cadbury's lecture dealt chiefly with the Barbison school of French art, of which Rousseau, who lived in the early part of the present century, was the founder. Previously, artists had looked at the grand and beautiful features of nature through a window or over a balustrade with a drawing-room behind. The intrinsic charm of natural scenery, stripped of poetic sentiment or historical connection, escaped the notice of the painter. Rousseau, whose works were at first criticised as much as they were

afterward praised, called down the people from their drawing-rooms and revealed to their eyes the hidden beauty in the clod of earth. The new movement soon replaced the art of the renaissance. The lecturer briefly sketched the history of the Barbison school and expressed himself feelingly and forcibly on our great debt to France for her civilizing influences upon our people. The following paintings on exhibition were used to illustrate, in an interesting manner, the characteristics of the art school: "Gleaners," by L'Hermitte; "Landscape," by Diaz; "Apple-trees," by Rousseau; "A Farmyard at Night," by Cazin, and "La Charette," by Dupré.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

'85. The following announcement recently appeared in the Harvard Crimson:

Assistant Professor Theodore W. Richards will leave for Europe at the beginning of the spring recess. He intends to study one semester in Germany under Professor Ostwald and then continue his study in England, returning in time for the opening of the next college year.

Professor Richards will make a special study of physical chemistry.

'88 Francis C. Hartshorne was married on the 25th ult. to Miss Marguerite Haughton, at the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. Mr. Hartshorne is Rector of a church in Frankford, Pa.

'88 Joseph W. Sharp has been elected Captain of the Merion Cricket Eleven.

'89. Warren C. Goodwin will leave his position at Westtown Friends' School at the end of this year.

'90. Charles T. Cottrell was elected on the 3d inst. on the Republican ticket to the Rhode Island Legislature from the town of Jamestown. He expects to begin practicing law in Newport, R. I., at an early date.

A. M., '92. The engagement is announced of Byron C. Hubbard to Miss Hutton, of Unity. Md. Mr. Hubbard is at present Principal of a school in Warsaw, Ind.

'94. Charles Collins is Secretary of the National Mercantile Company, of New York City, dealers in bicycles, carriages, harness, etc.

'94. W. W. Comfort will return to Harvard next fall to take his A. M.

'94. H. S. Conard has accepted the position of Teacher of Physics and Chemistry at Westtown.

'94. E. E. Quimby has obtained a position under the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., at Hazelton.

'94. Frank C. Rex will not return to the West Chester Normal School. He has a position in the West in prospect.

Ex.-'94. J. T. Rorer, Jr., is at present Instructor in English and Mathematics in Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

'94. Samuel W. Morris, corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will receive communications for the class, and send items of interest to the HAVERFORDIAN.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on Athletics was held on the twenty-second ult., at the home of the chairman, Edward Bettle, Jr., 2007 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The athletic interests of the college were discussed, and Henry W. Stokes was made captain of the Alumni cricket team, to play the college eleven during Commencement week, and was given authority to choose an eleven. Those present were: Edward Bettle, Jr., '61; Frank H. Taylor, '76; Henry W. Stokes, '87; Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., '88; John W. Muir, '92; Charles J. Rhoads '93; and William J. Strawbridge, '94.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Mr. C. S. Powell has presented a handsome silver cup to be held yearly by the winners in the interclass track contests.

At the business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on April 3d, the following officers were elected for the year '95-'96: president, J. Henry Scattergood; vice-president, J. A. Lester; corresponding secretary, P. T. Beidleman; recording secretary, C. A. Towle; treasurer, C. A. Varney.

The interclass debates, inaugurated a short time ago, have not been carried to a successful completion. '97 was defeated by '98, but '95, '96 and '98 were unable to arrange for any subsequent contests.

The alumni have taken advantage of the improvements in their behalf in the shed, and have been making frequent use of it during the evening hours. It is probable that next year, boards, covered with cocoanut matting, will be laid the entire length of the crease, in place of the earth there at present.

On Monday, April 15th, the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, gave a concert at Wilmington in the Century Club rooms. The attendance was poor owing to the inclement weather.

The Missionary Committee of the Y. M. C. A. are canvassing among the students for subscriptions to the school in Tokio, to which the college has pledged support.

The amount to be raised is \$210.

An All-America College Team will play an All-Canada College Team, on July 1–2, at the Manheim grounds. The American team will be selected by a committee composed of members from each of the institutions, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania and Haverford.

After April 24 the library will close at 4 p. m.

Through the efforts of the Physical Director, quite a number of books on athletics have been placed in the library.

President Sharpless and Professor Jones spoke at the meeting of the Delaware County Teachers' Association at Rosemont, on Saturday, April 6.

Dr. L. W. Munhall, the evangelist, addressed the Y. M. C. A., on Wednesday, April 24.

'96 won the basket-ball championship cup by defeating each of the other classes in succession. The members of the winning team are: D. H. Adams, W. K. Alsop, J. A. Lester, J. H. Scattergood, L. H. Wood.

The medals offered in the fall for systematic work in the gymnasium during the winter months have been awarded to H. E. Thomas, '95, and A. D. Hartley, '96.

A. C. Thomas, '95, won the first medal for the indoor handicap contests in the high jump, with a jump of 5 feet, 23/4 inches. F. H. Conklin, '95, was second. J. A. Lester, '96, won the first medal for putting the shot, with a put of 33 feet. W. K. Alsop, '96, was second.

The following appears in Ginn & Co.'s announcements for 1895:

A History of English Literature. By Francis B. Gummere, Professor of English in Haverford College, and Alfred C. Garrett, recently Instructor of English, in Harvard University.

It has been the aim of the authors to prepare, for high schools and colleges, a readable and carefully arranged history of the origin and progress of English Literature, keeping in view its development and the characteristics of each epoch. A feature of the book which will commend itself to the attention of teachers in the secondary schools will be the extent, the importance and the scholarly character of the footnotes and appendices.

CRICKET.

Wistar won the first of the Inter-Class series for the Freshmen with a fine not-out innings of 54. Score:

SOPHOMORES vs. FRESHMEN.

E. Field, c. Morgan, b. Morgan	0
R. McCrea, b. S. Rhoads	0
T. Chalfante, b. Rhoads 6 T. Wistar, not out	54
C. H. Howson, b. Rhoads	0
A. M. Collins, b. Wistar	2
W. Rhoads, b. S. Rhoads	0
F. Maxwell, run out 4 J. I. Lane, b. Maxfield	0
F. H. Detwiler, not out	14
F. Thacher, c. Wistar, b. Wistar,	3
W. J. Burns, c. Morgan, B. Morgan	7
P. B. Beidlemen, stumped by Janney o A. C. Scattergood, c. Beidleman, b. W. Rhoads	
Byes	15
	_
Total	19

TWO CRICKET SONGS.

BY NORMAN GALE.

O Bowler, Bowler, when the day is hot,
Nor any more a wicket you can get;
When Curl and Length and Pace are Gone to Pot
Before the blade of him serenely set,
Is life worth living—life which only means
Your every ball receives stupendous Beans,
And that dread Bat a mighty harvest gleans
While your Analysis sinks deep in debt?
He cuts the leather hard and square,
Nor recks he if it shoots or kicks;
He sends you clean beyond the screen,
And lifts you o'er the fence for six.

In dazzling pads Bombastes went
To give the bowling beans;
He stalked along in sweet content.
Triumphant in his 'teens.
He launched his muscle at a slow,
But heard the timber clink;
Bombastes home ward sped and said:
"Whatever do you think?
Bowled by a beastly lob, confound it!
Jumped in too far and hit all round it!
Easy enough to now expound it—
Bowled by a beastly lob!"

THE SPRING SPORTS.

THE breaking of eight college records and the equaling of another made the Spring Sports of April 30 and May 3 even more successful than those of last year. The special relay race with Swarthmore brought a number of spectators to witness the sports of the latter day.

The Class of '96 won the '89 Class cup and the new C. S. Powell cup, offered this year for the first time, with 67 points. '95 followed with 39; '98 obtained 17, and '97 13 points. For '95 Blanchard lowered the time of the mile run; Morris broke the record for throwing the cricket ball, and Thomas ran a fast hundred. For '96 Scattergood and Clauser broke their old records in the pole vault and mile walk respectively, and Lester broke the record in the broad jump and lowered the time for the two hurdles. Sisler, '98, cut a big slice from the old mile bicycle record, forcing the pace from the start.

The relay race with Swarthmore was a close and interesting event. The home team was composed of Thomas, Hartley, Scattergood and Howson, and the visiting team was composed of Sullivan, Gleim, Palmer and Clothier, the men running in the order named. In the first quarter Thomas began to sprint away from Sullivan at the 220 yard mark, and finished about 7 yards ahead. Hartley made a magnificent run against Gleim, Swarthmore's best runner, and his time was the best made by the Haverford men. In the third lap Scattergood pluckily kept the lead coming in ahead of Palmer. In the last lap, Clothier ran away from Howson, who was not at his best.

In comparing the work of the two teams, while there was nothing in the result to

reflect discredit on Haverford, it was noticeable that the Swarthmore men were quicker to receive the signals and take the start. It will be observed that the time made by either team was below that of any of the contesting college teams in the recent relay races at the University of Pennsylvania, with the single exception of Harvard.

The race was run as follows:

```
Thomas . . . 54 1/2 seconds.
Hartley . . . . . 53½
                            Total . . 1.48 seconds.
Scattergood . . . 56
                             " . . 2.44 "
Howson . . . . 56
                             " . . 3.40
Sullivan . . . . . 56
                     seconds.
                      66
Gleim . . . . . 53
                            Total . 1.49 "
Palmer . . . . . 55
                             . . 2.44 "
Clothier . . . . 54 1/2
                            " . . 3.38½ "
```

A summary of the regular events follows:

100 yards dash.—Won by A. C. Thomas, '95; second, J. A. Lester, '96; third, C. A. Varney, '98. Time, 10½ seconds.

120 yards hurdle.—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, J. H. Scattergood, '96; third, V. Gilpin, '98. Time, 18 seconds. Record.

220 yards hurdle.—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, C. H. Howson, '97; third, V. Gilpin, '98. Time, 28½ seconds. Record.

Pole vault.—Won by J. H. Scattergood, '96; second, A. M. Collins, '97; third, V. Gilpin, '98. Height, 9 feet. Record.

Kicking foot-ball.—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, C. A. Varney, '98; third, W. K. Alsop, '96. Distance, 42 yards, 1½ feet.

Half-mile run,—Won by E. Blanchard, '95; second, A. D. Hartley, '96; third, J. S. Jenks. Time, 2 minutes, 14½ seconds.

Mile bicycle.—Won by P. C. Sissler, '98; second, F. J. Strawbridge, '98; third, C. H. Cookman, '95. Time, 2 minutes, 49 seconds. Record.

One mile walk.—Won by Milton Clauser, '96; second, W. Fisher, '97; third, H. W. Webster, '96. Time, 8 minutes, 4½ seconds. Record.

220 yards dash.—Won by J. H. Scattergood, '96; second, A. C. Thomas, '95; third, A. F. Coca, '96. Time, 25 seconds.

One mile run.—Won by E. Blanchard, '95; second, A. D. Hartley, '96; third, J. S. Jenks, '98. Time, 5 minutes, 3¾ seconds. Record.

Throwing cricket ball.—Won by A. P. Morris, '95; second, R. C. McCrea, '97; third, F. H. Conklin, '95. Distance, 330 feet. Record.

Running high jump.-F. H. Conklin, '95, and A. C.

Thomas, '95, tied at 5 feet 1 inch; third, J. A. Lester, '06.

Putting shot,—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, W. K. Alsop, '96; third, A. P. Morris, '95. Distance, 32 feet, 1½ inches.

Running broad jump.—Won by J. A. Lester, '96; second, F. H. Conklin, '95; third, A. C. Thomas, '95. Distance, 20 feet, 4 inches. Record.

Throwing the hammer.—Won by W. K. Alsop, '96; second, L. H. Wood, '96; third, A. P. Morris, '95. Distance, 75 feet, 3½ inches.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

"WHERE ARE OUR POETS?"

"We must have poets.

The world could not without."

Swarthmore Phanix.

Here at Haverford we have been patiently waiting this long while for the muse to awaken from her protracted slumbers. Are we indeed forsaken? Can Euterpe have abandoned her favored haunts? With more confidence we had looked forward to the time of "bursting buds;" yet no voice responds with

Hail, gentle spring.

Surely it cannot be that the spring poet, who has always appeared to thrive when all the rest of mankind acceded to the universal claims of spring fever, has only proved to be the last victim of that insidious foe of our race. Still, "we have much to be thankful for." We have escaped the intolerable funny rhymist with his flavorless punlets and dreary, everlasting doggerel of fantastic orthography. No one in these halls within the memory of the present students, has rendered the second ode of Horace into English verse (?), or violated the sanctity of the classic version of "Mary's Lamb." Nevertheless we seriously believe that we have poets in our midst, who, in the future as in the past, will favor us from

time to time, with some really commendable work.

A RAMBLING RHYME OF DOROTHY.

When ye Crocufs fhews his heade & ye Wyndes of Marche have flede,
Springe doth come, & happylye
Then I thinke of
Dorothy.

Haycockes fragrante in ye sun
Give me refte when talkes are done:
Summer's here, & merrylye
Then I dreame of
Dorothy,

Scarlette leaves & heapinge binne; Cyder, ye cool Tankard in; Autumn's come. Righte jollylye Then I drinke to Dorothy.

When ye Northe Wynde fweeps ye fnowe & Icyclles hange all belowe,
Then, for foothe, Olde Winter, he
Letts me dance with
Dorothy!

-Harrison J. Holt in the Harvard Advocate,

We regret that lack of space prevented us from noticing in our last issue the admirable report of the Haverford College Alumni Dinner, which was written for the March *Penn Charter* magazine, by Parker Shortridge Williams, '94. In the April number is a poem, "To-day and To-morrow," read on the same occasion by Dr. H. Hartshorne.

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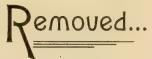
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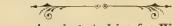
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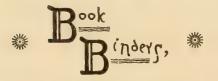
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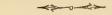
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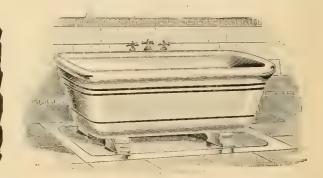


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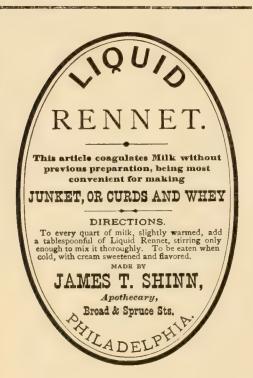
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HAVERFORD COLLEGE CRICKET TEAM, INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS, 1895.

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The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVII.

HAVERFORD, PA., JUNE, 1895.

No. 2.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE last competition for the two remaining vacancies on the editorial staff of the Haverfordian was much more satisfactory than the previous one. The places were filled by the election of Richard C. Brown, '97, and Charles D. Nason, '97, as associate editors, and Paul D. I. Maier, '96, as business manager. The number of contestants was small, and the character of the papers submitted was not all that could be desired. In every way there seems to be a woeful lack of interest on the part of the students in getting on their college paper. Since the Faculty has recognized the educational value of the work on the paper, it ought to become evident to every one that the HAVER-FORDIAN is a school in which latent journalistic powers may be developed. It may not be too soon, even now, for the lower classmen to be thinking of the competition which will take place next spring, and it is to be hoped that there will be a growing interest in the literary work here at Haverford, which will make it most desirable to be on the HAVERFORDIAN editorial staff.

In our last issue we neglected to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. W. S. Vaux, Jr., for the use of one of the series of his beautiful pictures of the college grounds. After an examination of many pictures of the campus and the buildings, we think this series gives the distinctive beauty of the Haverford grounds better than any other. Mr. Vaux has kindly signified his willingness to place others of the series at the service of the Haverfordian.

THE Faculty have decided to extend the privilege to those editors of the HAVERFORDIAN who are in the present Junior and Sophomore Classes, of electing for the ensuing year fourteen hours of college work instead of the customary fifteen. Their work will be supervised by the professor in charge of themes, and so receive a wholesome criticism, the need of which we think has been felt in the past.

THE HAVERFORDIAN deems this a fitting opportunity to call the attention of students to future HAVERFORDIAN work. An appeal for contributions has always been the subject for previous editorials in these pages, but the board believes

it especially fitting, at this season, to remind students of possible work in this direction during the summer months. The fall prizes awarded by the HAVERFORDIAN for the most successful work submitted. have, heretofore, been competed for with less enthusiasm than would be expected. We believe this to be partly owing to the late announcements in the HAVERFORDIAN. It is with the purpose of giving students more time and thus enabling them to more carefully select and treat their subjects, that the present year's announcement is made previous to the summer months. Mindful of the fall's competition, particulars of which will be given in the July number, students may satisfactorily utilize some of their spare time during the summer months with preparatory work in this direction. All contributions, although not winners, worthy of publication will be gladly inserted in these columns. This will

necessarily arouse greater interest, and as preparation will prove invaluable to future contestants for editorship. The HAVER-FORDIAN does not wish to dwell upon the many benefits, already many times enumerated, resulting from this class of work, but would most emphatically urge students to engage therein.

HILE we rejoice with the Cricket Team in the return of the Intercollegiate Championship to Haverford, we wish to encourage that small minority of athletes who have been raising the reputation of the college upon the cinder path. There will always be men in college who do not play cricket; and we wish to commend to such the example of those among us who have shown for the first time for years the spirit of interest in outside spring athletic meetings.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

ROBABLY there is no instance in American literature in which there has been so much calumny and vilification as in the case of Poe. During his life he had the misfortune to make many enemies who, on his death, united in defiling his memory. His self-constituted biographer, Griswold, was suffering under the stings of Poe's criticism while writing his "Life," and wove into the fabric of his work many plausible lies which the study and research of half a century have not succeeded in obliterating.

His father, who was an American lawyer of some note, married an English actress. From the one Poe inherited a romantic temperament, and from the other the love of beauty. The virtues and the vices of his father were accentuated, and the intellectual qualities of his mother are shadowed

forth in his carefulness in the mechanics of poetry and in his philosophical writings. Both his parents soon died, and Edgar was left to the tender mercies of a Mr. Allan, of Richmond, Va. Here he was brought up with all the advantages of a luxurious home, with the exception of a sound moral training. He was the pet of the household and his precocity was the admiration of friends, so that Poe did not lack opportunity for developing his vanity. After a few years he was taken to England where he received some training in the classics. This, together with a year at the University of Virginia, completed his education.

His foster father, who had little sympathy with Edgar's extravagant habits at college, now positively refused to pay his debts, and Poe was thrown on his own resources His guardian's action was just. Indeed,

his patience had been sorely tried in paying gambling debts and the outcome of many debaucheries. The only fault we can find with Mr. Allan is that he neglected the early training of his ward. Like Coleridge, whom, by the way, Poe resembles in not a few particulars, he now enlisted in the army under an assumed name, where he was singularly obedient to orders. But when some of his friends procured for him a cadetship at West Point the spell seems to have been broken for he remained at the academy but a short time.

We now come to Poe's literary career. While at West Point he had published a little book of poems which had considerable merit, and now he appeared as editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, which was then the best journal south of Mason and Dixon's line. His stories and poems caused this magazine to prosper, but it was as a critic that Poe made his mark in the South. Before his time criticism had been a flaccid and insipid sort of writing with unstinted praise to all alike. Poe had a hearty hatred for the literary cliques who praised one another's works, whether good or bad, and with a trenchant pen he launched on a crusade against the many petty writers of his time, showing up their foibles to the public scorn, and so successfully did he do his work that he was a critic hated most sincerely.

In order to pass judgment on Poe it is necessary always to keep in mind what manner of man he was. We have so many accounts of him and they are so contradictory that it is with difficulty that we can winnow any grains of truth from the chaff, but undoubtedly the prime quality in his life was his sensitiveness. After his disinheritance by his foster father, he was always, even to the end of his life, bitterly pinched by poverty. To any ordinary man this would have been misfortune enough, but for Poe's sensitive nature the burden

was doubly heavy. Be it remembered, too, literature was not then so well paid as now. At the present time a man with Poe's ability need never be in danger of starvation, but such a condition of affairs menaced the Poe household more than once.

Poe was a psychologist in his writing. Here, again, he followed the lead of Coleridge, and in many of the poems of the two men there is seen much resemblance, although Poe could in no sense be called an imitator. The resemblance, as far as it exists, arises from the fact that both used, consciously or unconsciously, the same standard of excellence. Poe affirmed that the analytical power of the human mind lay at the foundation of poetic composition. The way he used this term seems more a fancy than a fact, but when you read his poetry, if you do not try to get at the exact meaning of the words but resign yourself to the musical sound of the syllables, you will be surprised to see in how great measure his ideal was realized.

One characteristic of Poe, arising from his egotism, was that the standard by which he judged all literary productions was his own theory. First he wrote, and then from his writing he formed a theory of composition which it pleased him to think was substantiated by his own work. employment of such a test naturally led to disastrous results, as the rising generation of writers, some of whom eclipsed Poe in the race for fame, could not, or had no desire to, conform their productions to his mould. The foundation of his theory was the analytical power of the human mind on which he also built his poetic principle. This poetic principle and his critical skill are the best things for which Poe is remembered. Although he was the most severe critic of his time, his influence was for good, and he would now be blamed more for the mercy he showed than for the vengeance he took.

Poe was a lover of music and a disciple of beauty, and these he infused into all his poetry. His poetic principle which embodied his conception of true poetry may be thus summed up. A poem should be brief, musical, and produce an indefinite pleasure. The beauty of some of his best poems is largely due to his mechanical accuracy in verse. He revised and rewrote until every syllable was musical to the ear and often, in his desire for music, he sacrificed sense. He inserted into his poems weird landscapes seen at midnight through malarial mists, peopled with unsubstantial forms that fade with dawn; and, indeed, all his poetry has such an uncanny element in it that an eminent critic has called it not immoral but decidedly unmoral. declared that a long poem was a flat contradiction of terms. He affirmed that anyone endowed with the analytical power of the mind could, by carefully observing in himself the steps in the production of an eniotion, create in another the same emotion; and his own work, judged by his own standard, shows that he could and did "reck his own reed."

In prose, Poe was the father of the detective novel and the forerunner of Jules Verne

in the employment of scientific facts, and the careful, straightforward treatment of details for the purpose of giving verisimilitude to his stories. The same forces were at work while writing a story as in writing a poem. His aim was not so much to tell a tale as to produce a state of mind, and so far has he been successful that after reading some of his stories one is almost afraid to go into the dark and the imagination creates such horrible forms from the shadows on the wall that sleep is out of the question. Like Macbeth, Poe murders sleep. In some of his work allegory was employed, and it will be remembered that it was in this province that Hawthorne worked so successfully, and, indeed, had Poe had the influences cast about him that Hawthorne enjoyed he might have been more famous than the last of the Puritans. Had he had the careful home training of Longfellow or Whittier he might have been a better poet than either. As he himself says:

"If I could dwell where Israfel
Hath dwelt, and he where I,
He might not sing so wildly well
A mortal melody,
While a bolder note than this might swell
From my lyre within the sky."

Y. M. C. A. PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

A T the close of another year of the Young Men's Christian Association of Haverford College, it becomes the duty as well as the pleasure of the outgoing administration, and more particularly of the President, to make a Report of the year's work. All records of a religious character must necessarily be incomplete, as only the lapse of years and perhaps eternity itself, will reveal all the influence, and help of such an organization as every Y. M. C. A. should be, and such as we believe the one is in which we are so deeply interested,

The salient facts which can be noted, however, are, to a very large extent, indicative of the work accomplished, and will be interesting to all those who are or will be connected with the Association, and furthermore to those who are desirous that this branch of the college life shall flourish and push forward.

From the first of May, ninety-four, until the first of May, ninety-five, there were sixty-seven religious meetings held by the Association, divided thus: Regular Wednesday evening meetings, thirty-two; Sunday evening meetings, thirty; Week of Prayer in November, Monday and Friday, two; Day of Prayer in January, and special meetings Monday, Thursday and Friday, four. The average attendance at the midweek meetings was thirty-nine, and that of the Sunday evening meetings, twenty-two. The average attendance during the three evenings of the Week of Prayer in November was forty-two; and of the week in February, where meetings were held every night, except Saturday, the records show an average of thirty-three.

Beside our student leaders, the following spoke at the meetings: Rev. Charles Wood of Germantown; Prof. James A. Babbitt, Mr. James B. Ely, Sec'y Inter-collegiate Branch Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia; Mr. T. H. P. Sailer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the same; Mr. S. M. Sayford, Mr. Gilbert A. Beaver, State Secretary; Prof. J. Rendel Harris, Sherwood Eddy, of Yale, and one of the secretaries of the S. V. M. F. M.; Dr. L. W. Munhall, the Evangelist; Mr. John M. Winston, '81; Mr. Francis A. White, '84; Dr. T. F. Branson, '89. Dr. Henry Hartshorn, '39, delivered a lecture in the Alumni Hall to Y. M. C. A. and friends, on "Japan," during the month of October.

Through the co-operation of the chairmen, the different committees have been thoroughly organized this year, and owing to the fact that we had a large delegation at Northfield last year the men have worked understandingly and zealously. This part of the work we consider to be extremely important, as it delegates the work and makes each committee-man feel his responsibility.

The Bible Study Department has had a very successful year and a large Freshman class has held meetings once a week, which presages well for the future. The average attendance of the four classes which met on Tuesday evening this year and which had

an enrollment of fifty men was thirty-five.

The Mission Band has studied during the year "The Development of the Missionary Idea" as outlined in the Student Volunteer, for which a goodly number of members subscribe. The leader of the class is a Student Volunteer. The enrollment of the class was nineteen and the average attendance was nine. The other branch of this department has not accomplished as much as it might have this year owing to several causes. The five-hundred dollars which was agreed upon several years ago, was not raised last year and twohundred and ten dollars remained over. This amount seemed all we could assume and all we ought to, considering our numbers and the available funds from last year's experience. Up to date only sixty dollars has been raised, but we are confident that there will be much more than this before the close of the year. Any of our friends who feel that they would like to help this work in Japan would greatly aid us by sending any amount to the treasurer of the Association, C. A. Varney, We hope, as times brighten and more interest is aroused in this work, that this department will have a much better record.

The regular finances of the Association have, thanks to the diligence of the committee, been kept in very creditable shape and all our expenses have been met. The hymn books which were purchased last fall were paid for out of the room fund, thus not decreasing the treasury for the regular running expenses. Mr. F. P. Ristine very kindly loaned his organ for our use during this year, which prevented the necessity of purchasing.

Another important event in the work of the year has been the inauguration of a plan for members of the alumni to have charge of one Wednesday evening in each month, the first Wednesday having been selected. This movement will, we hope, be the commencement of an interactionary influence which will continually spread; and as the alumni come more into touch with the Association work we hope, that some day a building will be erected for the Christian work of the college as it is connected with the Y. M. C. A.

President Sharpless has very kindly given us short addresses at the close of the Sunday evening meetings during the year, which have been instructive and beneficial to us all, and his sympathy with the Association as a whole has greatly encouraged the officers and members.

A few suggestions from one who has watched closely the progress of the Association may not be amiss at this juncture. While the Bible department has been eminently successful, yet as we feel sure greater numbers therein enrolled would swell the numbers in the regular meetings and deepen the lives of the participants, so we would suggest that the chairman of the committee have great faith and be untiring in his efforts to secure a much larger number of men in the classes.

The missionary work needs the visit of an outsider in the early part of the fall to explain fully the claims of missions to the entire student body, that the men may know the tremendous needs and may be led to see their responsibility. The incoming committee must be unceasing—this word needs emphasis—in their labors, and must hold stated meetings to consider the work and to forward it by arousing interest, and by methods of canvassing for funds which seem practicable.

That the Association should subscribe for the Young Men's Era, the Student Volunteer and some Sunday School journal has been demonstrated this year. These periodicals can be placed in our room where the student members may have free access to them.

A genuine revival in College, thorough and deep-sounding, carried on for a stated time, during part of which season the regular studies could be partially or wholly suspended, would do great good, when the Christian men are ready.

There has been, as we believe, a continual deepening and broadening of the lives of our members, a greater loyalty to the work here at Haverford, and a larger interest in and sympathy for the State work and that beyond its borders. The Association has taken great strides in freeing itself from any phases of religious cant, which are so injurious to any body of like nature, and we hope that this standard will be The members, individually maintained. and collectively, are as men who are striving to be strong and manly, pressing on to the opportunities and responsibilities which lie before, "looking unto Jesus, the author and completer of their faith."

We started out at the beginning of the year invoking the blessing of our greater Leader and Teacher, desiring with Paul, "that we might know Him," and feeling that without His help all our efforts would be vain; but assured that with the strength and support which He gives to all who ask and trust Him, the work would succeed. We have made many mistakes, our service has been imperfect, but we certainly have made some progress, and we give back into His hands all the year's work, asking Him to pardon the failings and to use the successes for His own glory. We leave the Association in the best of hands, and with the present prospect of the largest delegation which has ever gone from Haverford to Northfield, we feel sure that, under Him, the year of ninety-five-ninety-six will realize much greater achievements than have vet been attained.

> Charles Howland Cookman, Retiring President.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I is not an easy matter to define the function of a college paper. Opinions will differ; its proper sphere will be regarded as to instruct or to amuse according to the peculiar taste of the critic.

At Haverford our one paper has to appeal to all sorts and conditions of men to the literary man, the jocose man, the athletic man, and to that vast and miscellaneous concourse of shades who were once live men at Haverford, but are to the students of to-day but nameless beings in the limbo beyond commencement. interest this motley throng many well-conducted departments are necessary. Many of these the HAVERFORDIAN has already. Its columns faithfully report the athletic events and cultivate the athletic interest. They give the essayist an opportunity to try his powers, form a literary style, express his opinions on high themes of statecraft and culture, and let the world know that brain as well as brawn is fostered at Haver-This is well; in moderate proportion solid articles as varied in theme as are the men in college and their interests, should be encouraged.

But the editors tell us that neither the interest of the undergraduate nor of the alumnus in the paper is as great as it should be. They bring the HAVERFORDIAN, as Herodotus says the Babylonians did their sick, into the market-place and ask the passer-by if he knows a remedy.

Two prescriptions occur to the present traveler. One for the undergraduate appetite, the other for that of the alumnus. The first prescription is: open a joke column, The undergraduate appreciates fun; he enjoys a comic paper. Let the seriousness of the HAVERFORDIAN'S Friendly aspect break here and there into a smile. This

will improve the appetite of the student, and will not hurt that of the alumnus.

To have this prescription successful the drugs used must be genuine. Counterfeits will not do. The editor of such a column must remember the words of Artemus Ward: "It is a good thing for a comic paper to have a joke once in a while."

The other prescription is: Have more news about the alumni. Do not let all the news refer to the members of recent classes. Let a man who graduated anywhere from ten to forty years ago hear more often through the columns of the HAVERFORDIAN from the men whom he knew. Many a busy man who cares not for the weighty essay or the analysis of the last foot-ball game, which we did not win, will eagerly read the ups and downs of the comrades of long ago. If four or five alumni judiciously selected from classes graduating about ten years from one another could be induced to gather such material, this prescription might be well filled.

These special features might create some additional interest in the paper, but Haverford men will always demand a paper which shall be in all its departments, whether serious or entertaining, a monthly exponent of the Haverford ideal of manly devotion to truth and goodness.

GEORGE A. BARTON, '82.

The HAVERFORDIAN can fulfil the object of its existence only by encouraging the interest of past and present students in Haverford College. When we speak of the HAVERFORDIAN as the organ of Haverford students, we mean that it has the encouragement of this interest for its object. I should say, then, that as much care and space as possible should be

devoted to a true picture of Haverford life as it goes on month by month. It is doubtful whether the extensive reports of lectures and addresses are of interest to the alumni readers. That sort of information can be found elsewhere. But there can be hardly too much of what is distinctly Haverfordian: for instance, I suppose most of us turn first in the spring numbers to the accounts of the cricket games. Do not be afraid of having too many pages of cricket. If your readers are interested in cricket, (and what Haverford man is not?) let them have plenty of it, attractively reported.

This interesting style of treatment, where the subject allows it, is highly desirable. People who read a great deal appreciate the value of bright and energetic treatment The dull, colorless, conventionality of the average cricket or foot-ball report in our daily papers is enough to bore anyone but an enthusiast. Why should not the HAVER-FORDIAN be famed for its bright and vigorous treatment of the college athletics? It would at least be worth the experiment, to train one editor in the art of reporting athletics until he is able to take exclusive charge of that department. It is always of advantage in such a paper to build up one department after another until each has become a standard piece of composition for which an individual editor is responsible.

Above all, do not descend to insignificant details or to cheap information. If the HAVERFORDIAN once degenerates into an editor's waste-basket into which all sorts of local and alumni items are pitched without any regard to their puerility, then indeed the paper will deserve to lose the support which it now merits. Keep the contents then upon a high plane; treat the subject in an easy, readable fashion; and finally make the whole tone of the paper as distinct and characteristic as you can.

Cambridge, May 26, 1895.

W. W. COMFORT.

PHILADELPHIA, 5–27–'95.
The Editors of the Haverfordian.

Gentlemen—When asked to write a few lines in regard to the time-honored question of how to make the Haverfordian interesting alike to students and alumni, I felt much as a man must feel when asked to be a mourner at his own funeral. I say this because I was on the editorial staff of the paper when it was decided to abolish the funny columns, a step which I believe, in the minds of many, has appeared a foolish one.

However, it was done with the best of motives, with the hope of raising the paper from a rather school-boyish condition to which the sometime humorists had lowered it.

I am now prepared to advocate again a judicious column which shall contain genuine humor, not necessarily restricted to the Haverford campus, but gathering from the best of all fields.

The only suggestion which occurs to me that will prove worthy of your attention, is one for the establishment of a department of general information upon the doings of the scholarly and academic world.

Such a department might keep the alumni and students too, informed of the important movements of the universities, the trend of educational thought, the effects of different forms of special studies, etc., upon colleges and communities. thoughts are hasty and doubtless you will be able to discover many other points which may be covered in this way. I think such a department would help to keep the alumni in touch with a world which is too soon lost hold of by many of us, and I believe it would add to the outside interest and standing of a paper taking such an action and keeping up such a department.

I know that the professors have not changed since my undergraduate days, and I am sure they would make the labors of the editor easy, by indicating the really important events bearing upon their individual fields of scholarship. Trusting that I have not idly engaged your attention, and regretting that lack of time has prevented me from presenting my thoughts more clearly, I am

Very truly yours,
STANLEY RHOADS YARNALL.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.]

Ex. '36, Barker Gummere, a prominent lawyer of Trenton, N. J., died recently. He was for many years a Trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was twice elected Clerk of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey. He was offered a Judgeship, but declined because of his opposition to capital punishment.

'49, Albert K. Smiley. A Conference on Arbitration was held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on the 5th, 6th and 7th insts.

'56, B. W. Beesley was elected in May, President of "The Fuel Savings Society of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia," a very useful charitable organization founded in 1821, and whose name is suggestive of Colonial times.

'58, James Wood delivered on 5th mo. 29th, an address at Flushing, R. I., at the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the New York Yearly Meeting at Flushing.

'81, Davis H. Forsythe has been visiting schools at Pueblo, investigating the Search System of Education.

'82, John E. Coffin, Daniel Corbit and Edward Randolph visited college on June 5.

'85, Isaac Sutton has resigned his position as principal of Friend's Academy, at Union Springs, N. Y.

'88, W. D. Lewis, Ph. D., is to deliver the alumni oration this year.

'93, Edward Woolman is in the employ of the Welshbach Light Company at Gloucester, N. J.

'94, W. W. Comfort played on the Harvard Eleven vs. Haverford, making the highest score in the second innings.

'94, John Allen De Cou has accepted a position at Friend's Academy, Union Springs, N. Y.

'94, Anson B. Harvey is engaged as director of Friend's Gymnasium, at Friend's Select School, Philadelphia, for the coming year. He expects to attend the Summer School at Harvard, under the direction of Dr. Sargent.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. W. S. Hall, formerly instructor in Biology at Haverford, has accepted a call to Northwestern University Medical School as Professor of Physiology. Professor Thomas and family will spend the vacation at West Falmouth, Mass., and Professor Hall will stay for a short time at Falmouth. At a meeting of the College Association on May 15, subscriptions for the Cricket Association were solicited, some \$60 being pledged. The expenses of the Association have been unusually heavy, partly owing to the guarantee that will be paid the visiting All-Canadian College Cricket Team.

Next year a thorough system of electric bells will be provided for Barclay, Founders and Chase Halls. A few have been placed in the buildings for temporary use, to be replaced at a later date by a more permanent arrangement.

On Wednesday, May 29, the Y. M. C. A. was addressed by Rev. W. A. Patton, D. D., of the Wayne Presbyterian Church.

Milton Clauser won the mile walk in the A. C. S. N. sports on Decoration Day. A. D. Hartley was badly pocketed in the quarter, and was not placed.

The following men were entered in the A. C. S. N. sports on Decoration Day: F. H. Coulslin, running broad jump; A. D. Hartley, quarter-mile run; M. Clauser, mile walk.

Professor Babbitt has compiled an Annual, containing the records and averages of the athletic work done in the past year, and four half-tone plates of Foot Ball, Cricket, Gymnasium and Track Teams. It is intended for gratuitous distribution among the friends and Alumni of the College.

The following new appointments have been made at Bryn Mawr College:—Dr. M. S. Earle, Ph. D., of Columbia, Associate Professor of Greek. Dr. Alfred Hodder, Lecturer in English Literature. Dr. Florence Bascom, of Ohio State University, Reader in Geology. Mr. Richard Norton, Lecturer in Archeology. Mr. P. E. Moore, Associate in Sanscrit.

On Saturday, May 11, while playing with the first eleven at Manheim, Charles H. Howson, the first eleven wicket-keeper received a painful injury, the ball bounding from the wicket and breaking his nose.

The Business Manager, P. D. I. Maier, has chosen, with the sanction of the Board, A. G. Varney as Assistant Business Manager.

Professor Gifford and family will go to China, Maine, for the summer, Professor Ladd to the West, and Dr. Pratt has a table at a Marine Biological Laboratory near New York, where he will do some investigating. Professor Collins will remain at home for the summer, engaged in astronomical work.

Dr. Gummere has given up his intended engagement in Chicago, owing to the ill health of his mother.

It is to be regretted that, on account of pressure of work, the Sophomores and Freshmen were not able to avail themselves of the Everett Prize for Oratory, offered several months ago by Percival Smith, '84.

CRICKET.

Wayne vs. Haverford.

The college bowlers received severe punishment at the hands of Braithwaite and Brooke, at Wayne, on May 7. Alsop was the most successful of the six bowlers tried,

and with a better control of the ball, this bowler should take many wickets. The college men had but an hour to play, and knocked off in that time 54 runs for the loss of one wicket.

WAYNE.	couple, aided by exceptionally good field-
H. Hunter, c. Alsop, b. Morris	ing, dismissed the Belmont eleven very
A. B. Mifflin, b. Hall 20	0.
Braithwaite, c. Hinchman, b. Lippincott 66	cheaply. Score and analysis:
G. Brooke, c. Howson, b. Alsop 40	HAVERFORD.
I. Hunter, c. Hall, b. Alsop 10	D. H. Adams, c. Bankson, b. Altemus o
W. Bevan, c. Hall, b. Alsop 6	C. R. Hinchman, b. Altemus
P. Killinger, c. Howson, b. Hinchman 2	J. A. Lester, b. Pacey
F. Hallowell, c. Wood, b. Lester 30	C. H. Howson, c. Wood, b. Pacey
A. Coca, c. Scattergood, b. Hinchman 3	G. Lippincott, b. Altemus
E. Cheatham, not out	A. P. Morris, c. Muhlenberg, b. Pacey 21
S. Mifflin, c. Lester, b. Alsop	Hall, b. Pacey
Byes, 9; leg byes, 4; wides, 1; no balls, 5 19	J. H. Scattergood, b. Pacey
Byes, 9, 1eg byes, 4, wides, 1, no band, 3	
Total	
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	W. K. Alsop, not out
в R. М. W.	L. H. Wood, b. Pacey
Morris	Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 1
Lester 65 36 I I	Total
Hinchman 78 42 4 2	
Alsop	BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Hall	B. R. M. W.
Lippincott 36 36 0 I	Pacey
	Altemus 48 22 0 3
HAVERFORD.	Reaney 24 13 1
C. R. Hinchman, not out	BLLMONT.
G. Lippincott, c. S. Mifflin, b. A. Mifflin 2	Pacey, c. Hinchman, b. Hall
J. A. Lester, not out	F. Yarnall, c. Scattergood, b. Hall 5
A. P. Morris	R. K. McCall, b. Hall
C. H. Howson .	A. M. Wood, l. b. w., b. Hall 4
E. M. Hall .	T. R. Reaney, b. Morris
H. E. Thomas did not bat.	F. L. Altemus, b. Morris 8
A. C. Thomas	F. Muhlenberg, b. Hall
J. H. Scattergood,	J. Edwards, b. Morris
W. K. Alsop	J. P. Bankson, run out
L. H. Wood	W. Van Loan, c. Howson, b. Morris
Byes, I	G. T. Morgan, not out
Total	Byes, 1; leg byes, 2; no balls, 2
BOWLING ANALYSIS,	byes, 1; leg byes, 2, no bans, 2
BOWLING ANALYSIS, R. R. M. W.	Total
	BOWLING ANALYSIS,
·	B. R. W. W.
	Morris
C. Braithwaite 18 6 2 0	IIall
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Runs at the fall of each wicket:
Runs at the fall of each wicket:	
Wayne 0 69 129 156 158 165 165 169 189 201	Haverford 0 3 4 13 17 37 49 55 59 59
Haverford . 9	Belmont 6 17 25 26 30 37 41 44 46 46
	

Belmont vs. Haverford.

In a game of small scores Belmont's colors were lowered, and the season auspiciously opened on the home grounds on May 4. Morris and Hall hit away merrily while they were together, and put on twenty runs for the fifth wicket. The same

Germantown vs. Haverford.

Haverford played a good game against a strong Germantown eleven at Manheim on May II. Bohlen took some little time to get at home with the college bowling, and at no time in his inning showed his true form. Patterson was beaten and bowled by Morris

before he could get set. It was only when seven Haverford wickets had fallen, and Wood and Lester were together that the college looked like winning. The latter batsman, however, was too eager to score, and the inning closed soon after his dismissal. An unfortunate occurrence during the game was the injury Howson, the wicket-keeper, received, a fast ball from Morris striking his nose, after removing the bails:

Ditti 1	
GERMANTOWN.	
F. W. Ralston b. Morris	. 15
was a walled to war.	. 6
TO 137 CO 1 1 CO 11 1 1 1 1 1	. 3
E. T. Comfort, b. Morris	. 0
U. Downs, b. Morris	0
A. W. Jones, c. Scattergood, b. Morris	
F. H. Bohlen, not out	_
G. S. Patterson, b. Morris	. 2
H. W. Middleton Jr., b. Hal	. 10
	. 2
J. S. Dallam, b. Lester	. 0
Byes 4, leg byes 7	. 11
27,00 4, 10g 0700 7	
	99
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
B. R. M.	W.
Morris	5
Lester	4
Hinchman 24 22 0	0
Hall 18 6 1	I
HAVERFORD.	
C. R. Hinchman, c. Clark, b. Patterson	- 3
G. Lippincott, c. Dallam, b. Clark	4
J. A. Lester, c. Patterson, b. Comfort	. 42
A. P. Morris, b. Patterson	. 0
Hall, l. b. w., b. Patterson	- 5
H. E. Thomas, b. Comfort	. 0
J. H. Scattergood, c. Dallam, b. Clark	. 5
A. C. Thomas, b. Clark	. І
W. K. Alsop, b. Comfort	. 1
w www. www. 1	. 4
S. H. Brown, not out	. 0
Byes 8, leg byes 2, wide t	11
	70
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
B. R. M.	W.
Clark 84 36 2	3
Patterson	3
Comfort	4
Runs at the fall of each wicket:	
Germantown 20 28 28 32 35 46 60 80 Q	9 99

Haverford . . . 7 7 12 25 27 47 49 54 75 76 Haverford 4 10 13 57 60 135 220

Wayne vs. Haverford.

Haverford had her revenge on Wayne on the home grounds, on May 14. Scattergood showed remarkably good form behind the wickets, stumping three men off Lester's slow bowling. Most of the afternoon saw Haverford at the wicket, Lester, Hall, Thomas, all scoring freely.

Morris striking his nose, after removing the	H. C. Hunter, st. Scattergood, b. Lester 4
bails:	A. B. Mifflin, b. Lester
GERMANTOWN.	Braithwaite, c. Howson, b. Lester
F. W. Ralston b. Morris	P. Killinger, st. Scattergood, b. Lester o
L. A. Biddle, b. Lester 6	H. Wendell, c. H. Thomas, b. Lester o
E. W. Clark, c. Scattergool, b. Lester	S. Mifflin, b. Morris o
E. T. Comfort, b. Morris	A. F. Coca, c. Morris, b. Lester 4
U. Downs, b. Morris	M. Brooke, b. Morris 2
A. W. Jones, c. Scattergood, b. Morris	W. McWade, st. Scattergood, b. Lester o
F. H. Bohlen, not out	G. Brooke, not out
G. S. Patterson, b. Morris	S. Rhoads, run out
H. W. Middleton Jr., b. Hal	Byes, 3
H. B. Davis, b. Lester	_
J. S. Dallam, b. Lester	Total
Byes 4, leg byes 7	
	BOWLING ANALYSIS.
99	B_{\bullet} R. M. W.
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	Morris 51 10 5 2
B. R. M. W. Morris	Lester 48 10 3 7
	HAVERFORD.
Lester	
Hall 18 6 I	
	A. P. Morris, c. S. Mifflin, b. A. Mifflin 4 J. A. Lester, not out
HAVERFORD.	0.71 1
C. R. Hinchman, c. Clark, b. Patterson 3	G. Lippincott, I. b. w., b. G. Brooke
G. Lippincott, c. Dallam, b. Clark	
J. A. Lester, c. Patterson, b. Comfort 42	J. H. Scattergood, b. H. C. Hunter
A. P. Morris, b. Patterson	Hall, b. G. Brooke
Hall, l. b. w., b. Patterson 5	W. K. Alsop.
H. E. Thomas, b. Comfort	A. C. Thomas, did not bat.
J. H. Scattergood, c. Dallam, b. Clark	L. H. Wood,
A. C. Thomas, b. Clark	Byes, 18; leg byes, 5
W. K. Alsop, b. Comfort	
L. H. Wood, c. Middleton, b. Patterson 4	Total
S. H. Brown, not out	BOWLING ANALYSIS.
byes o, leg byes 2, while the control of the contro	
7(B. R. M. W. G. Brooke
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
B. R. M. W	
Clark 84 36 2 3	H. C. Hunter 90 48 3 1 M. Brooke 12 14 0 0
Patterson 92 14 6 3	P. Kıllinger, 18 21 0 0
Comfort	1. Ithinger,
Runs at the fall of each wicket: Germantown 20 28 28 32 35 46 60 80 99 99	Runs at the fall of each wicket:

Baltimore vs. Haverford.

Baltimore batted first on a sodden, dead wicket which became more difficult toward the evening. Carey, an old Haverford cricket captain, and two others, were the only men to stand long before the college bowling. For Haverford, Captain Lippincott played a fine free innings, sending Oldham and Cole time after time to the boundary, and being not out when the innings closed.

8	
BALTIMORE.	
H. B. Cole, c. Hall, b. Lester	1
W. S. Sleeman, b. Lester	3
Oldham, c. Hall, b. Lester	12
A. D. Atkinson, c. Morris, b. Lester	7
K. W. Malinkrodt, b. Hall	29
J. Carey, c. Hinchman, b. Lester	13
C M C: 1 1 77 11	6
T (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	
	I
J. Levering. b. Hall	2
L. Malinkrodt not out	2
T. Smith, b. Lester	0
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	76
Morris 48 17 2	\\. O
Lester	7
Hinchman 30 16 1	0
Alsop 12 2 1	0
Hall 30 8 0	3
HAVERFORD.	
C. R. Hinchman, c. & b. Smith	22
C. R. Howson, l. b. w., b. L. Malinkrodt	5
J. A. Lester, c. Levering, b. L. Malinkrodt	0
A D Manife - Mali I I I Olii	16
G. Lippincott, not out	44
J. H. Scattergood, b. Smith	9
Hall, c. Glenn, b. Cole	I
H. E. Thomas, b. Oldham	8
W. K. Alsop, b. Oldham	0
L. H. Wood, b. Oldham	0
E. Blanchard, b. Cole	2
Byes 3, no balls 3	6
	113
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
B. R. M. Cole	١١.
	2
L. Malinkrodt 102 36 2	2
Oldham 54 20 2	4
Smith	2
K. Malinkrodt 18 3	0
Runs at fall of each wicket:	
Baltimore 1 6 18 29 65 65 71 74 75	76
Haverford 20 22 41 56 70 71 98 98 102	113
102	

Boston Athletic Association vs. Haverford.

The redoubtable B. A. A. received their first single-innings' defeat, since Lord Hawke's departure, at the hands of Haverford, on May 23. The wicket at Longwood was none of the best, Morris and Cracknell continually getting up awkwardly. A low-lying, dirt tennis-court also interfered with mid-off and cover-point. Good fielding and bowling dismissed B. A. A. for the small total of 51. Haverford made a poor start, and runs were hard to get till Lippincott began to take liberties with the bowling. This batsman knocked up 18 in fewer minutes, and set an example to his men of the way to make runs on a bad and crumbling wicket. The match, however, remained some time in doubt. But Thomas was rapidly getting set, and when Hilles joined him, both batsmen opened their shoulders to the bowling and scored with great rapidity. Hilles drove Cracknell to the screen, and Thomas followed suit. Turning his attention to Chambers, Hilles drove him to the off-boundary, and then to the end of the field for 4, and it was only when 44 runs had been added that Thomas was caught for a well compiled 22. Hilles continued his batting till he saw Wood's wickets disturbed, when he retired with an invaluable not-out innings of 40 to his credit—by far the best performance of his career. On B. A. A. taking the wicket for their second attempt, Hall found a spot and dismissed the side for 65 runs. Haverford thus won by an innings and 8 runs.

						_					
FIRST	IN	NE	NG5	5 (ιF	В.	Λ.	Α.			
L. Haughton, not out				,							27
S. Wright, b. Lester											()
Chambers, c. Alsop, l). I	es	ler								4
T. Pettitt, b. Morris.					v						0
G. Wright, b. Morris											0
C. A. Bixby, b. Morri	S,										0
R. Cracknell, b. Leste	er										9
J. W. Dutton, b. Lest	er										1
R. S. Dow, c. Lester.	b.	M	orri	S	,						0
J. A. Estabrook, b. L.	est	er									1
H. G Gray, c. Scatte	rg	ood	, b		Me	orr	is				0
Byes, 3	٥										3
,											
Total											

BOWLING ANALYSIS.						
	В.	R.	М.	11.		
Morris	50	14	3	5		
Lester		34	2	5		
	40	37	-	3		
HAVE	REORD.					
C. H. Howson, b. Cracknel				0		
A. P. Morris, b. Cracknell				I		
J. A. Lester, run out				21		
G. Lippincott, b. Cracknell				18		
Hall, c. Haughton, b. Cracl				0		
D. H. Adams, b. Cracknell				I		
J. H. Scattergood, b. Chaml			* * *	4		
H. E. Thomas, c. Chamber				22		
W. K. Alsop, c. Haughton,				I		
W. S. Hilles, not out				40		
L. H. Wood, b. G. Wright				5		
Byes, 6; leg byes, 5				ΙI		
Total			1	124		
BOWLING	ANALYSI	8.				
	В,	R.	м.	W.		
R. Cracknell	132	47	7	6		
C	77	29	5	2		
	84	24	4	I		
Pettit	24	13	0	0		
		Ü				
SECOND INNINGS OF B A. A.						
SECOND INN	INGS OF B	A. A.				
				Л		
L. Haughton, b. Hall				4		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall				4		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall				4		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall				4 0 29		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall				4 0 29 10		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F				4 0 29 10 3		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall	Hall			4 0 29 10 3 1		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall S. Wright, b. Morris	Hall			4 0 29 10 3 1		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall S. Wright, b. Morris J. W. Dutton, not out	Hall			4 0 29 10 3 1		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall	fall			4 0 29 10 3 1		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall	Iall			4 0 29 10 3 1		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall	Iall			4 0 29 10 3 1		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall	Iall			4 o 29 10 3 r 9 o o o 5		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall	Hall			4 0 29 10 3 1 9 0 0		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall S. Wright, b. Morris J. W. Dutton, not out J. A. Estabrook, b. Hall R. A. Dow, b. Hall Byes, 4; no balls, 1.	Hall			4 o 29 10 3 r 9 o o o 5		
L. Haughton, b. Hall H. G. Gray, b. Hall F. Pettit, b. Hall Chambers, b. Hall G. Wright, b. Hall C. S. Bixby, hit wicket, b. F. R. Cracknell, b. Hall S. Wright, b. Morris J. W. Dutton, not out J. A. Estabrook, b. Hall R. A. Dow, b. Hall Byes, 4; no balls, 1.	Hall			4 o 29 10 3 r 9 o o o 5		
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Harvard vs. Haverford.

On May 24, the ball was coming more quickly from the pitch on the Longwood grounds than on the preceding day, while the wicket was, if anything, a little more fiery. Captain Lippincott managed to win the toss, and sent in Morris and Howson to face Clark and Hastings. The bowling appeared to be very difficult to get away, and at no time during the day was the scoring fast. The first few batsmen failed with Clark, who was bumping badly. Hastings, at the other end, soon gave way to Comfort, who enticed his old clubmate Lippincott to hit up a ball well to the off. Adams stayed a long time for his three, but finally succumbed to a fine ball from Clark which he did not attempt to play. Hilles made matters lively toward the end in his form of the previous day, hitting Clark to the screen for 4. The innings closed just before the interval for lunch, Lester staying till the end.

The resumption of the game saw a procession of Harvard men from the pavilion to the wicket and back. The wicket was crumbling and played strange pranks. Poole however, played throughout, and stayed till Kennedy's wicket was bowled down by Morris, when the telegraph showed but 35.

The Haverford men had little hope to repeat the performance of the first innings, but walked into the field determined, if possible, to dismiss Harvard for less than the 63 runs she required to avert a single innings' defeat. In Morris's first over, Poole was caught and bowled, and in the next Clark had the wicket to thank for his dismissal. Morris continued to take the utmost advantage of the wicket, using his slow ball with great effect. No semblance of a stand was made, and the inning closed for 17, leaving the victory with Haverford by an innings and 45 runs.

Score and analysis:

HAVERFORD.	BOWLING ANALYSIS.
C. H. Howson, c. Adams, b. Clark	B, R, M, W.
A. P. Morris, b. Clark	Lester
J. A. Lester, not out 61	Morris 48 13 2 2
G. Lippincott, c. Scott, b. Comfort	HARVARD (2D INNINGS).
D. H. Adams, b. Clark	E. H. Poole, c. and b. Morris
C. R. Hinchman, b. Hastings	H. H. Richardson, b. Lester
J. A. Scattergood, b. Hastings	P. H. Clark, b. Lester
H. E. Thomas, c. Gray, b. Clark	W. W. Comfort, b. Lester
W. S. Hilles, c. and b. Clark 9	C. E. Morgan, c. Scattergood, b. Lester o
W. K. Alsop, c. Poole, b. Clark o	H. D. Scott, not out
L. H. Wood, c. Adams, b. Clark	H. D. Gray, b. Morris
Byes, 9; leg bye, 1; wides, 3	W. A. Parker, c. Lippincott, b. Morris
	T. M. Hastings, b. Morris
Total	F. A. Kennedy, c. Lester, b. Morris
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	J. S. Adams, c. Lester, b. Morris
в. R. М. W.	
('lark	Leg bye, I
Hastings 66 20 3 2	Trust to
Comfort	Total
HARVARD (IST INNINGS)	BOWLING ANALYSIS.
E. H. Poole, not out	B. R. M. W.
W. W. Comfort b. Lester	Morris
II. H. Richardson, b. Lester	Lester 30 9 0 4
P. H. Clark, b, Lester	D
C. E. Morgan, c. Adams, b. Lester 2	Runs at the fall of each wicket:
H. D. Scott, b. Morris	Haverford 5 14 25 56 65 69 72 93 93 97
J. S. Adams, run out	Harvard, 1st innings, 6 6 14 20 22 31 32 34 34 35
H. G. Gray, b. Lester	Harvard, 2d " O I 4 4 I4 I5 15 17 17 17
W. A. Parker, b. Lester	TO 1 0 1 TT 0 TO 1 11
T. M. Hastings, b. Lester	Reports of the U. of P. game, and the
F. A. Kennedy, b. Morris	matches played by the Second and Third
Byes, 6; leg byes, 2	vs. Elevens, are crowded out and will appear
Total	in the July number.
Total	in the july number.

BALLADE OF CRICKET.

BY ANDREW LANG.

The burden of hard hitting: slog away!

Here shalt thou make a "five," and there a "four,"

And then upon thy bat shalt lean and say,

That thou art in for an uncommon score.

Yea, the loud ring applauding thee shall roar,

And thou to rival Thornton shalt aspire,

When, lo! the Umpire gives thee "leg before,"—

"This is the end of every man's desire!"

The burden of much bowling, when the stay
Of all thy team is "collared," swift or slower,
When "bailers" break not in their wonted way,
And "yorkers" come not off as heretofore.
When length balls shoot no more, ah, never more,
When all deliveries lose their former fire,
When bats seem broader than the broad barn-door,—
"This is the end of every man's desire!"

The burden of long fielding, when the clay
Clings to thy shoon in sudden showers down-pour,
And running still thou stumblest, or the ray
Of blazing suns doth bite and burn thee sore,
And blind thee till, forgetful of thy lore,
Thou dost most mournfully misjudge a "skyer"
And lose a match the Fates cannot restore,—
"This is the end of every man's desire!"

ENVOY.

Alas, yet liefer on youth's bitter shore

Would I be some poor player on scant hire,
Than king among the old who play no more,

"This is the end of every man's desire!"

HALL AND CAMPUS.

URING the celebration following the victory over Harvard, a student learning the result of the Boston game which was played the day before, was heard to remark: "That was a very pretty record of ours yesterday; four teams in the field and not a single defeat." It might be added that at the same time that the three cricket teams and one base-ball team were in the field, the tennis courts and track were in good use.

THE outcome of the petition to the faculty to allow the editors credit for their work on the HAVERFORDIAN is given elsewhere. To gather material on which to base the petition, the board wrote to the editors of other college papers, inquiring if they were given credit, and if so, the nature and amount. Of the replies a goodly number reported more or less favorably. A few extracts will serve to illustrate the various arrangements by which the editors of college papers obtain release from a part of the curriculum work. University has always, at least to my knowledge, allowed the work of The Beacon editor to account for three hours or four hours according as the editor himself desires."

"The editors of the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, in consideration of their work upon the paper, receive a double allowance of cuts."

A few and, we are happy to add, a very few, sound a sad and plaintive note indicating, in one case at least, a state of settled despair. But we will let them speak for themselves.

"We are sorry to affirm that we get no manner of credit whatever from our faculty. No word of encouragement even is received to help us in our work. On the contrary we are nailed down to a system of iron-clad rules and regulations in which the faculty, commensurate with the dignity of that august Sanhedrim, becomes a force of proof-sheet readers to ostracize any article which they presume the boys may write against existing customs of the school. Hence we are considered, be we preachers, doctors, lawyers or politicians, equally unworthy of the vocation whereunto we are called. We have been hoping for reform in this respect which would condescend to estimate our literary merits in a proportion which they think we would merit."

Another writes, "I am sorry to say that we receive no credit whatever from the faculty for our time and labor. In fact I think I am correct when I say that one or two of the gentlemen constituting that honorable body of thirteen are even opposed to a college paper. * * * We thrive by neglect."

From another we read, "The editors of the "——" get no credit from our faculty (and very little from any source) for the time and labor spent upon our paper. We look for our reward in heaven—or elsewhere."

But if this seems too much like the catastrophe of a tragedy we will follow the Grecian plan and allow the sun to break through the clouds and illumine the stage as we leave it. Many of those whose work have received as yet no recognition have hopes of a successful suit in the near future. One says the faculty have already considered the matter favorably, and another writes: "I saw the President this eve, who says some consideration should be given, and doubtless the faculty will soon take the matter in hand."

We wish to extend our hearty thanks to all who have so kindly responded to our letter. "We rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep," but more than that, if we may be allowed to use another Biblical quotation, we would encourage these latter "to be of good cheer and go up and possess the land,"

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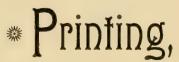
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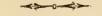
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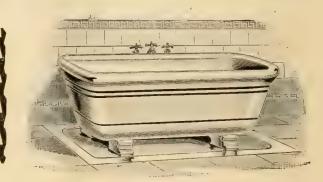


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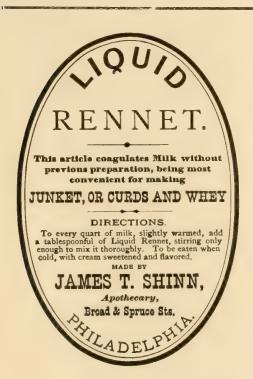
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BARCLAY HALL, FROM THE STATION WALK.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WM. S. VAUX



The Haverfordian.

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No. 3.

The Haverfordian.

EDITORS:

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Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

E are indebted again to Mr. Wm. S. Vaux, Jr., for permission to use the photograph from which our Art Supplement for the month is taken. We hope in due time to reproduce others of this admirable series.

ONORABLE mention in the annual competition for the composition prize was made of the article we publish this month. The prize was awarded to an article the main part of which has been already printed in these columns.

E are pleased to state that several of the Haverford men who are to be at Harvard next year have agreed to write us a monthly Harvard letter. The

aim will be to make it not a mere summary of events, nor a record of athletic prospects alone, but to give a fair representation of different phases of Harvard life, as they strike the Haverfordian of to-day. The writers will be recent graduates, and the views of university life which they have promised to give us must of necessity be of great interest to us who have not yet left our own little college.

N athletic review of the year is not in place here. It has already appeared in part in the college Athletic Annual. We would, however, call the attention of those few who are not already aware of the fact that the cricket season which has ended has been, with little doubt, the most successful in the history of the college. The championship comes to Haverford againand not only so, but the team which has recovered it has experienced only one defeat during the whole season, and that after a well-contested game, at the hands of the strongest club in the country. This record surpasses even the admirable one of 1893. The year has seen corresponding advance along other athletic lines; and we hope for further progress during the next college year. The lesson which the year has taught with regard to the general subject is the inadvisability of entering any new athletic enterprise without the strong and hearty co-operation of the whole college.

The lessons which the season has taught to Haverford cricketers are two-fold. If the championship is to be retained next year, we must have, during the winter months, careful coaching of bowlers as well as of batters. In the second place we must have a wicket in the shed which will inspire young players with confidence; and which even at the expense of being a trifle fast, will be consistently true. We cannot have too good a wicket to teach beginners the elements of batting.

'89 REUNION.

THE Class of '89 held her sixth reunion at Manheim after the Haverford-U. of P. cricket game. R. C. Banes, C. H. Burr, Jr., W. R. Dunton, M. D., T. Evans, W. H. Evans, L. J. Morris, A. N. Leeds, W. E. Smith, D. J. Reinhardt, J. S. Stokes and F. B. Kirkbride were present.

An election for officers for the ensuing three years was held, and resulted as follows: President, Kirkbride; vice-president, Reinhardt; secretary, Burr. The dinner was held on the porch (second floor) of the club house. On Monday, the 21st inst., C. H. Burr, Jr., gave the Class of '89 a dinner at the University Club. His invitation was accepted by the following, who were present: Branson, Dunton, Evans, Goodwin, Kirkbride, Leeds, Oberman, Reinhardt, Stokes, Bond, Causey, W. E. Smith and W. I. Smith.

The evening was spent in impromptu speech-making, telling stories of college days and singing the old college songs. The evening was closed by tendering Burr a vote of thanks for having given the class one of the pleasantest reunions it has had

FERDINAND LASSALLE.

EW subjects have arrested the attention and interest of the student of the nineteenth century more than the doctrines, endeavors and aims that may be classified under the head of Socialism in the general and generic sense. Men of all classes have been enlisted in this subject to a greater or less degree, and in different phases of it, varying, as the views of the men, from the moderate position of the Christian socialist, of the type of Maurice and Kingsley, to the anarchistic views of the Russian, Bakunin; but in no country has the consideration of Socialism been so scholarly and thorough as in Germany.

German Socialism is rightly regarded as distinctive and as the foundation of this doctrine. Among the host of German philosophical writers, economists, orators, agitators and organizers which mark the

early part of this century, appears the extraordinary and interesting personality of Ferdinand Lassalle, the creator of a new social faith; one whose strength and breadth of convictions secured him a place in the two widely different domains of German science and politics, and one who profoundly influenced the leading spirits of his time.

Ferdinand Lassalle was born at Breslau, on the 11th day of April, 1825, of Jewish parentage. His father, a successful silk merchant, was a man not possessing unusual intellectual gifts, but sagacious and upright. The family name was Lassal, but Ferdinand felt little love toward his race and took the name of Lassalle when quite young. This dislike of Judaism was very strong, and at one time he is said to have exclaimed, "There are two classes of men especially which I cannot tolerate, the literary men

and the Jews, and, unfortunately, I belong to both." While this spirit of disloyalty to his race cannot be admired, it shows, nevertheless, the temper of the man—personal circumstances did not govern his beliefs.

Lassalle in his youth showed traits of forwardness, of imperious bearing, of arrogance, and at the same time filial affectiontraits which are often found to characterize those of Hebrew descent. Little is known of Lassalle's boyhood, except that he was of a very irritable and sensational temperament, but one of his most striking characteristics was his great love for his devoted mother. After receiving the elements of education at home, he was sent to a trade school at Leipzig, and here his inclinations took a scientific direction. He was a student at Breslau University, and later at Berlin, where he laid the foundation of the Hegelian studies to which he owed his political philosophy. In 1845 he went to Paris, and there secured the friendship of Heine and George Sand, with whom he was included in the interesting circle around the "mattress grave" of the sick poet. Heine said to Lassalle, "I have never before felt so much confidence in any one," and again, "I have found in no one so much passion and clearness of intellect united with action."

Lassalle was just beginning his first literary work, Heraclitus, when events occurred which seemed to impel him to lay aside his folios and manuscripts. He had made the acquaintance of a certain Countess Sophie von Hatzfeldt, a lady of forty years but of marked beauty, who was at the time engaged in a suit for divorce from a brutal and cruel husband. Lassalle's sympathies extended so far that he decided to champion the cause of "his oppressed friend." The struggle lasted eight years, but Lassalle won in the end.

The most noteworthy incident in this long dispute was the famous casket robbery, committed without Lassalle's knowledge,

by his two friends, Mendelssohn and Oppenheim, whose help he had enlisted in his efforts for the Countess. It was known that in the casket of Count Hatzfeldt's paramour, the Baroness von Meyerdorff, there was the bond of a life annuity which had been settled upon this lady by her lover. Mendelssohn and Oppenheim, while staying at the same hotel at Cologne as the Baroness, by chance came upon her servant carrying the casket. They forcibly seized it, but were unsuccessful in their concealment of the deed, and soon fell into the hands of the law.

Lassalle has always been blamed by his enemies for the indiscretion of his friends, but it seems unfair to accuse him of the rash actions of others. His friendship with this lady inevitably gave rise to scandal, but never, surely, was scandal so little justified. The Countess was twenty years Lassalle's senior, and the relation was clearly that of mother and son. It was most natural that she would always feel greatly indebted to Lassalle for his efforts on her behalf. It is difficult to say how far, in his zealous advocacy of this lady's cause, Lassalle was influenced by a strong sense of duty, and how far by a love of the romantic. No doubt both factors were present.

While Lassalle was still engaged in the Hatzfeldt lawsuit, events transpired which caused him to devote his attention to other It was the revolutionary storm of 1848, which spent its greatest force in Paris, but whose effect was strongly felt in Germany. Lassalle had already identified himself with the German Republican party, and took a most active part in the movement of resistance to the Prussian government, under the leadership of such men as Marx, Engels and Walff. It is in the indictment against him to appear before the Dusseldorf assizes in 1848, that we have received the vivid description of him as "five feet six inches high, with brown curly hair, open

forehead, brown eye-brows, dark blue eyes, well-proportioned nose and mouth, round chin, rather long face, and of slender build." The speech made by Lassalle on this occasion, in defence of his actions, is a marvelous production, and, historically, is of great importance. It is one of the most wonderful instances of manly courage and eloquence in a youth which the world's history furnishes. Its faultless construction, its logical sequence, and its real eloquence demand our highest admiration; but above all it is most interesting to the student of Lassalle for the exposition which it contains of his political and social views. While the doctrines and beliefs expressed in it cannot wholly be accepted at the present, time, yet we surely must admire his daring spirit.

He begins with the cold declaration, "I acknowledge to you with pleasure that from inmost conviction I take altogether a revolutionary standpoint, that from inmost conviction I am a pronounced adherent of the social democratic republic."

It is very necessary for us in our judgment of Lassalle to understand fully his conception of revolution. We find from his latter works that he did not define it as the violent overturn of a form of government, but, as he says, "A revolution takes place if—with or without force—an entirely new principle is made to take place of the existing state of things."

Finally, Lassalle in this speech struck the note of his entire public life, when he said, "Not to take sides, that means either to have little conviction or to disown conviction. Not to take sides, that means to prefer, in ignominious indifference to the highest interest which thrills the heart of mankind, one's own quiet and ease to the great questions upon which the weal and woe of the fatherland depend, and so to betray the duties which we owe to the fatherland. History can forgive all errors

and all convictions, but not want of conviction."

After the Hatzfeldt affair, which was settled in 1854, Lassalle devoted himself to the completion of his laborious work on Heraclitus, of Ephesus, which was finally published in 1858. The work has been variously judged by scholars, few of whom have awarded it a high place in philosophical literature. It is, however, easy to believe that the character and philosophy of this Ephesian sage, "who taught the doctrines of perpetual flux, and who, negativing the Being, accepted only a Becoming, was most attractive to Lassalle, the basis of whose social teaching was that human institutions are without finality, and that the value and truth of all the economic creeds which have descended to the present age are relative rather than absolute,"

His next literary performance was his only drama, "Franz von Sickingen," which was not a success, and its only interest is in the direct bearing which many passages have upon the author's career. In the meanwhile Lassalle had transferred his residence to Berlin, which he had been prevented from doing by the government on account of his revolutionary exploits in 1848.

The literary products attributed to this period include his principal work, "System of Acquired Rights." In this Lassalle inquires whether acquired rights can claim protection against the "retroactive" effect of new laws, and to what extent. And the conclusions to which he comes are significant for the development of his economic theories. He lays down two propositions: " No laws should be retroactive which only affect an individual through the medium of the actions of his will," and, "Every law should be retroactive which affects the individual without the interposition of such a voluntary act; which affects the individual directly in his involuntary human or

natural, or socially acquired qualities, or only affects him in that it alters society itself, in its organic institutions." "The sole source of right is the common consciousness and conviction of the nation."

In regard to the abolition of acquired rights, Lassalle takes the standpoint that to give compensation is illogical, illegal and unjust. In the latter part of the work, Lassalle considers the right of succession as it existed in ancient times and as it now exists.

In 1862 he published a cutting satire on Julian Schmidt's "History of German Literature," ten pages of which are taken up with an argument that Fichte was to the last hostile to Christianity.

While the constitutional conflicts which arose at the succession of King William I were still in an early stage, Lassalle was invited to address, in the spring of 1862, one of the Ratepayers' Associations of Berlin, and he chose for his subject, "The Essence of the Constitution." address he advanced the doctrine that "constitutional questions are questions of power." "The written constitution is merely the expression of the elements of power, as king, nobility, court, etc., which exist in a country, and their relationship to each other, but these elements of power form themselves the real constitution. So long as a king, nobility, and army constitute an undivided element of power, mere written guarantees cannot be binding upon a sovereign." These doctrines, coming from so unexpected a quarter, were received as a source of strength by the supporters of the government, and at their request a second address followed by Lassale, entitled "What Now?" in which he carried his argument further. Prussia, the army stood behind the government, what remedy had the Parliament against acts which it might deem illegal? The governing party now regarded

him as a defender of constitutional government.

His next lecture, delivered on April 12, 1862, before an artisans' association in Berlin, was not so successful. In this he dealt, in a perfectly philosophical and historical way, with the development of the State and society since the French Revolution; and he came to the conclusion that just as that Revolution gave to the third estate the leading place in the State, so the German Revolution of 1848 had elevated the fourth estate to the dignity. The boldness of stating such doctrines resulted in the seizure of the entire published edition of 3000 copies, while Lassalle was served with a writ by the Crown Solicitor requiring him to answer the charge of endangering the public peace.

It was during this spirited trial, which took place at Berlin on January 16, 1863, in his reply to the allegation that the work was not scientific, that Lassalle challenged the verdict of seven members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and concluded with this remarkable statement: "The alliance of science and the working classes, of these opposite poles of society, which when they meet, will crush all obstacles to civilization in their iron arms; that is the end to which I have resolved to dedicate my life."

The trial resulted in the sentence of Lassalle to imprisonment for six months and to pay cost of prosecution.

His next literary work was the publication of his defence, with the title "Science and the Working Men," and it was the views expressed here that brought him the wrath of both the Liberals and Conservatives, and made the beginning of German Social Democracy. In February of the next year Lassalle wrote a remarkable pamphlet, "Might and Right," a sequel to the two addresses on the constitution, wherein he gave expression to the unmistakable doctrine "With the Democracy

alone is all right, and with it alone will be might."

It was immediately after this great struggle against the ruling powers that Lassalle became the main spirit in the foundation of the Universal German Working Men's Association, which took a decidedly prominent part in the politics of this time.

His next undertaking was to organize the working classes into Productive Associations. This was to be an independent political party, making universal, equal and direct suffrage their watchword. By this organization the worker was to receive the full result of his labor, and the necessary capital for carrying on this association was to be provided by the State.

It was while Lassalle was in the midst of this great agitation that his romantic spirit again seemed to predominate, and we are forced to relate the tragic love story which ended in his early death.

During these early years of Berlin life, Lassalle had become quite a central figure in society and a great favorite in the drawing-room, where his intellectual powers and his fascinating appearance had made him very popular. While he was enjoying these festivities he acquainted with a young lady, Helene von Donniges, the daughter of a Bavarian diplomat. Beauty appears to have been hereditary in the family, and Fraulein von Donniges was both beautiful and vain, while very attractive, but of a romantic disposition. She and Lassalle are said to have borne a remarkable resemblance to each other, and they were both of the same temperament. At their first meeting they seem to have fallen passionately in love with each other. "It did not seem," Helene said, "at all remarkable that a stranger should call me 'Du' on first acquaintance; we seemed to fit to one another so perfectly." This attachment grew as the lovers saw more of each other

and was only intensified by a short separation while Lassalle was holding his "glorious review," through the Rhenish provinces. The enthusiastic reception given Lassalle in this journey is a great testimony to his popularity. Through the whole line, the population indulged in indescribable jubilation, and he was everywhere greeted with triumphal arches and flags. At the entrance of the town of Rousdorf an arch bore the inscription:—

"Wellkommen dem Ferdinand Lassalle Viel tausendmal in Rousdorfer Thal!"

At the end of this journey, as he was much overworked, he decided to take a rest at Rigi-Keltbad. Helene, on hearing of Lasalle's visit here, organized an excursion thither with several friends, and it is at this time that the romance develops into a spirited love affair. On Helene's return she finds both her parents averse to the marriage and demanding that she disown Lassalle. His various scandals and political views were brought forward in order to reconcile Helene to her first lover, whom she had rejected for Lassalle-Yanko Racowitza, a young Wallachian nobleman of little strength of character. In despair, Helene fled to the house of her lover, whom she besought to carry her away. It is here where Lassalle threw aside his romantic spirit and took a step of gallantry and honor. Instead of yielding to the sad pleas of the one so devoted to him in love. he returns her to her parents in the hope of receiving her again, free from reproach. The result was that Fraulein von Donniges' pride and love were injured, and she refuses Lassalle's presence. Attributing this apparent indifference to the overpowering strength of her parents, Lassalle challenges Herr von Donniges to a duel, but the latter imposes the duty of representing him upon his prospective son-in-law, young Racowitza.

The duel was fought on the morning of August 28, at a village called Caronge. At the first shot Lassalle was mortally wounded, and was carried by his seconds, Rustow and Dr. Seiler, to the Victoria Hotel, in Geneva. Here Lassalle suffered dreadfully for three days, and on Wednesday, August 31, 1864, died, at the age of thirty-nine.

So ended the interesting and romantic life of this remarkable German socialist, whom Alexander von Humboldt had termed a "Wunerkind;" whom Heine had called "The Messiah of the nineteenth century;" whom Prince Bismarck had greeted as "one of the greatest men of the age;" and whom the German working class had regarded, and still regard, as a heaven-sent champion of their cause.

This character which we have presented is not one which should be received as an exemplar for other generations to follow; his inner life and views appearing too inconsistent and contradictory, but one whose enthusiasm, force and daring cannot but arrest the attention, and, in many respects, excite the admiration of the openminded scholarship of the nineteenth century.

The traits which are so noticeable in Lassalle, are those which are most wanting in the present day. We see in him some of the noblest virtues existing side by side with some of the greatest faults. It is this singular personality which has made him an inexplicable riddle to all students of character. We may form what opinion we will of Lassalle's doctrines, and judge as we will of his faults, the fact remains that we have to do with a remarkable man, with one who on many grounds deserves to rank with the representative men of this remarkable century.

Socialism, in the course of its development, has departed largely from the teachings of Lassalle. The influence of Marx,

who, after the death of Lassalle was the chief spirit in the new organization, widened socialism and removed all its local patriotic Without Lassalle and without its present name, it would have appeared as some mode of revolution and change. To him is certainly due its freedom from the impossible French communism, with which it was formerly associated, its historical basis and its definite goal. In these respects socialism is Lassalle's creation, and must stand for his work in the world. Let Social Democracy be what it may, it is a great power in German politics, a power which cannot be ignored, and Ferdinand Lassalle must be regarded as its originator.

It is a task of no little undertaking to sum up the important features of a life like Lassalle's, but those characteristics which seem to be most worthy of notice are his wonderful enthusiasm and daring, the breadth and strength of his convictions, his sympathetic nature—combined with a remarkable force of character, his power as a speaker, as well as a most successful writer, as an agitator, as a man of science, as a hero—and above all, as a character of marked influence in the world's history.

In regard to his doctrines, ages cannot overlook his "cruel iron law," in which he, as a disciple of Adam Smith, makes labor the single measure of value in exchange; his "Doctrine of Acquired Rights," as well as the beneficial effect in society, which his influence brought about in the peaceful and sound reasonings of the later movements in Socialism.

As has been said, "Lassalle would have been a very Savonarola of social reform had he only possessed the holy inspiration of the wild Florentine." That, however, he lacked conspicuously, and his work suffered for the deficiency. With all its attractive and its repellant features, the character of Lassalle must stand forward, clear and prominent, among the leading figures of modern history.

"He is great," says Emerson, "who is

what he is from nature, and who never reminds us of others." Tried by this test, Ferdinand Lassalle must clearly be awarded the laurels of greatness.

ALUMNI ORATION.

A T 8.00 p. m. the Alumni and their friends, and the students, gathered in Alumni Hall to hear the Alumni oration. After a few announcements of committees etc., the president of the Alumni Association introduced the orator of the evening, William Draper Lewis, '88, who spoke on Socialism.

After emphasizing the necessity of viewing this subject in a fair and impartial spirit, he laid down as the foundations of modern civilization, the true principles of the right of freedom of property and the right of freedom of contract.

The foundation principles of Socialism are: first, it is the duty of government to supply work for all who desire to work, and second, rewards for work should be practically the same. The first of these principles necessitates the government's becoming a general producer, therefore, private enterprise and competition would have to be restrained by law, and all channels of production would be under government control.

The second principle means that the products of government labor should be equally divided among the workers. There should be a "unit of work," and for every unit of work performed, the worker should receive a government certificate, and goods should be sold only to holders of certificates. Those who are physically or mentally unable to labor should receive certificates also.

The goods which are sold must balance all outstanding certificates. Non-productive labor, such as keeping railroads in repair, must be balanced by goods sold above cost. The socialist would not disturb the right of freedom of property. For the right of freedom of contract, he should substitute the right of every man to work, and receive a reward for work. He would destroy the right of freedom of conveyance. In return he would give the right of freedom of choice, and of occupation, and of freedom of purchase.

In case too many wished to be doctors, for example, and too few to be stokers, the government should lower the reward for a unit of work of the doctor, and raise it for the unit of work of the stoker.

Difference of individual ability would be balanced by the greater honor and respect for the more talented man.

A comparison of the nations of the earth shows the Aryan nations to be the most advanced in civilization, the European nations to be far more progressive than the Asiatic peoples.

What is the characteristic of a progressive people? History will answer this question for us. History is divided into three periods, the period of village or tribal life, the period of the feudal system, the period of competition.

The main features of the first period are its commercial features. The products of the work of an individual belong equally to all his fellow-villagers. The individual is but the single unit of the great whole. As the race multiplied and agriculture became more extensive, the necessity for cattle became greater. The easiest way for a man to get cattle was for him to take

some one's else. Hence war was the thing that broke up Communism, because war emphasized the importance of the man, the individual.

As soon as individual property appeared Feudalism arose. The king, or chief, or great lord had cattle, and the lesser individual needed some. So he bargained that for cattle he would give himself to the lord; hence, the vassalage of Feudalism.

When the physical desires of the great lord increased, and could no longer be satisfied by the products of his manor, so that intercourse between manor and manor became frequent, and when towns arose, where industries were varied and centralized, the vassal could escape from his serfdom, and flee to a town, where as an individual man, he held property of his own. Then Feudalism fell. From economic changes in the desire of man arose contract, and after that the widened sphere of individualism and competition. *Individualism* has caused every upward step in our civilization.

Then the question is—Will socialism, as outlined by its leaders, restrain the sphere of individual effort?

The socialist would not restrain freedom of property. But the government having control of all industry, would the sphere of individual effort be narrowed? The sphere of the *leader* would be. But the destruction of the unwritten law that the son of a hod-carrier must be a hod-carrier, would widen the sphere of the lower classes.

We must take up the question industry by industry. In the case of those which but few men have the ability to head, for example, a railroad corporation, government control might be beneficial; while the centralizing of the lesser industries, such as the weaving of wool, a manufacture of paper, which require less ability and less capital, would harmfully narrow the sphere of individual activity.

The lecturer stated that he had not attempted to solve the problem in his address, but only to show how it must be considered.

COMMUNICATION.

WE have received communications of interest from J. Rendel Harris and T. H. Chase, '84.

The following letter was handed to us by Professor Babbit, to whom it was addressed:

Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y., June 4, 1895.

Excuse the freedom of an alumnus of Haverford. Your Athletic Annual was forwarded from Union Springs to my present residence. I entered Haverford in the fall of 1838, hence I was familiar with the Class of '39. That class had a man from New Jersey, tall and slim. I have seen him jump twenty-two feet. His name was Collins, not Fred. He ran from the front

steps of the old building and leaped from a stone block across the gravel up toward the magnolia. Dr. H. Hartshorne was of the same class. In the winter of 1838-39 Dr. H. would shake his foot and send a large old leather-covered foot-ball from the front walk over the cupola roof. Cricket and base-ball were played with enthusiasm as well as foot-ball, and jumping in every way. We had our "Delphian" races. Then the Loganian Library numbered about thirty volumes. It is recorded of Lindley Murray that he jumped across Peck Slip, New York, over the water, about equal to George Washington's 24-foot jump.

Very respectfully, Robert B. Howland, Class of '43.

COMMENCEMENT.

THE Commencement Exercises of the Class of '95 were held on Friday morning, June 14th, Alumni Hall being crowded with the alumni and friends of the college. T. Wistar Brown, the president of the corporation, read a portion of the Scriptures in opening, followed with prayer by John B. Garrett. President Sharpless spoke of the successful college year that has just closed, congratulating the Seniors upon the excellent "student" spirit that had been manifested throughout. He referred to the number of lectures that had been given, the endowments that were providing for them, and enumerated the new phases of improvement that would be entered upon next year. In all the college had received \$30,000. Never before had the books in the library been so much used. He reviewed the relations existing between the preparatory schools and the colleges, expressing it as their aim that Haverford should be made an institution with an environment and curriculum congenial and adapted to the young students of sixteen years, and concluded by giving the principles that should govern the relations of the institutions, the faculty and the students.

President Sharpless announced the prizes and honors for the year, and then Jonathan M. Steere, '90, presented the portrait of Professor J. Rendel Harris, the gift of his old students, and the work of a member of the Class of '88. Mr. Steere spoke of the purpose and object of the gift, and the affection and esteem that had prompted this recognition of the abilities and personality of Professor Harris. Richard M. Jones, LL. D., of the board of managers, accepted the portrait on behalf of the college.

The conferring of degrees followed, that of Honorary Degree of Master of Arts

being received by Henry Trimble, Ph. M., of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, for his distinguished proficiency in chemical science.

President Sharpless then introduced Judge Wm. N. Ashman, of Philadelphia, the speaker of the day. Judge Ashman prefaced his remarks by several pleasing anecdotes that were recalled by the subject before him. The duties that lie before the graduate may be many, but the work will not be more arduous than that of the past few years. Of the many tragedies in this life the worst are performed by the young, for the man in his prime has lived twothirds of his life, and his abilities and limitations are recognized. As the little cloud on the horizon, growing larger and larger, may soon bring with it a terrific storm, so the falsehood, the profanity, the little things that loom up on our horizon may burst into the cyclone that will wreck forever the bark of life. The man must give himself to his profession, whether soldier or physician, endure the hardships and buffetings, for the one path to success is labor and sacrifice even, if need be, to death. In this larger field, in this age of progress, we are all factors. Our progress must not be through science alone. Only a whisper has come to us across the ocean of the vast unknown, and that is contained in the volume of Revelation. This message is, human nature and human society, the power to lift men up, as Christ founded it. He left to his accredited followers this task, it is one of "individual" effort.

Honors were conferred as follows: Honors in Political Science and Economics, Henry John Harris; Honors in Chemistry, Henry Evan Thomas; Honors in History, Allen Curry Thomas.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'87. Dr. Barker Newhall, in conjunction with Prof. J. Irving Manatt, is preparing a translation of "The Mycenæan Civilization," by Dr. Crestos Tsountas. This important work is announced for publication next autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and will have about a hundred illustrations.

'88. Charles H. Battey painted the portrait of J. Rendel Harris which was presented to the College on Commencement Day.

'89. W. George Reade was ordained a Deacon on June 9, by Archbishop Whitaker, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at Calvary Church, Germantown.

'90. Robert R. Tatnall has received the degree of Ph. D. in Physics, from Johns Hopkins University.

'84. The engagement is announced of Walter T. Moore to Sarah Emlen, of Germantown.

'92. W. Nelson L. West has graduated with high honors from the Law Depart-

ment of the University of Pennsylvania and has been granted a fellowship for three years.

'95. Frank H. Conklin has entered the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets.

'92. Walter Morris Hart has returned from Germany and has accepted the position of Assistant Professor of English in the University of California.

'92. Gilbert J. Palen was married on the eleventh of June, to Miss May Wright Adamson, of Germantown. They have gone abroad for the summer.

A. M. '92. Byron C. Hubbard was married on the sixth of June, to Miss Nelly L. Hutton, of Brighton, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have gone to Indiana to reside.

Ex-'93. J. Gurney Taylor graduated, June 13, from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

TRANSLATION OF A PORTION OF THE SEVENTH BOOK OF THE ÆNEID.

But the goddess plotting evil,
Wildly from the high watch-tower,
Seeks the steep roof of the stable;
On the highest summit singing,
Shouts to all the pastoral watch-word.
Raising up her voice infernal
Through the crooked horn she screeches.
Straight the forest loudly echoes
And the deeper woods are sounding.
Far away Diana hears her

From her lake by Aricia,
And the whitened Nar has heard her
With its southern healing waters,
And Valernus of the Sabines.

Then the frightened mothers gather Close about them all their children, And the farmers, when they hear her, Soon assemble with their weapons Where the awful trumpet sounded.

E. T. '97.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A meeting of the College Association was held on Tuesday, June 11th, the following officers being elected: President, L. H. Wood; vice president, Samuel Middleton; secretary and treasurer, Walter Janney.

Seventeen men this year compose our delegation to the Northfield Students' Conference, which is in session as we go to press. This is the largest delegation that ever came from Haverford, the largest of the Pennsylvania state delegations, and the

largest delegation at Northfield with the single exception of Yale.

Seven members of the Junior and Sophomore classes, under the leadership of Haines, '96, camped out for a week after the close of college on the banks of the Susquehanna.

On Tuesday evening, June 11th, Mr. Hume, on behalf of the Class of '97, presented the Spoon to '98. Mr. Varney, for '98, expressed the thanks and appreciation of the Class.

President Sharpless will spend a portion of the summer in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

The Cricket Association met on Tuesday, June 11th, and elected the following: President, J. A. Lester; vice-president, D. H. Adams; secretary, F. N. Maxfield; treasurer, A. G. Scattergood; ground committee, J. A. Lester, L. H. Wood, C. H. Howson, A. M. Collins, T. Wistar.

At a business meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Wednesday, June 12th, Chas. H. Cookman gave a brief summary of the work done by the Association in the past year.

At a meeting of the Banjo Club, Thursday, June 13th, Lane, '98, was elected leader for the coming year.

After Commencement exercises on June 14th, Geo. Lippincott, president of the Cricket Association, spoke of the work of the three elevens for the very successful season that had just closed. The first eleven had lost but one game, that a very interesting match with Germantown, and were an average of 5 8-9 runs per cricket ahead of their opponents. A summary of the work of the three elevens is shown:

	GAMES.	WON.	LOST.	DRAWN.
First eleven .	. 10	7	I	2
Second eleven	. 6	4	I	I
Third eleven .	. 10	4	Δ	2

The prizes were awarded as follows. Lester, '96, won the Class of '69 Cope prize bat, for the best batting average on the first eleven. His average was 49 5-6, the largest for which the bat has been awarded, except his two previous averages of 100 1/2 and 62 1-5. The Cougdon prize ball went to Morris, '95, for his bowling average of 6 16-35, and the Haines prize belt to Scattergood, '96, for his excellent fielding. Of the second eleven, A. C. Thomas, '95, won the Class of '85 prize bat, with an average of 211/4, Dr. Mustard the prize ball, and Morgan, '98, the prize fielding belt. The prize bat of the third eleven was awarded to Collins, '97, with an average of 13 3-5. The Shakespeare prize bat given by Prof. J. Rendel Harris to the Freshman making the highest score in the Sophomore-Freshman game, was awarded to Wistar, '98, for his 54 not-out. The improvement bat, given to the Sophomore or Freshman showing the most improvement during the season, was awarded to Collins, '97. The Class of '85 prize ball, to the class winning the inter-class championship series, was awarded to the Class of '96. The Class of '93 prize bat, offered to the member of the first eleven making the highest average in the scrub matches, was awarded to Lester, '96; average 44. The prize bat for batting average in scrub matches, to a member of the second or third elevens, was won by Scattergood; '98, average 10. The prize offered by a member of the Class of '88 for the highest score made in summer matches, was awarded to Adams, '96, for his 103 not-outs against the Bank Clerks.

The Class of '70 prize of \$50 for the best essay by a member of the Senior and Junior Classes, was awarded to J. A. Lester, '96, with honorable mention of Edmund Blanchard, Jr., '95. J. A. Lester also won the first prize for systematic reading (\$60), the second prize (\$40) being divided between

Arthur F. Coca, '96, and H. J. Harris, '96, their work being so equal in merit that it was impossible for the judges to decide between them.

The following men will enter the Class of '99 next fall: Benjamin S. Decon, F. Algernon Evans, Edward B. Conklin, Howard H. Lowry, Alfred C. Maule, Ralph Mellor, E. H. Lycett, Kennett M. Kay, Arthur Haines, George Palmer, William Embree, Davis G. Jones, William H. Conroy, Morris M. Lee, Joseph P. Morris, Menno L. Moyer, Robert N. Wilson, Louis R. Wilson, George Eastburn, Jr., William A. Gillespie, William A. Battey, G. Raymond Allen, Howard Owen, Julian M. Round.

Mifflin, the Wayne fast bowler, will probably enter Haverford next fall.

The following books have been lately added to the library:

"Social England," H. D. Traill, Ed.

- "Letters and Select Notes of St. Basil the Great," Blomfield Jackson, Ed.
- "The Slums of Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia," Carroll D. Wright.
- "History of England during the Reign of George III," William Massey.
- "History of Presbyterian Churches in America," Robert Ellis Thompson,
- "Life of William Ewart Gladstone," George Barnett Smith.
- "Early English Metrical Romances," George Ellis and J. O. Halliwell.
 - "Religious Progress," Alexander V. G. Allen.
- "A History of Political Economy," John Kells Ingram.
- " Philosophy of Wealth," John B. Clark.
- "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," John A. Hobson.
- "The Making of the Nation, 1783-1817," Francis A. Walker.
- "History, Prophecy and the Monuments," James W. M. Cardy.
- "Egypt and Babylon from Sacred and Profane Sources," George Rawlinson.
- "Noto, an Unexplored Corner of Japan," Percival Lowell.
 - "An Easter Vacation in Greece," John Edwin Sandys,

CRICKET.

University of Pennsylvania vs. Haverford,

THE deciding game of the intercollegiate series was played at Manheim shortly before the close of college. Captain Lippincott won the toss and the two first Haverford batsmen made a good start. Morris scored a large proportion of the 31 runs which the board registered when he retired. Hinchman with his next partner raised the score to 85 before the second wicket fell, and stayed to see several of his clubmates dismissed before he hit round at one from Goodman and retired for an invaluable 38. Scattergood and Thomas hit freely while they were together, and all the tailenders contributed something toward the total of 147. The slow delivery of Brown for the U. of P. proved puzzling to the last Haverford batsmen-that bowler taking 4 wickets for 9 runs.

The U. of P. sent in Aitken and Patterson to face Morris and Lester. The latter batsman was bowled before he had scored. but Goodman the next comer soon began to open his shoulders, and runs came rapidly. Aitken meanwhile playing patient and sound cricket. At 30 the second wicket fell and Captain Brockie did not stay long. 4 for 55. Henry, however, came to the assistance of his side and by careful play put a different appearance on the game, and a close finish was expected when the telegraph showed 7 for 103. The last U. of P. batsmen, however, were unequal to the task, though Morice staying some time for his 8, gave Henry material assistance. The time agreed upon for the drawing of stumps found Henry and Norris still at the wickets with the total at 123, but Captain Brockie courteously agreed to

play on as long as the light should permit. Morris bowled down Norris' wicket in the next over, leaving Henry with a well-played not-out innings of 34 to his credit, and Haverford the intercollegiate champions. Score and analysis:

HAVERFORD.	
C. R. Hinchman, b. Goodman	38
A. P. Morris, b. Guest	
J. A. Lester, b. Goodman	
G. Lippincott, c. Young, b. Guest	5
D. H. Adams, run out	. 8
C. H. Howson, b. Goodman	
H. E. Thomas, c. Morice, b. Brown	9
J. H. Scattergood, c. Guest, b. Brown	_
W. S. Hilles, c. Goodman, b. Brown	4 5
W. K. Alsop, not out	2
Extras: byes, 14; leg byes, 2; wides, 2; no balls, 1.	19
Total	147
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
B. M. W.	n
	R.
Guest	35
Wales 24 0 0	24
Norris	10
Brown	9
Goodman	39
Morice 30 1 0	15
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.	
W. L. Aitken, b. Lippincott	21
C. S. Patterson, Jr., b. Lester	0
S. Goodman, Jr., b. Lester	22
A. H. Brockie, c. Hilles, b. Morris	10
J. N. Henry, not out	34
H. H. Brown, c. Wood, b. Morris	13
W. S. Young, c. Lester, b. Morris	I
J. H. Morice, b. Morris	8
J. O. Wales, b. Lester	1
G. W. Norris, b. Morris	I 2
Byes, 2; leg byes, 7; wides, I	10
2,00,00,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	
Total	123
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
В. М. W.	R.
A. P. Morris 163 11 5	48
J. A. Lester 132 6 4	51
G. Lippincott 30 I I	9
W. S. Hilles 6 o o	3
Runs at fall of each wicket:	3
Haverford . 31 85 92 109 109 114 136 136 145	147
U. of P 0 30 55 55 73 83 103 108 118	
0.011 0 30 33 35 73 03 103 100 110	123

Wayne vs. Haverford College.

The third match between the above clubs was played on the college grounds on June 10, and resulted in a win for Haverford.

The college team scored more uniformly than in any previous game. Hall, Scattergood and Lippincott playing the best cricket. For Wayne, Brooke played a good inning of 35.

HAV	ERFC) R D	COLI	EGE.

C. R. Hinchman, l. b. w., b. Brooke 2 C. H. Howson, b. Hunter 0 D. H. Adams, b. Brooke 13 G. Lippincott, b. Brooke 17 J. A. Lester, c. and b. Mifflin 13 E. M. Hall, b. Brooke 25 H. E. Thomas, c. sub. b. Mifflin 0 J. H. Scattergood, b. Brooke 23 A. C. Thomas, b. Brooke 13 W. S. Hilles, run out 5 T. Wistar, not out 4 Byes, 19; leg byes, 5; wides, 2; no balls, 1 27					
Total					
BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
B. M. W. R.					
H. C. Hunter 93 5 1 43					
G. G. Brooke 126 3 6 53					
A. B. Mifflin 42 0 2 22					
WAYNE.					
H. C. Hunter, c. Lester, b. Hinchman G. G. Brooke, b. Hall A. B. Mifflin, b. Lester Parithwaite, b. Lester Braithwaite, c. Adams, b. Hall Brooke, b. Lester Braithwaite, c. Adams, b. Hall Brooke, b. Hall Br					
BOWLING ANALYSIS,					
B. M. W. R.					
Hinchman 18 0 1 14					
Lester 108 5 4 35					
Hall 90 4 5 30					
Runs at fall of each wicket:					
Haverford Col 3 9 33 46 50 50 107 116 133 140					
Wayne 2 37 45 45 45 59 74 76 86 92					
Alumni vs. Haverford College.					

Alumni vs. Haverford College.

On June 12 this annual match was played on the college grounds. The collegians were unable to put a full team in the field, and the Alumni played a good inning, topping the century. The game was at a very interesting stage when rain stopped play. The collegians having 38

49

60

runs to get to win with 7 wickets in hand. The grounds were sodden from rain when play began, but the wicket got more difficult as the game progressed. Comfort and Stokes made half of the runs for the visitors, between them, while Howson and Lippincott scored freely for the college.

ALUMNI.	
E. T. Comfort, c. Wood, b. Hall	25
A. C. Garrett, b. Lippincott	0
J. W. Sharp, Jr., b. Hall	16
S. Mason, c. and b. Hall	0
F. J. Stokes, c. A. C. Thomas, b. Adams	0
J. E. Carey, b. Hall	2
H. W. Stokes, b. Hinchman	25
H. W. Stokes, b. Hinchman	6
J. C. Comfort, c. Alsop, b. Hinchman	0
A. V. Morton, not out	9
J. Roberts, b. Hall	7
J. Roberts, b. Hall J. S. Stokes, st. Scattergood, b. Hall	o
Byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wides, 2; no balls, 2	II
_	
Total	IOI
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
B. M. W.	R.
Lippincott 24 x I	26
Hinchman 60 1 3	27
	25
Adams	14
Hilles 6 0 0	5
HAVERFORD COLLEGE.	
	,
C. R. Hinchman, c. J. S. Stokes, b. Sharp	6
C. H. Howson, c. J. C. Comfort, b. Sharp	24
D. H. Adams, b. E. T. Comfort	3
G. Lippincott, not out	23
J. H. Scattergood, not out	4
E. M. Hall,	
H. E. Thomas, W. S. Hilles,	
W. S. Illies,	
T. Wistar, did not bat.	
A. C. Thomas, W. K. Alsop,	
L. H. Wood,	
Byes, 2; wides, 2	4
Total	64
	04
BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
B, M. W.	R.
E. T. Conifort 84 8 1	18
Sharp 66 5 2	24
Garrett 30 0	16
3	
	4
Runs at the fall of each wicket:	
Alumni I oh oh om oo ma Ch Ch coo.	
Alumni 1 26 26 27 33 74 86 87 103	103
Haverford College, 17 21 55	103

Merion vs. Haverford College.

The last game of the college season was played on June 15, on the Merion grounds.

Merion batted first to the bowling of Morris and Hall. With 7 wickets down for 42. it looked as though the collegians would have a small total to bat against, but the last few batsmen made such a stand, that the total was well over the century when the innings closed, Morton and Thompson being the top scorers. Morris bowled throughout with great effect, taking the last 6 wickets. Haverford made little resistance to the Merion bowling, Hinchman and Hall alone scoring double figures. The last few batsmen were instructed to bat out time which they barely succeeded in doing; the match thus ending in a draw in Merion's favor.

HAVERFORD.				
C. R. Hinchman, l. b. w., b. Brooke C. H. Howson, c. Griscom, b. Brooke	15			
D. H. Adams, c. W. Thayer, b. Brooke	4			
G. Lippincott, b. Brooke	8			
A. P. Morris, b. Morice . ,	6 18			
Hall, c. Borland, b. Earl	0			
H. E. Thomas, c. Borland, b. Earl	2			
T. Wistar, not out	3			
W. S. Hilles, b. Earl	1			
A. C. Thomas, b. Morice	0			
L. H. Wood, not out	2			
Byes, 7; leg byes, 1; wides, 2	10			
Total	71			
BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
B. M. W.	R.			
Sharp 66 5 0	13			
Brooke 102 6 4	35			
Morice 66 6 3	15			
Earl 30 3	5			
MERION.				
N. Etting, b. Morris	12			
J. Borland, b. Hall	2			
I. W. Sharp, Jr., c. Wistar, b. Hall	0			
A. V. Morton, b. Morris	31			
W. Thayer, b. Hall	2			
S. G. Thayer, b. Morris	2			
H. E. Thayer, c. Lippincott, b. Morris R. E. Griscom, b. Morris	2			
R. E. Griscom, b. Morris	14			
P. Thompson, b. Morris	23			
S. R. Earl, b. Morris	14			
W. Morice, not out	5			
Byes, I; leg byes, I; no balls, 5	7			
Total				
Total	115			
BOWLING ANALYSIS,				
B. M. W.	R.			

Morris, 119

Hall 114

The reports of cricket games which were crowded out in our last number are printed below.

Haverford II, vs. Belmont II.

The cricket season for the Second Eleven opened this year on May 4, when our team played Belmont II, at Elmwood, the score being tied at 80 for each side. The home team batted first, Morgan, McClure, and Sayen making 19, 17, and 14, respectively, before they were retired. For Haverford, Wistar made 19, A. C. Thomas 14, E. B. Hay 12, and W. S. Hillis 10.

Haverford II, vs. Germantown C. C. II.

At Haverford, on May 11, the Second Eleven defeated the Second Eleven of the Germantown C. C., by a score of 91 to 54. The visitors went to the bat first, and only two, Cook with 15, and Martin with 10, gained double figures, Hilles taking 6 wickets for 24 runs and Dr. Mustard 4 for 21. For the home team, Blanchard made 20, Dr. Mustard 13, Morgan 12, and Dr. Gummere and Rhoads each 11.

Haverford II. vs. Wayne II.

Coca, A. C. Thomas and Wistar gave an eleven from Wayne some fielding on May 23. The formerly scored freely off loose balls, and all three batsmen should make useful run-getters with another year's training. Thomas did a good piece of bowling.

Haverford 3d vs. Germantown Juniors.

The first game of the Third Eleven was played May 8, at Manheim, against the Germantown Juniors, and resulted in a draw. The Third piled up a score of 110 before they were retired. A. G. Scattergood, S. H. Brown, F. N. Maxfield and J. I. Lane, making double figures. The Germantown boys made 26 for four wickets, when stumps were drawn.

Haverford 3d vs. H. C. G. S.

On May 13, the Third Eleven was beaten on the college grounds by the Grammar School team by a score of 57 to 46. Haines won the game for his school by a good inning of 18, and Cardeza took 6 wickets for 7 runs.

Haverford 3d vs. Penn Charter.

On May 18, the date arranged for the game against Penn Charter, only seven of their men appeared at the 52d street grounds. The proper number of fielders being completed by men of our team, the college eleven was retired for 102. S. H. Brown making 34, and J. Q. Hunsicker and C. C. Taylor also reaching double figures.

The Penn Charter boys having been disposed of for 25. They batted a second time until the total of ten wickets were down for 31 more runs, of which O'Neill made 11 not out.

Haverford 3d vs. Germantown Juniors.

A second game with the Germantown Juniors was played with the Third Eleven on the college grounds, May 23, in which our men were beaten by a score of 41 to 65. A. M. Collins was the only one to reach double figures for us, while D. Newhall and F. A. Greene contributed respectively 24 and 18 to the Germantown score.

Haverford 3d vs. Belmont Juniors.

On the college ground, the Third Eleven defeated the Belmont Juniors on May 25, by a score of 83 to 58. For the visitors, C. A. Morgan made 19 and W. F. Norris, 16 runs. A. M. Collins with 37 not out made the runs for Haverford. This batsman has strong hitting powers on the off, and with attention to leg play should score heavily in a year or two.

C. C. Taylor took 6 wickets for 21 runs, and J. W. Taylor 3 for 8.

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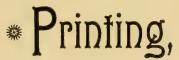
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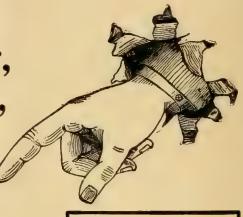
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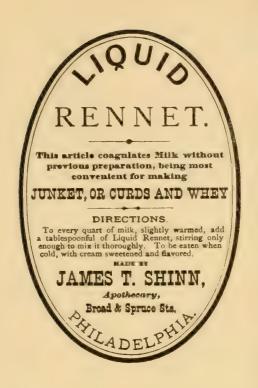
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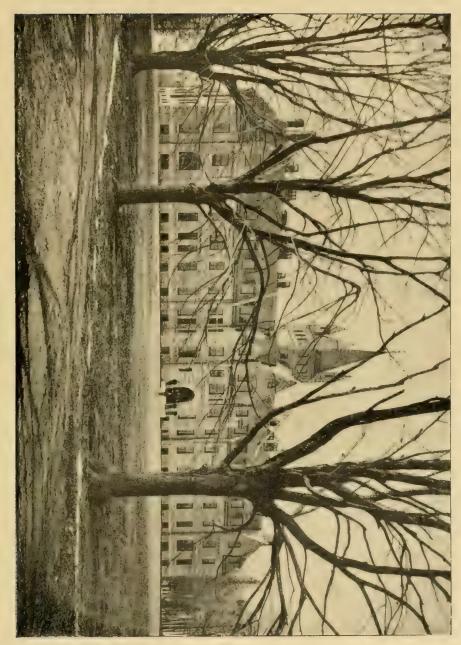
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The Haverfordian.

VOL. XVII.

HAVERFORD, PA., NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 4.

The Haverfordian.

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T. HARVEY HAINES, '96.
RICHARD C. BROWN, '97.
ELLIOT FIELD, '97.
CHARLES D. NASON, '97.

PAUL D. I. MAIER, '96, . . Business Manager.
A. G. VARNEY, '98, . . . Ass't Business Manager.

THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the first of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haver ford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE HAVERFORDIAN will appear on the first of each month of the present editorial year, instead of the tenth. Each number will contain an Art Supplement.

E wish to call the attention of all men in college to the letters we have received from last year's football captain and other old players who are interested in this year's team. The writers are men who have watched with the greatest attention Haverford football of the past few years, and each of their letters is written with the object in view of pointing out particulars in which this year's team may benefit by the experience of its predecessors.

THE HAVERFORDIAN offers for competition to the students of the college, the following prizes:

A prize of \$10 for the best Haverford College song, and also a prize of \$5 for the second best;

A prize of \$10 to the student who has the greatest number of articles accepted by The Haverfordian, during the present editorial year, which closes with the April number. The articles which are so accepted will also be an important factor in deciding the composition of the new board to be elected next April.

E wish to extend a welcome, none the less hearty because it is out of due time, to a sometime member of this board—exalted now to a higher -to the new member of the faculty. We do this with the more pleasure because the fruits of a careful superintendence over the department of which Professor Hoag has charge, are already showing themselves. There are many channels, old and new, in which the literary life of the college may manifest itself, and there are few college functions outside the lecture-room, more charming than the free and quiet association of book-lovers for the discussion and interchange of their own thoughts and the thoughts of the dead. We hope to see not the revival of a decrepit literary society, but some more informal meetings of those who care for these things. We at least venture to predict a year of more intelligent activity along the lines of literature than we have seen for years.

THE tennis tournament—at the time of writing, still unfinished-has been charged, and we think rightly charged, with detracting from the success of the afternoon's practice on the football field. We cannot remember any previous year in which so little effort has been made to bring the tournament to a speedy conclusion. At this moment half the football season is behind us, and the tennis finals unplayed. We, therefore, suggest the future management of this annual event that each man on handing in his entry for the tournament be required to hand in at the same time a list of those periods at which he can play; that the Ground Committee, in posting the official drawings post also the time at which each game is to be played; and that if no valid excuse be presented and accepted by the committee in charge, those failing to play their game on schedule time be counted out. By the adoption of some such plan, the finals could be reached and played before the football season was fairly started.

THE success that has attended the Banjo and Mandolin clubs during the past few years, and the college orchestra since its advent last year, is a matter for much congratulation; but while instrumental music has reached a high degree of excellence, it will not be denied that vocal music has been for some time at a low ebb. This year, however, the reinforcements that have come in with the new men, and the greater interest recently awakened, gives the Glee club a better start than usual. We desire particularly to draw attention to a more democratic movement, the revival of college singing. It is not an innovation, but rather the resurrection of a custom long observed in the old-time Haverford, when the entire student body would often collect in the evening to sing college songs on the steps of Founders' Hall. The plan,

which is to meet after dinner Friday evenings in Barclay Hall, or when possible on the steps of Founders', has now been well started, and we wish to add our encouragement. Beside the immediate element of pleasure to be derived, the main objects to be sought in this custom are to strengthen a feeling of good fellowship among all the students and to stimulate college spirit. To obtain these results in the most satisfactory manner, it will be necessary as far as possible to lay aside for the time all class feeling and class lines.

One suggestion, however, we would like to make. We have two or three original Haverford songs which are still popular. but if this stock could be enlarged it would add greater variety and interest to our programs. In order to encourage work in this line THE HAVERFORDIAN has decided to offer prizes for Haverford songs; and a full notice of the requirements of the competition has been placed on the bulletin board. We want a good lively competition for these prizes and we hope that those who are especially interested in the revival of college singing at Haverford will try and work the matter up, and that each class will take pains to see that it is fully represented in the contest. Competitors are advised to adapt their compositions to familiar tunes in order to secure a more ready introduc-

DISPUTANDO DISCIMUS,

NDER the head of the motto of the Loganian Society, The Haver-FORDIAN wishes to call the attention of new men to a valuable feature of our college life. The Loganian Society, founded in 1834, has had a checkered history. During the first forty years of its existence, it filled, in large measure, the place of the literary activities which now find play in supporting The Haverfordian and in the distinctly literary courses which the college offers.

When these avenues were opened, and changes were also made in the college regulations by which men were allowed greater freedom with regard to absence from college, its life began to decline. Then, too, Haverford, in common with all eastern colleges, has had at least a touch of the athletic craze. This last is the principal cause of the decline of interest in voluntary literary effort throughout the middle State colleges. But whatever the cause, the fact is to be deplored.

Chauncey M. Depew says: "In one respect the graduates of 1895 are far behind those of 1855. The boys who leave college this year may be as good thinkers as those who were graduated four decades ago, but they will not be nearly so capable of telling what they know or what they think." There is, however, a renewed interest in this department of education being manifested by some of the leading spirits in all our colleges. This interest is taking form by bringing the debate and public speaking

generally, into prominence. For oratory is not a lost art. On the contrary, the great increase of associated activities among men is making requisitions of the individual who aspires to positions of usefulness and influence, which are ever more and more imperative. Among these requisitions, the ability to speak in public stands near the head of the list. We all must have felt, at some time, the great advantage which is possessed by the man who is able to deliver himself of his thoughts before his fellows.

Not every man has within him the raw material out of which can be made a Demosthenes or a Cicero; but seeing the results in many historic instances, it seems to the interest of every young man to do all he can to improve any talent he may have to the utmost there is in him, especially, during this period which he has set apart primarily for fitting himself for life. The HAVERFORDIAN hopes to see a hearty support of work in this line during the year.

IMPRESSIONS ON A WALK TO MERION MEETING.

A S we proceed from Haverford College along Montgomery avenue toward Philadelphia, three or four miles brings us to the old Merion Meeting House. For two whole centuries, this plain stone building has survived the hurry and bustle of the surrounding world, withstood the storms and sleets, and stood for the principles of Friends.

On Saturday afternoon, October 5, 1895, there was a two hundredth anniversary meeting at this historic place, and it was the privilege of the writer, in company with a classmate, to attend it. The meeting itself, however, was not so much an object with me as to see the place and enjoy the walk.

It was one o'clock when we slowly started down Maple avenue in pursuance of our

journey. The clear sky and consequent bright sunshine and pleasant temperature, the pure air, the gentle and refreshing breeze, the foliage just assuming its varied hues so characteristic of autumn, and the placid stillness which pervaded this beautiful lane,-all these conditions blended together in one great harmony. Indeed, it was an ideal autumnal day. With such surroundings and with a strong conviction that all this beauty emanated from the "Author and Finisher of our faith," how could the soul restrain a responsive chord of melody and love from vibrating in unison with nature's harmony? We cannot suppress this feeling if we are true to nature and to ourselves; such surroundings must arouse the deepest, purest, noblest passions of the soul.

To me, nothing is more charming than a quiet country walk. It not only affords an excellent opportunity for the study of nature, but also for the study of self. We must examine ourselves under all kinds of circumstances if we would know ourselves well, and the conditions presented by a quiet country walk give us a new insight into our lives. It is not the purpose of this article, however, to lead the reader along the road and notice the various objects of interest by the wayside. Neither time nor inclination will permit such details. I must confine myself to the leading impressions and leave details for an Irving to select, analyze, polish, and present.

As we proceeded along Montgomery avenue, the numerous vehicles that swept past us plainly indicated that we were approaching the busy city. Finally, a large number of conveyances standing by the roadside showed that we had reached our destination. For the past mile or so, the continual clashing of hoofs and rattling of conveyances, intensified now and then by the cracking of a driver's whip, had grated upon our ears and displaced those quiet rural conditions under which we had started. "Silent waters run deepest," however, so the quiet old meeting house produced the deepest impression on my mind.

The house was too small, of course, for this occasion, so the meeting was held under a large canvas in the yard. As we approached, we observed that not only were all the seats under the canvas occupied, but many people were crowded around the outside, listening to the speaking. Still, we were consoled by the fact that there was plenty of room outside, so we crowded up and made the best of it.

A number of excellent papers, relative to the history, principles and progress of Friends, were read; and special attention, of course, was given to the long and eventful history of Merion Meeting. William Penn had worshiped there and had strengthened the early members in the simple Christian faith. The old sanctuary had survived unscathed the long, dark days of the Revolution. During that awful struggle its brilliancy was actually increased by the dismal gloom around it. The perilous and defenceless condition of the State only kindled brighter the flame of religious zeal in the Church. Among the addresses, those of Haverford College talent should be mentioned. Professor Thomas read an excellent paper on "What the Friend has done in the Past." Professor Jones read a beautiful poem written by Dr. Gummere, and entitled "The Bi-Centennial of the Merion Meeting."

As I beheld that throng of Friends, all firmly bound together in Christian love, there flashed upon me the absurdity of that pessimistic idea that "the Quaker, like the Indian and the buffalo, is doomed." Away with such a hasty and untenable conclusion! The history of Merion Meeting cries out against it. Rather let us prophesy that there will be a tri-centennial meeting at Merion; for the zeal and number of the Friends seem to warrant it, and the house seems good for another century.

In one corner of the house was an old book-case containing memoirs and writings of early Friends. But these were not all; Chambers' Encyclopedia also held a place there, which showed that pride was taken in the old house and that the members were keeping abreast with the time.

No, the "Quaker" is not "doomed." What religious denomination has arisen through greater adversity? Our Society was born and grew up, under the yoke of religious oppression. But the shackles of tyranny were tightened upon it only to strengthen its Christian faith. It was driven from place to place, only to increase the number of its sympathizers and thereby to add to its membership. Though some of

its members even suffered martyrdom, the Society never wavered; but the "still, small voice" led it to triumph alike over the gallows, the guillotine and the stake.

But now, all is changed. The dark clouds of religious oppression have passed

behind the horizon, and freedom of worship reigns supreme. So, while I considered the history of Friends, their present condition, and their hopes for the future, I retraced my steps with the assurance that Ouakerism would live.

Homer J. Webster.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND ALUMNI.

N June 22, 1895, at the University Club in Boston, the New England Alumni of Haverford held their second annual meeting. During the business discussion which took place at 6 o'clock, a constitution was adopted, providing for the permanent organization of the association. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Clement L. Smith, '60; Secretary, G. L. Crosman, '82; Treasurer, Henry Baily, '78.

These three gentlemen together with two others will constitute an executive committee which will practically govern the affairs of the association. A permanent committee was also appointed to select a candidate for the New England scholarship which was provided last year by members of this association; it was voted that this scholarship should be continued, if possible, every year.

After the business meeting had concluded, the dinner was served in one of the private rooms of the club house on Beacon street overlooking the river. The president of the association, Clement L. Smith, '60,

said he wished it to be understood that there were no pre-arranged speeches, but that he wanted each man to speak on whatever he chose, "as the spirit moved him," in true Quaker style. The result was very pleasing; the professors from the college gave some account of the year's work at Haverford; the older graduates entertained us with the curious manners and habits of student life when the College was Haverford School, and before the war had yet broken out; while the younger men pointed out the close connection which exists between Harvard and Haverford. Before an adjournment was made, it was agreed to hold the next annual dinner at the same club house.

The following list includes the names of those who were present: Benjamin Tucker '56, Clement L. Smith '60, Robert B. Taber '65, Seth K. Gifford '76, Henry Baily '78, Charles S. Crosman '78, John H. Gifford '79, George A. Barton '82, George L. Crosman '82, Alfred C. Garrett '87, Henry H. Goddard '87, Barker Newhall '87, J. E. Philips '89, Charles T. Cottrell '90, Francis F. Davis '93, William W. Comfort '94.

HARVARD LETTER.

CAMBRIDGE, October 15, 1895.

"The Yard" at Harvard is such a scene of active life with manifold interests on the openings of the college year that it is necessary to have seen it in order to understand

the scene. It means so much, this assembling of her sons beneath the lofty elms of alma mater. Students returning from all parts of the country with unmistakeable signs of summer vacation about them are

seen hurrying to their various places of registration, staid professors with, it may be, high hats and lawyers' bags full of books go on their inevitable ways as they have done for twenty years or more; five or six hundred new men in patent leather shoes, stiff hats and high collars, look very much lost and out place. To any or all of these classes old "John, the Orangeman," stands ready to sell pop-corn or a bunch of bananas. He stands in front of Matthews Hall by his picturesque donkey cart, greeting new and old alike. The poor old Scotchman, in his service of forty years as orangeman, has lost all note of time and can only calculate that "oranges are five cents apiece or three for a quarter," which calculation is willingly pardoned him.

At the time I write, however, all this is mightily changed, and quiet has returned. The reception in Sanders Theatre for new men was soon over and succeded by something of a scrimmage in the yard between the Sophomores and the young men in high collars and stiff hats, in which scrimmage doubtless several collars were wilted and some hats crushed. But this effervescence once blown over and the real Harvard spirit asserts itself. The three great avenues of undergraduate life open out their opportunities to the new men, who find the upper classmen already on their way.

It is surprising in such a great institution, to observe with what expedition the complicated machine begins to move. I am speaking now of the serious side of college life. Lectures begin promptly, courses are started, and within the first week enough work has been laid out to make many a Freshman wish he had never aspired to the height of a Harvard degree. The athletic men, none the less slow, return some days before college opens and have arrived at considerable proficiency in team work before the college is aware who of the old men are back. It is too early, and indeed

entirely out of place, to comment on the chances of a good football team. Suffice it to say, that the recent showing made against the West Point cadets is regarded as a good omen; this makes all the more poignant a general sense of regret at the failure of Harvard and Yale to come to terms.

The other great aspect of Harvard life, the social organizations, has already developed itself considerably. These societies are, of course, too many and varied to speak of in detail. A few, however, come very prominently forward at the beginning of the year. For example, the religious societies, which are in a certain sense social, have organized with something approaching a cooperative effort. The St Paul's Society and Christian Association have held large meetings, and have endeavored to bring the religous influence to bear on the new men. It is interesting to notice in passing, that the denominational registration showed the Episcopalians to be the most numerous, followed in order by the Unitarians, Congregationalists and Presbyterians. There were but twenty-five Freshmen, among those who registered the first day, who belonged to no denomination: Then the debating clubs have already held meetings and are preparing to uphold Harvard supremacy in this interesting field of intercollegiate rivalry. The Cercle Français has decided to give Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire" this year, and has assigned the leading parts to . the most promising candidates. all this, the purely social clubs are "taking out" their new members, and there is much talk in the air of a new and much-needed historical society, of chess tournaments. tennis tournaments, and of Henry Irving in his Shakespeare rôles.

As in a place of this size there must always be something to cry out against, so the daily papers are loud in their complaints of the unfinished condition of Gore Hall and of the Hemenway Gymnasium. The

alterations in Gore Hall, better known familiarly as the Library, are in a sad state of backwardness and will not be completed before the new year. Eventually, however, the reading-room and stack will be vastly more commodious, electric lights will be introduced, and the library will be open in the evenings. The incompleteness of the addition to the gymnasium is causing a ludicrous state of affairs. By the closing of the shower-baths, it seems that several hundred men are deprived of bathing facilities. This arises from the fact that the dormitories in the yard are not provided with bath rooms, and their occupants have been

in the habit of using the gymnasium facilities for want of better. The embarassing situation in which so large a body of men will find themselves until Christmas time, when the gymnasium is expected to be thrown open, can easily be imagined.

This letter may fitly close with a word about the cricket club. Several new men with some experience have entered this year, and with suitable grounds for practice, a good team may be sent to Philadelphia next spring. Dr. A. C. Garrett, Haverford, 87, has been elected president of the club; P. H. Clark, '96, will again captain the eleven and G. von Utassy act as manager.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'44. Robert B. Haines, for twenty-five years a manager of Haverford College, died last August at his home in Cheltenham, Pa.

'60. For the College series of Latin authors Professor Clement L. Smith has prepared a new edition of the "Odes and Epodes of Horace." Beside the four books of Carmina, the Carmen Sæculare and the Epodes, this text book contains valuable notes and remarks on Horatian peculiarities of grammar and prosody. The work promises to be a useful addition to the series for college work.

'70. Rev. Charles Wood has returned from his work in the Latin Quarter, Paris, and resumed work in Germantown.

'76. Francis C. Allinson, Ph. D., leaves Williams College this year, and has been appointed Assistant Professor of Greek Literature and History at Brown.

'78. L. M. H. Reynolds, who has been principal of Winston West End Graded School for five years past, has been elected a member of the Faculty of Guilford College.

'85. John G. Blair, superintendent of Winston schools, and D. H. Blair, '91, principal of East End School at Winston, N. C., have been traveling extensively in Europe during the last summer.

'85. Theodore W. Richards, instructor at Harvard, son of W. T. Richards, the well-known marine painter, has just returned from an extended stay in England. While abroad he was a guest at the house of Mr. Balfour's sister, and played golf with the Parliamentarian and other notables constantly. Mr. Richards has attained an enviable reputation as a chemist and student, and his opinions abroad are specially regarded with high respect.

'87. Alfred C. Garrett, Ph.D., returns this year to the English Department of Harvard University.

'88. Chas. H. Battey was married in August to Miss Edith Thompson, of Minneapolis, Minn. They are residing in Attleboro', Mass.

'90. Robert A. Tatnall, Ph. D., is instructor in Physics at the University of Pennsylvania. '90. Edwin J. Haley, A. M., is chemist for the Elk Tanning Co., Ridgway, Pa.

'90. W. B. Eaton has just returned from a very successful four years medical course in Germany.

'90. D. P. Hibbard has resigned his position as teacher at the Friends' Central School of Philadelphia, and will devote his time to studying law.

'90. Henry R. Bringhurst, Jr., won the State tennis championship of Delaware.

'90. Earnest F. Walton is secretary and treasurer of the Tinkham Cycle Co. of New York City.

'91. J. W. Hutton spent a part of the summer studying at Glen Falls, N. Y.

'92. M. P. Collins was at college September 29. He is handling real estate, largely, in New York.

'92. Chas. G. Cook is working for a doctor's degree in Johns Hopkins University.

'92. Joseph R. Wood, who is in the drug business in New York, visited Haverford on October 6th.

'92. A. W. Blair is studying for his Master's degree in chemistry at Haverford.

'93. C. G. Hoag has charge of all theme work at Haverford, this year, and is relieving Dr. Gummere of other work in the English and German Departments. Since leaving Haverford he has spent one year at Harvard and one in Germany.

'94. George B. Dean is studying medi-

cine at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'95. Saml. Bettle, Jr., is with H. W. Middleton & Co. Edmund Blanchard, Jr., is studying law at Bellefonte, Pa. Samuel H. Brown is in the Reading R. R. office at Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Charles H. Cookman is working with Mr. Sayford, the College Evangelist. J. L. Engle is at Haverford as Assistant Librarian, and A. C. Thomas as assistant in the drawing room. Joseph S. Evans, Jr., is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Henry J. Harris is working for his Doctor's degree in Economics at the same institution. William Goodman and George Lippincott have entered the Senior Class at Har-Arthur M. Hay is at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. E. B. Hay is with Thos. A. Bailey & Co., brokers. W. S. Hilles is soon to take up work on the reportorial staff of the Public Ledger, H. E. Thomas has begun a course in Chemistry at the Boston Institute of Technology. Walter C. Webster is teaching history at the Friends' School, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Roy W. White is studying law at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ex-'97. Thomas M. Chalfant is with the Novelty Electric Co. of Philadelphia.

Ex-'97. William H. McAfee is with the Real Estate Trust Co. of 1340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

T is not very difficult to look back over the immediate past and see the mistakes which have been made within our own experiences.

But it is somewhat more difficult to find a remedy and to know how to apply that remedy to those very errors which we know to have been committed. It is not the purpose, however, of these few lines to suggest a remedy for existing evils, but rather to bring clearly before our minds the present condition of football at Hayerford.

For the last few years Haverford has abounded in the services of professional coaches, at the phenomenal rate of *one new*

man a season. Now it is very probable that the present condition at Haverford is largely due to that one word, new. If we could have had one coach during the last four years instead of four entire strangers, there is not much doubt that the results would have been better both to coaches and the college at large. It stands to reason that a perfect stranger, coming to Haverford to teach a lot of fellows, whom he never saw before and never expects to see again, how to play the game of football against certain teams about which he, himself, knows absolutely nothing, cannot do his work in any degree as well as one who is not only acquainted with the teams against which the team plays, but is also perfectly familiar with the individual men whom he is training.

It is not the fault of the coach, nor is it the fault of the men; it is simply the wrong way to train a team from one year to another.

The one man who invariably wants a coach is the captain, for it takes a great deal of responsibility and worry off his shoulders. But there are exceptions to most rules, and we find it the case with this year's team. It is very gratifying that this year's captain is willing to try the season without a paid coach, and we may be able to compare the season's results with those of preceding years, although it may not necessarily be a fair comparison.

The team will be now exactly what the student body makes it. There is no outside adviser now to make or unmake the team. The entire responsibility is with the college, and it is the hope of every Haverfordian that the students will rise up in their might and meet the emergency with an enthusiasm which will carry the Scarlet and Black to every opponent's goal.

To the minds of many Haverfordians who have followed closely the work of the

team for the last two or three years, there is no doubt that the team has been well up in the knowledge of the game, as far as the game itself is concerned.

It is not that Haverford's team doesn't know how to play football, but rather that she can't put into *proper* execution what she has learned. The keynote to our failure in the immediate past is the physical condition of the players, and doubtless almost everyone will agree to this if he will only consider the work of the team as it has played during the last two years.

In the Fall of '93 the best game which Haverford played was the very first game of the season.

Last year we find the results a little better, for we steadily improved until the middle of the season, which was the culminating point of all improvement, and then a steady decline followed.

It is not to be construed by this that we did not *learn* more of the game after those culminating points, for we did. But the men were in far better physical condition at the middle of the season than at the end, which was the proper time. As an instance of this, look at the last game of last season. In the first half, the play was sharp and hard, while in the second, our players were literally too helpless to be on a football field at all. One Haverford man had the pluck and sand to go into the game, and played it through with a couple of *artificial stades*, when, instead of being on the field, he should have been in bed.

This question of physical training will be the greatest difficulty with which the present captain will have to contend. Haverford men have enough pluck and grit for anything which their college may demand of them, but that pluck must be backed up and supported by bodies as hard as hickory nuts, or all will be lost.

If our men can go into a game at the end of the season and not the middle, and

play hard and fast football for one solid hour without being utterly exhausted, we should not experience very damaging results.

It is to be hoped that the football men in the Alumni, and in fact all interested Alumni will manifest their interest in the team by appearing on the field occasionally. It is certainly an inspiration to the men to know that they are not only playing for the student body, but are also representing the past as well.

Above all, this is the year for the students, and we sincerely hope that they will take more interest than ever in the work this year, and that they may manifest by the season's results that they were equal to the occasion in every respect.

Yours truly,

Walter Coates Webster, '95. Captain '94 Team.

DR. BRANSON, a daily spectator at practice writes as follows: First and foremost let every man in college do all he can to aid If he is unable to play, let him see that some man in his class never fails to be present at each scrub-match. The class organization should be all-powerful in supplying material for both eleven and scrub.

The labor of training the Haverford team has long been too much the task of one man. For years it was the captain's, then a few seasons brought a coach, this year finds a strong tendency to throw the entire responsibility again on the captain. Though Captain Wood has been an earnest football player from the time he entered college, and though to-day he is an excellent example of well developed muscle and brain, he cannot make this season a success without a more hearty response from each man in college. If the men now playing and any others, the more the better, are willing to make some sacrifice to the uplifting of our football name, let it be done

conscientiously, and not as a favor. The half-hearted foot ball player is worse than none, and the man who can play, and will not, is a disgrace to his college.

What are the necessary sacrifices? Rise early, not later than 7.30 a. m., dress, take one soda biscuit, then walk to the meetinghouse or the end of the lane before breakfast. At 12.30 come promptly from class rooms to signal practice for fifteen minutes. At 4 p. m. get dressed without delay and never be seen on the college grounds between the hours of four and six with other than football suit on. At 8.30 p. m. no man should absent himself from signal practice in cricket shed, to be followed by a run. Each man should retire by 10 p. m. A football man cannot go to "parties and balls" and win games afterward; the society youth must forego these for the season. His afternoon calls must be suspended, his smoking must cease.

It has disgusted me beyond measure to see men, who are perhaps not in physical condition for active work, going about dressed in tennis suits, or playing in a childish way with a base ball or a shot, instead of limbering their stiffened joints by following the practice, and studying the detail of each play. The average man at Haverford seems to be possessed of two ideas, first, that he should be on the team; second, that he knows it all when he gets there. These are great mistakes. After many years of football, I feel even more than ever my own inability fully to understand the best method of play. At few colleges does head-work show itself more completely wanting than at Haverford.

Having now said some very severe things to those men who are trying for the team, let me turn to the second eleven. You, too, have a duty in Haverford football, which, unless you perform, the team can never be a success. Each one of you must come out every practice day, rain or shine, and

give the first eleven a chance to educate themselves. The short man and the tall man, the thin man and the fat man, are all needed. You must not think there will be a full team, so you will not go to-day. Go every day! Go everybody! There are many men in college who can help make a team if they cannot be on a team. Parents may forbid them from devoting time to team-work either because they think it may interfere with studies or because they fear supposed dangers in college matches. These men should not stop playing on the scrub, for their help is invaluable.

Having mixed up my impressions of what must be done, and of football this autumn, let me say a word on the quality of the material and the prospects of the season.

Never have I seen more good material at Haverford; it is there, and on each man now in college depends the success of your season. If you go on in your listless, schoolboy, practice-when-I-feel-like-it state, the end of the season will find you where it has found you so often before. If each man makes up his mind to do his duty, let others do as they may, the end of the season will as certainly find the rejoicings of 1888 and 1889 renewed and victory perched upon your banner and ours.

THOMAS F. BRANSON. Rosemont, October 18, 1895.

To the Editor of the HAVERFORDIAN.

Dear Sir: I should like to give you a formula which would insure victories for Haverford forever,—but in any discussion of football I am confronted with the difficulty arising from the changes in the rules which have taken place since I last played on the Haverford campus in the Fall of 1892. Nevertheless, the spirit and stuff out of which victorious elevens are

made remains the same, and it is of these I would speak.

My own observations lead me to infer that Haverford has, for several years, been at fault in two fundamental points at certain critical times. By this, I mean that our elevens have failed to sustain aggressive play till they have crossed the enemy's goal line, in the face of an increasingly stubborn defence, as they approach that line. A common example is that of a tackle, who, after successfully blocking his man during all the play which has preceded, allows that man to pass him, and to down the runner, when the team is on the point of scoring. In other words, there is a lack of sustained effort at an important moment, either on the part of an individual or of the team, and we know that one involves the other. As a result, the ball is lost either on downs or through a fumble, with consequent elation of one team and discouragement of the other; a chance to score is lost, and possibly a game.

The second weakness is similar in nature and effect. It is the same lack of stamina manifesting itself in a weak defence immediately on losing the ball, in such a manner as I have just described. The team, disheartened by its own failure, suffers itself to be pushed aside while its opponents score, only recovering from their dazed state when it is too late.

Accordingly, I would urge every man to train himself in the determination to continuously do his part by struggling till the touchdown is scored for his side, and under no circumstances, no matter how discouraging they may be, to fail to maintain his defence when his opponents have the ball. If the team plays in such a manner no one will notice the lack of special coaching. Very respectfully,

CHARLES J. RHOADS, '93.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Class elections at the beginning of this college year resulted as follows:

'96. President, William K. Alsop; vicepresident, J. Henry Scattergood; secretary and treasurer, George H. Deuell.

'97. President, Charles H. Howson; vicepresident, Alfred M. Collins; secretary, Charles D. Nason; treasurer, Francis N. Maxfield.

'98. President, Walter C. Janney; vicepresident, C. Arthur Varney; secretary, Frederic A. Swan; treasurer, Joseph H. Haines.

'99. President, Andrew M. Stokes; vicepresident, Arthur Haines; secretary and treasurer, Howard H. Lowry.

Spaldings offered one of their best tennis racquets as the first prize in singles in the tennis tournament.

The number of students enrolled is 98, the same as last year, of which 7 are graduate students; 22, seniors; 20, juniors; 24, sophomores, and 25, freshmen.

Work will soon be begun toward laying the eight new practice wickets on the east side of the cricket field; and in relaying the two wickets in the shed.

On the occasion of the opening of the new public school at Ardmore, President Sharpless gave it a Haverford scholarship.

A. M. Collins '97, has been elected football manager, vice P. B. Beidelman, who did not return to college.

Saturday, the 12th, being rainy, the football game scheduled to be played by Haverford vs. Merion C. C. was postponed.

The future usefulness of the Mary Farnum Brown fund for the Library has been increased by the addition of \$10,000 to the principal of the fund. The gifts from annual contributors in the past year amounted to \$16,630.60.

The following are the officers of the Musical Association for the year: President, A. M. Collins, '97; vice-president, P. D. I. Maier, '96; secretary, M. B. Dean, '98; treasurer and manager, A. G. Varney, 98.

The system of electric bells which has been put into the college buildings to replace the ringing of the big bell, is giving great satisfaction.

A subscription has been raised and a number of college song books have been purchased for the use of the students. On the evening of the 17th, the Y. M. C. A. organ was carried into Barclay Hall and a number of songs were sung to its accompaniment.

Dr. George A. Barton has been prevented by duties at Bryn Mawr from taking any classes at Haverford this year.

In the current number of *Cricket* there is a sketch of Woodcock, the Haverford excricket-coach.

The college football team is scheduled to play the following games this season:

October 12, Merion Cricket Club at Haverford.

October 16, Alumni at Haverford.

October 19, West Chester at West Chester.

October 23, University Reserves at Philadelphia.

October 26, Franklin and Marshall at Haverford.

October, 30, Haddonfield at Haverford. November 2, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore. November 5, Merion Cricket Club at Haverford.

November 9, Dickinson at Haverford. November 13, Ursinus at Haverford. November 23, Swarthmore at Haverford. November 28, Y. M. C. A. at Wilming-

ton.

C. H. Bell, '98, is leader of the Banjo Club and W. J. Taylor, '98, is leader of the Mandolin Club.

The number of bound volumes in the library on September 20, 1895, was 31,604. During the year 1119 volumes were added.

On the afternoon of the 27th of last month occurred the Sophomore-Freshmen cane-rush. When time was called, '98 had 15 hands on the stick, '99 having but 7.

The treasurer of the Board of Managers has received from the executors of the will of David Scull, deceased, the sum of \$5700 in settlement of the balance due under the terms of the said will.

At a meeting of the Tennis Association, the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Scattergood, '96; vice-president, J. S. Jenks, '98; secretary, W. C. Janney, '98; treasurer, W. W. Cadbury, '98; ground committee, D. H. Adams '96, J. H. Scattergood '96, A. M. Collins '97, and J. S. Jenks '98.

A meeting of the Logonian Society was held in the collection room on the evening of the 18th, for the purpose of organization. President Sharpless was elected president; T. H. Haines '96, vice-president; W. C. Janney '98, secretary; J. W. Taylor '98, treasurer; T. H. Haines '96, president of

the Council. A committee was also appointed to revise the constitution.

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago has been engaged to deliver the Haverford Library Lectures this winter. Dates and subjects have not yet been arranged.

Election for class football captains resulted as follows: '97, Francis B. Jacobs; '98, Alfred G. Scattergood; '99, Arthur Haines. '96 held no election, William K. Alsop acted as captain in the interclass games.

Among the new books which have been received by the library are the following:

- "The Making of the Ohio Valley States," S. A. Drake.
 - "Foundation of Rhetoric," A. Hill.
 - "Nine Lectures on Preaching," A. W. Dale.
- "Epistle to the Hebrews, its Doctrines and Ethics," R. W. Dale.
 - "International Law," Leoni Levi.
 - " Dictionary of National Biography," Sidney Lee.
 - "Racine et Victor Hugo," Paul Staffer.
 - "Dix-Septième Siècle, Etudes Litteraires," E. Faquet.
 - "Dix-Huitième Siècle, Etudes Litteraires," E. Faquet.
 - "Last Poems of J. Russell Lowell."
 - "Oeuvres Complètes de P. de Ronsard."
 - "Etudes sur la Litterature Contemporaire," E. Scherer.
- "Mottoes and Commentaries of Freebel's Mother Plays," Blow.
- "American Church History Series, The Roman Catholic Church," O'Connor.
 - "Pepy's Diary, Vol. VI." Edited by H. B. Wheatley.

FOOT-BALL.

'98 vs. '99.

THE first of the class series was played between the two lower classes on Thursday afternoon, October 3rd. The game was stubbornly contested to the end, no points being scored by either side until the last few minutes of play, when a long

run by Varney landed the ball past '99's five-yard line. On the next play the ball was carried over for a touchdown. Haines, for '99, made some good rushes through the line, and for '98 Varney and Scattergood played the best game. The teams lined up as follows:—

'98,		,	99.
Strawbridge .		. right end	Bishop
Jenks		right tackle	. Battey
Bell		right guard	. Hay
Swan		. centre	olloway
Embrie		lest guard Bei	denkopf
Haines		left tackle	Conklin
Dean		lest end	Maule
Harding		quarter-back	Lowry
Stadleman .	 ri	ght half-back	. Stokes
Varney		left half-back	Butler
Scattergood .		full-back	Haines

'96 vs. '98.

The second of the class series was played on October 5th, and won by '96. In consequence of the inability of '97 to put a team into the field, this game decided the championship. '98 put up a good game against odds, and on several occasions made good gains. '96 made long gains round the ends and won by a score of 22-0. The line-up was as follows:

'96											
Hinchman	(Bro	ool	(e)			right end .				Strawbridge
Brecht .							right tackle .				Jenks
Clauser .			٠				right guard .				Bell
Lester .							. centre		٠		Swan
Webster,	۰		٠				left guard .				Embrie
Hunsicker					ě		left tackle .		٠		Haines
Hartley .							: left end		۰		Dean
Adams .						٠	quarter-back .				. Harding
Alsop						1	ight half-back				Stadleman
Scattergoo	d	(H	inc	hn	na	n)	left half-back		۰	۰	Varney
Wood							full-back	,			Scattergood

Haverford vs. Alumni.

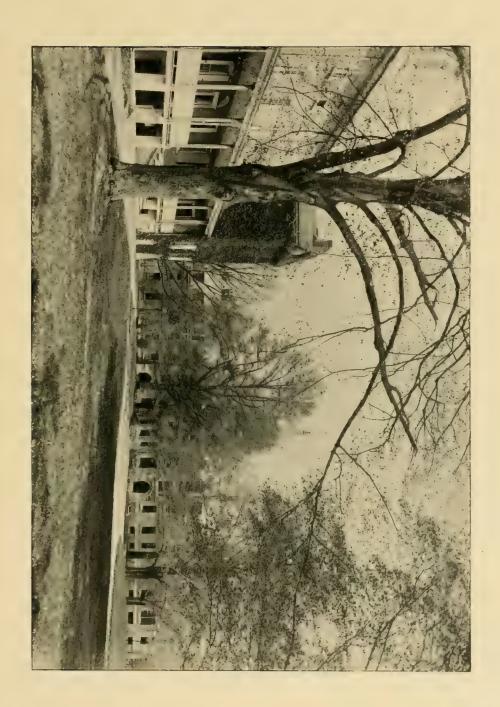
A team containing four Alumni, one professor, and six scrubs was defeated on Wednesday, October 16th by the college eleven. The game was no criterion as to what Haverford can or cannot do, but served to show the need of coaching in the protection of the runner in end plays, and in quicker starting on the part of the backs. The line-bucking of the Haverford backs was hard and effective. Hartley made some good gains for the Alumni. Following is the line-up;

College.		ALUMNI.
Stokes	left end	. Scattergood
Stadleman	left tackle	Goodwin
Hay	left guard	Webster
Swan (Halloway)	. centre	. Hunsicker
Wood	right guard . : .	Embrie
Alsop	right tackle	Mustard
Dean	right end	Butler
Harding	quarter-back	Varney
Haines	right half-back	Hartley
Thomas (Lowry) .	left half-back	Hoag
Hinchman	. full-back	Webster

Haverford vs. West Chester.

The first hard game of the season was played at West Chester on October 19th against the town team. The college team had great odds in weight to contend against, and their defensive play was watched with interest. Little progress could be made by either side during the first half, though the ball was mostly in West Chester's territory. Haverford could not gain round the ends, and made little impression on the home team's heavy centre. The opening of the second half saw a fumble of West Chester's kick-off and the ball lost on Haverford's ten-yard line. Haverford got it on downs, only to lose it again on a fumble by the backs on her seven-yard line. The ball was here given to Haverford for holding, and West Chester never threatened during the rest of the game. Mainly through Haines' plunges through the line, the ball was worked up the field by the college team, and the call of time found it on the home team's ten-yard line. The teams lined up as follows:

H_A	HAVERFORD.						WEST CHESTER.				
Dean						٠	. right end Cornwell				
Alsop		۰	٠				right tackle Mack				
Wood							right guard Garth				
Swan							. centre R. Corcoran				
Hay .				w			. left guard W. Corcoran				
Stadlem	ar	1					. left tackle Brinton				
Stokes				a	0		. left end Dicks				
Harding	5						quarter-back Murtagh				
Haines							right half-back Johnson				
Lowry		n				9	left half-back Pratt				
Hinchm	ar	ì	ь	٠	a		. full-back Rich				
Refer	Referee, Johnson.					ı.	Time, twenty-minute halves.				

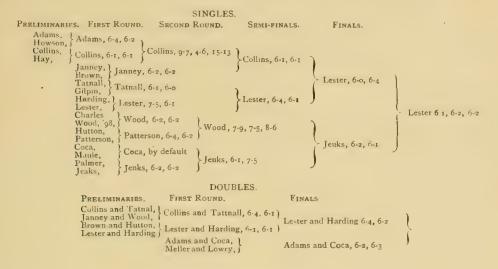




TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE annual fall tennis tournament has been in progress since the opening of college, and such results as have been arrived at up to the time we go to press are given below. Play was somewhat interfered with on account of the poor

condition of the court, but nevertheless, the tournament showed some fair playing. The winners in the doubles are to play Professor Ladd and Hoag, and the winner of the singles one of those two professors, for the college championship.



SOPHOMORE-FRESHMAN SPORTS.

HE annual Sophomore-Freshman sports were held on Tuesday, Oc-The scarlet and black tober 22. banner was won by the Freshmen who scored fifty-five points, the Sophomores making thirty-five. The medals offered to the members in each class winning the highest number of points were awarded to Gilpin, '98, and Haines, '99, with nineteen and sixteen points respectively. In the 880 yards Halloway, '99, took the lead early in the second lap and sprinted ahead easily, finishing the last hundred yards in excellent form. Hay set the pace in the mile tricycle until the last 220 yard mark, when Sisler, '95, who had been following closely, left him behind. The track was in fair condition, though not as smooth as might have been desired. Both classes are to be commended for the interest they have shown and for the satisfactory results which were obtained.

The events were as follows:

100 Yards Dash.—Won by Haines, '99; second, Butler, '99; third, Stokes, '99. Time, 111/4 seconds.

Running High Jump.—Won by Conklin, '99; second, Gilpin, '98; third, Scattergood, '98. Won at 5 feet 3 inches.

Putting Shot.—Won by Haines, '99; second, Swan, '98; third, Embree, '98. Distance, 27 feet 8½ inches.

120 Yards Hurdle.—Won by Gilpin, '98; second, Conklin, '99; third, Scattergood, '98. Time, 19 seconds.

440 Yards Dash.—Won by Butler, '99; second, Haines, '99; third, Moyer, '98. Time, I minute.

220 Yards Hurdle.—Won by Stokes, '99; second, Haines, '99; third, Gilpin, '98. Time, 31 seconds.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Gilpin, '98; second, Battey, '99; third, Stokes, '99. Distance, 18 feet, 4 inches.

880 Yards Run.—Won by Halloway, '99; second, Lycett, '99; third, Moyer, '98. Time, 2 minutes, 20½ seconds.

Pole Vault.-Won by Gilpin, '98; Stad-

leman, '98 and Lycett, '99 tied for second place, height 7 feet.

One Mile Bicycle.—Won by Sisler, '98; second, Hay, '99; third, Strawbridge, '98. Time, 2 minutes, 50 seconds.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

NE of the functions of this department for the coming year will be that of reflecting, as far as limited space will allow, all phases of our college life. This does not mean that we intend to stand as censors of the student body or endeavor arbitrarily to dictate lines of policy; yet criticism, if just, has its true worth, and whether critical or commendatory, we shall at all times make the expression of our views subservient to the best interests of the College, and endeavor to bring forward only those suggestions and plans that are worthy of the attention of the students. The second function is that of gleaning from the many periodicals that come before us, what is good and useful, and bringing before the men what it will pay them to read, in this way enabling them to keep in touch with the life and thought of our colleges. We wish to lay emphasis on this point. The time spent in glancing through these magazines will not be wasted; on the contrary, the information gained is necessary to the all-around make up of the student. As yet but few of the fall number of our exchanges have arrived, but as soon as they are received they will be placed on the table in the north end of the library.

The Amherst Student deplores the fact that "the old custom of singing college songs on the college fence has died out." Is there not a depth of meaning in such a regret for us? We have no college fence, but we have college steps and college halls, and why should not these echo more frequently with the strains of old familiar airs like "My Bonnie," "Jingle Bells," and "Solomon Levi," or some of the newer strains that abound in college song books. A step

in the right direction has been taken, and we venture to say that no pleasanter hours can be spent than those that have been allotted to the singing of college songs whether on the campus or in the halls.

It is no small part of our college life, this singing, not alone by a trained quartette, but by the students, one and all, musicians or not. Then let us have much more of it, on the football field, in groups around the grounds, on the steps after supper, in Barclay Hall, in the Y. M. C. A. meetingsnot rough, uncouth noise, for the sake of noise, but good, honest, whole-hearted, enthusiastic singing. With the awakening of such a spirit, we shall not have to wait long for that much-desired poetic effusion, a good college song. Let some of the genius that spreads itself over sheets of theme paper "tread a measure," and give us the facts of our college life in the "attire" of verse. And then may we not be sanguine enough to hope Euterpe may once more return and through her inspiration we shall have our own original music?

Defeat is never desirable but seldom is it a disgrace, and the vanquished, by their heroic efforts to win, may have won even greater laurels than their conquerors. Of all out door sports, football is the game in which overwhelming odds are to be feared most. Yet it seldom happens that one team is vastly superior to another, especially when the match is between class elevens. There is hollow glory in a forfeited game, and in the interest of true sport we hope that in the future all seheduled matches between the classes will be played.

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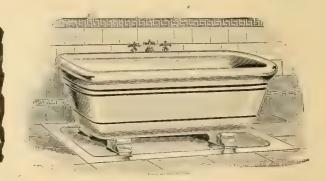


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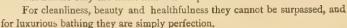
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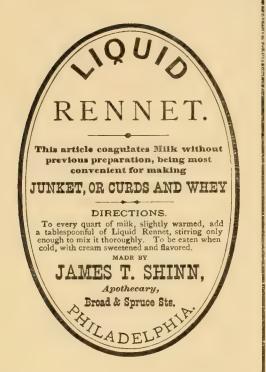
HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

VOLUME XVII. No. 5.

DECEMBER, 1895.

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ART SUPPLEMENT TO THE HAVERFORDIAN, VOL. XVII., NO. ". TWELFTH WONTH, 189".

VIEW FROM FOOT-BALL FIELD.



The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVII.

HAVERFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 5.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the first of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

E regret that the present number of the HAVERFORDIAN appears a few days late. It was thought advisable to hold matter over in order to obtain a full account of the Swarthmore game.

EORGE PALMER, '97, has been elected to the vacancy on the HAVERFORDIAN board. He takes the place of W. H. MacAfee, '97, who has left college.

THE Ground Committee of the Athletic Association have taken steps toward the improvement and enlargement of the skating pond. A man will be engaged to remain in charge when the ice is

forming, and to insure us, as long as possible, a good ice surface. Accommodation is to be provided for skaters, and precautions taken to exclude all who do not hold tickets. If any surplus result from the undertaking it will be devoted to the needs of the Athletic Association, and for this reason we hope that the scheme will receive the support of the college.

► HE HAVERFORDIAN extends its heartiest congratulations to the foot-ball team upon the successful outcome of the season. We desire to express our high appreciation of Captain Wood's persistent, conscientious work in the field and his salutary personal influence with individual players. We wish to thank the substitutes and the large number who came out night after night to give the first eleven practice, and also Dr. Branson and Mr. Johnson, who have been kind enough to coach the team, sparing neither time nor pains. The brief visit of Mr. Knipe was also of incalculable benefit. We would say a good word, too, for the management, which has been especially efficient this year.

At the opening of the season the outlook was far from encouraging. No professional coach had been provided, and the players were thrown upon their own resources. The result shows what can be done by the fellows themselves if they make up their minds to do something and go in with the right spirit. In this connection we must not forget the valuable services of Professor Babbitt, who, during the past two years, has been building up at Haverford a genuine

athletic spirit, which alone makes victories possible.

THE HAVERFORDIAN wishes to notice, as a matter of history, the proposed appointment of a committee from the Senior and Junior classes to exercise a kindly care over Freshmen. During the attendance of the Freshmen at a reception recently tendered them at the home of President Sharpless, their rooms and property were disturbed by the Sophomore class. This subject led to a conference between the President and a committee of the Senior class. In considering the measures necessary to avoid such an occurrence in the future, it was suggested that the whole matter of bringing Freshmen into line be left hereafter to the upper classes. We consider this a most fortuitous turn in affairs. The needed advice will come to a Freshman with much more weight from a Senior or Junior than it could possibly do from a Sophomore. The class which has been longest in college is much better able to help the new men to become Haverfordians than those who have been in college only one year. We believe this course, if persistently followed, will abolish the last vestige of an excuse for hazing, and will place the whole matter on a firm and rational It only remains for the present Senior and Junior classes to give the movement a strong and healthy initiation.

T has been too customary in past years to drop our out-door athletics entirely at the close of the foot-ball season. It is true that after the excitement is over, and

while the weather is still too pleasant to make gymnasium work attractive, the tendency to loaf is almost irresistible. But if we are going to do a good winter's work and win victories next spring on the track and cricket field, we must not neglect our duty now. After a while skating, basket ball, shed-practice and the preparations for the mid-winter gymnasium exhibition will claim our attention. Meanwhile, to keep things moving, various expedients will suggest themselves. We hope that the crosscountry run will be started at an early date. For all-round, out-door exercise and plenty of it we know of nothing better for our purpose than association foot-ball. It is a game, too, in which the entire college can take part. We would also suggest that if the weather prove as favorable this year after Thanksgiving as it often is, the time might be profitably utilized by arranging a series of handicaps in track and field events, the object being to ascertain more exactly the material that there is in the college, and thereby to enable work to begin in the spring with as little delay as possible. We should like to see the sports held before the spring vacation. The usual arrangement of holding them in the first week of May not only interferes with cricket practice, but the date coming, as it does so soon after vacation, during which training is necessarily interrupted, is by no means the most favorable time for a successful field day. We believe that it is safe to say that the outlook in this branch of our athletics was never brighter than at the present time. Everything points to success and now is the time to begin the work.

THE AMISH.

THE Amish constitute the second largest branch of the Mennonite Church. They are the followers of

Jacob Ammen, who separated from the main body of Mennonites about two centuries ago, on account of differences respecting the enforcement of Church discipline.

About twenty-eight years ago another division took place among the Amish themselves again, on the subject of Church discipline. As a result, we have the Amish and the Old Amish Church, or, in local terms, the "Hickory Amish" and the Orthodox Amish.

The Old Amish are very strict in conforming with the ancient forms and practices. They oppose all innovations in form of worship and in Church government. They insist that the ban should be rigorously observed. Their meetings are held at the houses of members. The Hickory Amish on the other hand, are erecting meeting-houses, are more lenient with the ban, and make changes both in form of worship and in church government. Their ideas are somewhat similar to those of the Mennonite Church proper.

These sects are scattered over fourteen States, and have more than twelve thousand communicants, over twenty-five hundred of whom are in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

The creed of the Amish, as well as that of the Mennonites, enjoins members to "do violence to no man; rather to flee, when necessary for the Lord's sake, from one's country." Thus, they bear no arms, neither do they sue any man in the civil courts. When difficulties arise between brethren they are settled by arbitration. Refusal to submit to arbitration is punished by excommunication.

Likewise, their faith forbids them to use oaths, whether civil or otherwise. They believe in baptism on profession of faith, but do not require a second baptism in receiving members from other denominations into their Church.

Ministers are chosen from the congregation to be served. Every man in the congregation designates the man of his choice; if only one brother is thus chosen, he is then ordained; but, if more than one are thus designated, a day is appointed, in which they choose by lot one of the persons nominated.

On the appointed day the bishop takes as many hymn-books as there are candidates, and, after having placed a slip of paper, containing a suitable text in one of them, he places them on a table. Each of the nominees steps forward and takes a book. The one who gets the book containing the slip is considered chosen.

The Amish accept no public offices, except in connection with the management of public schools. Neither do they vote except for persons with whom they are personally acquainted.

Though none of them are very rich they are almost all well-to-do. If one of their number is poor, or through some misfortune has lost his property, they will provide him with means to start out anew. Should he, however, employ this help in a way not in accordance with the Amish ideas, he will not only receive no more help, but he will be considered an outcast.

To a stranger their habits of dress and ornament are very striking. Father, grandfather and grandson, all wear the same round-crowned and remarkably widebrimmed hats. All wear the same short trousers, too long to be called breeches and too short to be called pantaloons. Their coats are very short, barely covering the hips. And from the fact that their coats are fastened with hooks and eyes instead of buttons, they are sometimes called the Hookers, or the Hook-and-Eye Mennists.

Their hair, cut straight across the forehead, and hanging long behind, is thus cut—their worldly neighbors say,—by putting a crock over the head and cutting off whatever hair projects.

Equally striking is the dress of the women. All believers are arrayed in plain

white caps and white neckerchiefs. They wear closely fitting waists, with a little basquine behind. Their bonnets, dress and apron are usually of the same color.

Like the Quakers the Amish are opposed to all instrumental music. Neither do pictures find a place in the Amish home; and quite recently their conference expressed the hope that if any photographs of members were in existence they would be destroyed, as only vain people would have their pictures taken.

Members of the Amish Church are neither permitted to paper their houses, nor even to paint them with colors contrary to the Amish taste.

They must come to meeting only with carriages of the Amish style, which are light, angular-shaped, one-horse springwagons, covered with plain yellow oilcloth. And by no means must they be so vain as

to put a span of horses to the wagon, even if the load might justify the case.

Not only are they a peculiar people as regards their religion and customs, but also in the education of their children. Physiology is considered out of place in the public schools, as "it teaches children things that they ought not to know." While grammar, history and geography, they say, are useless and a poor substitute for the reading of the Testament and the psalms which they supplanted.

They still cling to the German language, cherishing it with care as a means of preserving their religious and other peculiarities. The public schools, however, are a powerful means of assimilation.

Excusing their peculiarities they are a sober, industrious and thrifty people, simple in habits, conscientious, devout and faithful Christians.

HINTS FOR CRICKETERS.

No. I.—THE BEGINNER AT THE BAT.

QUARTER of an hour with the coach," says W. G., "is worth a whole volume of direction and advice," and the statement is perhaps true. But none the less we miss Woodcock's fresh letters in these columns, smacking as they did of the wicket and of the turf. Last winter his hungry flock looked up and were not fed; and if it is true that a young batsman is made or marred in his first year at the willow, these words of caution and advice, addressed as they are to Freshmen in Hall's college for cricketers, may well be written without excuse.

First as to a bat. Though apt to break in frosty weather, a carefully selected bat will generally stand throughout the winter season, and be all the better for the use. Let the one you choose be light enough for easy wielding, and err if at all on the side of lightness; for the blade may be made slightly heavier and at the same time well protected for the winter months in various ways. For more reasons than one I would advise the beginner to have his own bat. The more an unpracticed workman handles a new tool, the sooner will he use it as he should—and many a batsman has learned his rudiments without a ball. One of the best professional batsmen of England is said to have learned his cricket by the constant handling of bats in a cricketers' outfitting shop.

In shed work, with other circumstances the same, the most progress in batting for the present, will be made by the man who most completely forgets his base-ball. I do not mean to say that a good base-ball player will not find his batting standing him in good stead after he has thoroughly possessed himself of the elements of the cricket batsman's art, but the elements of this last

must first be learned. Let him give his whole attention for the present toward mastering an efficient defence; that is to say, the power of instinctively perceiving how best to prevent a ball from passing the Richard Daft, the famous Notts batsman, was for three years never allowed to strike at a straight ball. You may itch to "hit" at a "full ball "or a "long hop;" be content for the present to "play" them. Every time you resist the temptation you become a better batsman, for defence must of necessity precede aggression. Always, however, meet the ball with the bat; never simply hang it in the path of the ball; but all this the trainer will tell you. What I want to insist upon here is the necessity of learning one thing at a time. You will see older players "cutting" and "driving" in their practice in the shed; but for yourself for the present refrain from "cutting" and "driving." If you can learn this winter to stop all "good length" straight balls you will be an unwelcome sight for every bowler in Philadelphia. The Haverford batsmen of the past three years, and I doubt not, those of a remoter past also, who have failed to make runs, have not failed because they could not cut or hit, but because they could not stop a straight ball. If you follow my advice you will find yourself ahead of the whole herd of slashers and smashers when the season opens.

The trainer will restrain you when you are under his supervision, but you will have to restrain yourself when you practice without him. If a beginner is not very careful he will unlearn in his private practice nearly all that he has learned under the trainer. It is not alone the theoretical knowledge of batting strokes that you are after, but first and foremost the practical ability to make the right one at the instant it is needed. You may learn the whole theory of batting in an hour or less, but to master the practice will take you longer.

You will therefore make little progress if in private practice you indulge in loose and promiscuous hitting. Remember that you are just as likely to reproduce such faulty strokes when the test comes, as the new ones you are carefully learning. One may constantly see a cricketer who has not conquered a vicious batting habit, give way to it in a very critical moment, though he has full knowledge of its dangers, and knows, too, that the bowler has found his weakness and is trying to bring about his downfall in that very way. It is for fear of the development of some stroke which may accompany the batsman like an evil spirit, and keep forever beckoning him to the bench, that I would advise the beginner to refrain from hitting a "half-volley" or even a "full ball." It is not safe to rely upon what you may call your "eye." A "good eye," if it be not kept within bounds, will get you a four here and there, but it will far more often get you out.

Of course, the coach will teach you the position which the batsman should take. One rule, however, which should never be broken by a young player, I wish to emphasize here: the rule that the right foot be firmly planted behind the crease and never moved. The strokes which require the right foot across are not to be learned by beginners and I should advise you never to disregard this rule, except of course in "back" play. There will be a strong tendency to jump out of the way of a ball on the legs, technically speaking to "draw away;" but if you observe this rule you will acquire a very necessary batting habit. If either on account of a bumpy wicket or bowling too fast and too erratic, you find your confidence leaving you, ask the fast bowler to desist, or leave your practice. There are men in college with real batting ability whose confidence was lost beyond recall in their Freshman year. Never stand up to be a fast bowler, out of a mere spirit of bravado if you respect your batsmanship. Confidence is far sooner lost than regained, and it is worth the beginner's greatest care to retain it undiminished. I should advise you to bat to not more than three bowlers at most, at a time, and let them be slow bowlers. Never bat more than half an hour at a time, and not even so long if you find you are falling off or becoming careless. During the week whenever you practice be careful to carry out whatever you have learned, so that when you take your next lesson the coach may find a practical knowledge of what he has told you.

It is often said that of beginners who have equal natural advantages, the best batsman will be the man who can well imitate the strokes he sees played by the best of those about him. And it is true that good batsmen, though uncoached, will spring up wherever a sound style is played. But I would warn you against imitating all strokes you see, because, while they may be right for those who play them, they will almost certainly be wrong for you. Good

coaching will give you that solid basis without which no finished batsman is developed, and will not discourage at the right time the super-addition of all strokes which you may find particularly efficient in your hands.

In conclusion, I wish to say to those who have never played cricket before, that one of the best batsmen of any time or country never handled a bat until he was twenty-two years of age. If you are younger than that, so much the better. If you are older, remember that life is short, and that every old cricketer who has entered truly into the spirit of the game, feels as Andrew Lang feels:

"liefer on youth's hither shore, Would I be some poor player on scant hire Than king among the old who play no more,— This is the end of every man's desire."

Older or younger, remember that you are in a college of which it may be said with very little hesitation, that it offers greater advantages to the lover of cricket than any other school or college, I care not in what country, has ever offered.

HARVARD LETTER.

T this season, the interest of the average Harvard student centres largely in foot-ball. Although the absence of the Yale game this year has tended to greatly decrease this interest, still the uncertainty as to the result of the approaching contest with Pennsylvania has kept the enthusiasm from flagging, for it is generally recognized that, in order to win, Harvard must play her very best. Extensive preparations are being made for the game. The seating capacity of Soldiers' Field will be enlarged to ten thousand by means of extensions which are being built to the old stands. By restricting the sale of tickets to graduates and members of the University, and by doing away with the box-office at the gate on the day of the game, it is hoped to eliminate an undesirable element and to make the crowd a purely college gathering, as it should be. Predictions as to the result of the game would be superfluous, as by the time this appears, the game will have become a matter of history. From present indications, however, it would seem that it will, at least, be close and well worth seeing.

Foot-ball, while undoubtedly the most prominent, is by no means the sole form of athletic activity in the University. Tennis, lacrosse, and bicycling have each received their share of attention this fall. Moreover, a new game has been started here this year called Push Ball, which promises to become very popular. As the game is a new one, perhaps a brief description of it may not be

amiss. It is played by two teams of eight men each, the object of one team being to roll or push a huge leather ball, six feet in diameter, through a certain distance, its progress being, of course, opposed by the other team. Short halves of about two minutes are usually played. The game is certainly most amusing from the spectator's standpoint, and it seems to have the advantage of furnishing the players with an abundance of vigorous exercise. The ball used here is, I believe, the only one at present in existence.

One hears quite a little unfavorable comment upon the recent action of the Faculty relative to the trip of the Hasty Pudding and Glee Clubs. The faculty has forbidden these clubs to give any plays or concerts except in places which can be reached in four hours' travel from Cambridge. course, this renders impossible the annual Christmas trip of the musical clubs, as well as the dramatic performances of the Hasty Pudding, usually given in New York during the Easter holidays. The reasons given by the Faculty for prohibiting these trips are that they seriously interfere with studies, and that they give the public an erroneous impression of student life by unduly emphasizing the lighter side.

One of the important events of the present month will be the celebration on November 22 and 23, of the one hundredth anniversary of the Hasty Pudding Club. Of all the Harvard societies, the Hasty Pudding is probably the one most widely known to the outside world, and its centennial celebration should attract a large number or Harvard's most distinguished

graduates. A close rival of the Pudding, so far as the excellence of its dramatic performances is concerned, is the Cercle Français. Its members are at present industriously rehearsing Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," which is to be presented three times, in Boston, on December 12, and in Cambridge on December 10 and 14.

Of the numerous societies here, there is one which deserves more than a passing mention. The Harvard Memorial Society was organized near the close of the last college year, with a membership drawn from faculty and students. Its purpose is two-fold. First, it intends, by a series of public lectures, to make the students acquainted with the rich historical associations which cluster about Harvard; and, second, it means to mark, by tablets or other suitable memorials, buildings and places which have an historic interest. The need of such a society has been strongly felt for several years. Probably no place in the country—certainly no college—has had as intimate connection with the great events of our national history as has Harvard. Yet most of the students have but a vague idea of Harvard's past. It is doubtful if many of them could explain how the Liberty Tree got its name, and, indeed, it is probable that not a few would be unable to even point out the tree. To banish this ignorance, to enlighten us with a knowledge of the noble deeds of Harvard's sons in the past, to make us proud of being Harvard men, these, it seems to me, are the best functions which the new society aims to perform.

Cambridge, Mass., November 16, 1895.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

[Any communications or information, for this department, addressed to Mr. Jonathan M. Steere, care of the Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will be forwarded to the HAVERFORDIAN.

'70. Howard Comfort is making a collection of the class of '70 Prize essays.

'81. William A. Blair and Miss Mary Eleanor Frieze were married at Salem, N. C., Nov. 20.

- '84. Francis A. White, of Baltimore, was recently appointed a member of the board of managers of Haverford College, in place of William R. Thurston, of New York, deceased.
- '89. Warner H. Fite has been appointed Dean of the Faculty at Williams College.
- '89. Warren C. Goodwin is with the Insurance department of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.
- '92. Invitations are out for the wedding of Joseph R. Wood and Miss Elizabeth Nicholson.
- '92. W. H. Detwiler has accepted a position in the Circulation Department of the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia.
- '93. Edward Woolman, who has been connected with the factory of the Welsbach Light Co., at Gloucester, N. J., for some time, has been put in charge of that company's exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

- '93. George L. Jones is principal of the High School at North Berwick, Maine.
- '93. Eugene M. Wescott is a practicing lawyer at Shawano, Wis.
- '93. Leslie A. Bailey, after spending a year at the University of Chicago in graduate work, accepted the position of Professor of Ancient Languages at Simmons College, Abilene, Texas.
- '93. Edward Rhoads is doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. His work lies in the Department of Physics.
- '94. Jonathan T. Rorer, graduated at Colorado University last year. He is now teacher of Mathematics at the Central High School of Philadelphia.
- '95. C. Clifford Taylor is with the Employers' Mutual Indemnity Company, of 606 Chestnut street.
- '95. John Bacon Leeds is employed in the Penn Mutual Bank, of Philadelphia.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The first quarter ended Tuesday, November 19.

A. F. Coca, '96, is leader of the College Glee Club.

Eight cricket creases have been laid at the north end of the foot-ball field.

The popularity of the college pin is shown by the fact that twenty-one have been ordered this fall.

President Sharpless tendered a reception to the Freshman class on the evening of Friday, November 8.

The teachers of the Bible-classes are as follows: '96, J. H. Scattergood; '97, F. N. Maxfield; '98, A. G. Scattergood, and '99, J. A. Lester, pro tem.

On October 26, a cricket match was played by two elevens from college. The purpose of playing was to let the new men see how the college game is played.

The "Literary Club," recently organized by Mr. Hoag and others, is holding very interesting bi-weekly meetings. Tennyson is now under discussion.

Hugh Beaver, one of the Y. M. C. A. State secretaries, spent two days at the college, and led a very interesting prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening, November 13.

Elliot Field, '97, called the mission class together, on Saturday morning, November 16, at 7.45. Weekly meetings are to be held at 7.30 on Saturday mornings.

William H. Jenks has been appointed a member of the board of managers, in place of Robert B. Haines, deceased.

J. H. Scattergood, '96, manager of the basket-ball association, has accepted a challenge from Temple College for a game to be played January 11. A challenge from Drexel Institute remains unanswered.

In the last week of October, Allen Jay, of Earlham College, conducted a series of meetings under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. They were well attended and much enjoyed.

At a meeting of the College Association held recently, each class agreed to contribute ten dollars toward the fund necessary to rent a piano for the gymnasium the coming winter.

On November 6, the Hampton Quartette, from Hampton Colored Institute, Virginia, told the stories of their lives and sang plantation melodies. A great interest in the work of their school was aroused among the audience.

On the evening of November 23, the collection room was crowded with professors, alumni and undergraduates, assembled to celebrate the victory over Swarthmore in foot-ball. Speeches were delivered by the professors, alumni and ball players.

Dr. Gummere is editing the "Merchant of Venice" for a complete edition of Shakespeare, to be published by Longmans, Green & Co. G. S. Carpenter, of Columbia College, is superintending the work, which is intended to be used in college class-room work.

The following appears among the book notices of A. C. Leeds: "'Wm. Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania, and His Holy Experiment,' by Allen C. Thomas, A. M., Ph. D., author of 'A History of the United States.' etc. A neat, attractive booklet,

printed in brown ink on heavy enameled paper, bound in white leatherette, with excellent half-tone reproduction of a portrait of Penn, painted in his youth."

The first tea-meeting for the season, of the attenders of Haverford was held in the Grammar School on October 8, and the following questions were discussed:

- 1. What do the members of the Haverford meeting owe to the meeting?
- 2. What does Haverford Meeting owe to its members?
- 3. What does Haverford Meeting owe to the Colleges?
- 4. What does Haverford Meeting owe to Preston?
- 5. What does Haverford Meeting owe to Coopertown?

The Loganian has held two regular meetings.

On November 1, the question of Haverford's adopting the honor system was discussed. Hunsicker, Janney and Haines, '98, taking the affirmative, and Lester, Webster and Nason, the negative. Maier, Adams and Deuell acted as judges and returned a decision favoring the negative.

On November 15 the society adopted a new constitution. There was a discussion on the subject. Resolved, "That classics are essential to a liberal education." Adams, Deuell and Allen were on the affirmative, and Scattergood, '96, Clauser and Brecht on the negative. The judges, Engle, Haines, '98, and Maxfield, decided in favor of the negative side.

A book has recently been put on the market by A. D. F. Randolph Co., entitled "Union with God, A Series of Addresses," by J. Rendel Harris. It is to be sold at \$1.25 a volume. We believe these discourses were given *chiefly in Friends' Meeting at Hitchin, England, and were taken down and afterward revised by the author for publication.

The foot-ball team during the present season has won II games, and lost 2. Every game played at home was won. The team has scored 146 points as against 56 by its opponents.

Among the books recently added to the library are:

- "Progress in Language," Otto Jespersen.
- "Theology in the English Poets," Stepford A. Brooke.
- "Miscellaneous Studies," Walter Pater.
- "The English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare," J. J. Jusserand.

- "The Industrial Evolution of the United States," Carroll D. Wright.
- "Union with God," J. Rendel Harris.
- "Dante Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement," Esther Wood.
- "Criticisms on Contemporary Thoughts and Thinkers," Richard Holt Hutton.
- "Molecules and the Molecular Theory of Matter," A. D. Risteen.
 - "Introduction to Shakespeare," Edward Dowden.
 - "New Studies in Literature," Edward Dowden.
 - "Parochial and Plain Sermons," John Henry Newman.
 - "The Art of Newspaper Making," Charles A. Dana.

COMMUNICATION.

WE have received the following notice: Died at his residence, Chelsea, Mass., May 14, 1895, Edwin Davenport, Harvard '48, aged about sixty-eight years. Professor Davenport was a classmate of President Thomas Chase, through whose recommendation he became a member of the faculty of Harvard. He filled the position of Professor of Greek and Latin during the absence of Professor Gifford in Europe 1883–1885; and of History and Political Science, and of Librarian during the absence of Professor Thomas in Europe, 1885–1886. He also gave instruction in German.

Professor Davenport's wide range of knowledge, his extensive travels, his somewhat checkered life, and his kindly disposition made him an entertaining and agreeable companion. His somewhat peculiar traits stamped him as an original character who will long live in the memory of his contemporaries. No one who really knew him can think of him with other than most kindly if not affectionate feelings. After leaving Haverford he retired from his profession and lived with a single sister at Chelsea until his death. He never married, but devoted himself to his mother, who lived to a great age, only dying a few years ago.

FOOT-BALL.

Haverford 5; Franklin and Marshall, o.

AVERFORD'S first intercollegiate game resulted in a victory for the college team over the Franklin and Marshall college team, on the home grounds, October 26.

Play began at 3.15. Haverford won the toss and lined up defending the south goal. Franklin and Marshall kicked off and Hinchman made a short run. Haverford being unable to gain, Hinchman kicked, Franklin and Marshall fumbled, and Wood

fell on the ball. Franklin and Marshall in a few minutes regained the ball on a fumble, only to lose it on downs on Haverford's 20 yard line. Haverford was again forced to kick, and the Franklin and Marshall back was downed for no gain. A fumble gave Haverford the ball, which Hinchman was again forced to kick. After the next play Haverford was given the ball for holding, but was unable to gain the necessary ground, and on Franklin and Marshall's 25 yard line Hinchman kicked a goal from the field. Score 5–0.

The few remaining minutes of the half were spent mainly in exchanging kicks, Haverford having the ball in the centre of the field when time was called.

The second half began by Haverford's kicking off and Franklin and Marshall's running the ball to the middle of the field. Franklin and Marshall steadily pushed the ball down the field, until they lost it on downs. Lowry made 5 yards, and immediately afterward he fell on a ball that was fumbled. Hinchman had to kick, however, and Franklin and Marshall pushed the ball on till again they lost it on downs. Franklin and Marshall back fumbled Hinchman's forced kick, and Wood fell on the ball. In the next scrimmage Lowry was hurt, and Hunsicker replaced him. Alsop made a good gain through the line, but the ball was again lost on downs. Franklin and Marshall made successive gains of 4, 3 and 5 yards, and was then forced to kick. Haverford's kick of the free catch was returned, and Haines made a good run. Once more Hinchman was forced to kick, Franklin and Marshall fumbled, and Wood fell on the ball just as time was called.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

HAVERFORD).	POSITIONS.	frank. & mar.
Butler		left end	Bachman
Stadleman		. left tackle	Reese
Hay		left guard	Kimple
Swan		. centre	Kiefel
Wood		right guard	High
Alsop		right tackle	Beam
Dean		. right end	Greenwalt
Harding .		quarter-back .	Bingle
Lowry (Hur	nsicker) .	left half-back .	Cessna
Haines		right half-back .	Hosterman
Hinchman		. full-back .	Bertolet
Time of	halves, 2	o and 15 minute	s. Referee, Mr.

Haverford, 6; Haddonfield A. A., 4.

Bates. Umpires, Wilson and Hay. Linesman, Thomas.

Goal from the field, Hinchman.

On October 30, Haverford won a close and exciting game from the Haddonfield A. A. by the score of 6-4.

Haddonfield won the toss, and blocking Haverford's kick-off, pushed the ball down the field. Haines carried the ball back to the middle of the field, where it was soon Haddonfield rushed it down 25 yards where she lost it on downs. Haverford was forced to kick, but Stadleman gained the ball for our men by falling on a fumble. Haines made 20 yards and Lowry 10 round the ends. Haddonfield made 7 yards, and Hinchman was hurt, but continued to play. Haddonfield lost the ball on downs, and Hinchman shortly after was forced to kick. On the next play Haddonfield was given 15 yards for off-side play. Time was called with ball in Haverford's possession.

When play was resumed Lowry ran 20 with the kick-off, and Haverford steadily pushed the ball down the field, Haines making 10 yards and 10 yards being given us for off-side play. The ball was lost on a fumble and Haddonfield pushed the ball to Haverford's 30 yard line. Haines made 10 yards and from the next scrimmage Butler ran down the field for a touchdown, which however, was not allowed. Haddonfield was given the ball and 15 yards for a forward pass. From our 20 yard line they pushed it steadily till they made a touchdown. The try at goal failed. Score 4–0.

Haverford kicked off, and the Haddon-field man was downed on their 20 yard line. Haddonfield was forced to kick. Butler again ran down the field with the ball but was called back and Haddonfield given the ball on their 15 yard line. A little later Haverford was given the ball and 10 yards for off-side play and Alsop was soon pushed over the line. Hinchman kicked the goal. Score 6–4.

As there were but four minutes more to play, and it was decidedly dark, the game was called at this point. The game had been characterized by a great deal of dispute and delay over decisions, and one of minutes.

the Haddonfield was disqualified for slugging, but as there was no one to take his place, he was allowed to continue playing.

The line-up was as follows:-

HAVERFORD,	POSITIONS.	HADDONFIE	LD A. A.
Butler	. left end .	F	reeman
Stadleman	left tackle .	Li	ppincott
Hay	lest guard .	Mo	George
Swan			
Wood (Capt.)	right guard	Mo	George
Alsop	right tackle		McGill
Hume (Stokes)	right end .	Mi	ddleton
Harding	quarter-back		Mitchell
Lowry le	eft half-back		Lucas
Haines ri	ght half-back	c Co	olesbury
Hinchman	full-back .		. Smith

Times of halves 20 minutes each. Touchdowns. Smith, Alsop. Goal from touchdowns, Hinchman. Referee, Professor Babbitt. Umpire, Hopkins. Linesman, Round.

Haverford, 12; Merion, 8,

The Merion Cricket Club eleven were defeated on their own grounds by Haverford, Tuesday, November 5, by the score of 12 to 8. In the first half the work of the college team was very poor, they seeming to be unable to advance the ball into Merion's territory. In the second half a rearrangement was made which put Alsop at full-back, and by shaking themselves together Haverford pulled the game out of the fire, the second touchdown being made by Haines just before the call of time. For Haverford, Haines, Wood and Alsop excelled, and Lester played his first match of the season, putting up a strong tackling game. For Merion, Sayen, Bergner, Launeber and Rodgers did excellent work.

The line-up was as follows:

HAVERFORD,	POSITIONS.	MERION.
Hume, Stadleman	left end	Rodgers
Wood	. left tackle	Knight
Hay	left guard	Morris
Swan	. centre	Boyd
Lester	right guard	. Gallagher
Alsop, McCrea	right tackle	. Launeber
Butler	right end	. Morice
Harding, (Lowry)	quarter back	. Windsor
Hunsicker, (Halloway)	lest half-back , , .	, , Bergner

Haines right half-back . . . Wetherill Hinchman, (Alsop) . . full-back Sayer Referee, Johnson. Umpires, Hay, '95, V. Freeman. Linesman, Round, '97. Time of halves, 30 and 20

Haverford, 5; Dickinson, 4.

Another close game was played on the home grounds on November 9. Dickinson lined up a heavy team, and began pounding at the tackles for gains of from 5 to 15 yards. Our backs could not gain consistently enough to score, and kicking had to be resorted to more than once. During the first half Dickinson's heavy backs continued to try the line and scored a touchdown after about 15 minutes play. The try at goal failed 4-0. On the kickoff the ball was rushed back 15 yards, and after some play near the centre of the field, Dickinson again began to rush the ball steadily down until half time was called with the ball very near our line.

Haverford played a much stronger game in the second half, running the ends with some success, and worked the ball well down into Dickinson's territory. Dickinson kicked and Varney caught on the 30 line, from which Lester kicked a goal from the field. Haverford continued to play good fast foot-ball. Thomas came on in place of Hinchman, and immediately went around Dickinson's left end on a well executed criss in cross for a long gain. In the last few minutes Dickinson braced up, and time was called with the ball on Haverford's 35 yard line.

The line-up was as follows:

HAVERFORD.	POSITIONS.	DICKINSON.
Stadleman	. left end	Best
Lester (Wood)	, left tackle	Wertz
King	, left guard	Ralston
Swan	centre	Froxell
Wood (Lester)	right guard	. Codington
McCrea	right tackle	Ford
Butler	right end .	Crager
Varney	quarter-back	Capt. Vale
Hinchman (Tho's).	left half-back	. Channell

Haines right half-back Louther Alsop full-back Heckman

Time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes. Umpire, Mr. West, Dickinson. Referee, Mr. Johnson. Linesmen, Wilson, Round. Touchdown, Louther Goal from field, Lester.

Haverford, 34; Ursinus, o.

On Wednesday, November 13, Haverford defeated the Ursinus foot-ball team by the score of 34-0. The visitors came down with the intention of playing a hard game to win, but the sharp, snappy work and excellent interference of the Haverford team took them off their feet at the beginning of the first half. Haverford kicked off and in a short time had run up the total of 16 points, the half ending with the ball in Ursinus' possession in her own territory. Ursinus kicked off in the second half, and soon Haverford, by quick playing and substantial gains by Hinchman and Haines, carried the ball to Ursinus' 10-yard line, and Alsop went over for a touchdown. Ursinus was unable to break Haverford's interference and soon Alsop secured another touchdown. Hay secured the ball on a fumble for another touchdown. Ursinus forced the ball well into Haverford's territory, but here Haines broke through for a splendid run of over 80 yards and scored for the last time, time being called soon after with the ball on Haverford's 40-yard line. The best work for Haverford was done by Alsop, Haines, Wood and Butler: for Ursinus, by Hartman and Zimmerman,

The teams lined up as follows:

		_		
E	AVERFORD.	POSITIONS.	1	JRSINUS.
S	tadleman	. left end	Zin	merman
(Conklin (Wood)	left tackle.		Heffner
	łay			
	wan			
	Vood (Webster).			
	IcCrea			_
E	Butler	, right end ,		Rahn
	arney	-		
	Hinchman			
	Iaines ri			
	Alsop			
	Referee, Johnson.			

Haverford, 24; Swarthmore, o.

The morning of Saturday, November 23, opened brightly and propitiously for the Haverford Foot-Ball Team in their great annual contest with Swarthmore. For six long years the sun had not shone so brightly, for six long years the gridiron never lay so invitingly before the players, and for six long years a more enthusiastic crowd had never assembled on these grounds. During the game, as the Haverford star rose into the ascendency, Old Sol hid his face behind the western clouds, and at his setting the Haverfordian hosts were exulting over a victory with a score of 24 to 0.

When the game was called at 3 p. m., a large crowd of the friends and alumni of both colleges had assembled, the guests from Swarthmore coming in gayly decorated coaches. Fully a thousand people witnessed the game and none seemed dissatisfied with the character of the playing. Throughout, it was a game entirely worthy of Friends' colleges, there being no complaint from either side on account of dishonest or unfair playing. Then, too, there was no unnecessary roughness in the game, and but one man, Verlenden, of Swarthmore, was obliged to retire from injuries.

Haverford won the toss and Captain Wood chose to defend the south goal, as the wind was more favorable in that direction. Kappeler kicked off, Varney catching and advancing the ball to the thirty-yard line. Haines and Wood made some good gains, and then Swarthmore got the ball for holding, but immediately lost it again on a fumble. Now Haverford exhibited some fine foot-ball playing, and as H. Scattergood, Haines and Wood began to make great gains aided by splendid interference, the "garnet sweaters of the Swarthmore team assumed a Haverfordian hue through deep humiliation."

Now came a hard kick of fifty yards from Alsop, and Scattergood's hard tackle

caused Kappeler to drop the ball, which rolled over the line where Lester fell upon it. Lester then kicked the goal and within five minutes of the start Haverford had placed the score 6 to o.

Again Swarthmore kicks off, and for fifteen minutes it is nip and tuck, the ball going back and forth near the centre of the field, often changing hands on account of off-side plays and fumbles. Toward the end of the quarter-hour, Haverford began to outplay the Swarthmore team. The tandem play made great gains, shooting the man with the ball through the line as from a catapult, and making steady gains of from three to ten vards. Twice the ball was advanced as far as the five-yard line, but lost for off-side play at the critical moment. Finally, A. Scattergood got the ball on a fumble and Alsop made a gain of fifteen yards, carrying the ball over the line. Despite the unfavorable wind, Lester easily kicked the goal. Score, 12 to 0.

Haverford is now in the spirit of winning, and when Kappeler kicks off Varney returns for forty yards, and Hay's heavy tackle caused Hodge to drop the ball which is caught by A. Scattergood, and with three men interfering he makes the run of fifty yards for a touchdown. Lester sends the ball between the posts. Score, 18 to 0.

A few seconds later time is called for the first half, and the joyous Haverfordians rush into the field to congratulate their team on their fine playing.

The second half was an anxious one for Haverford as well as for Swarthmore, for in previous years the endurance of the team had not been sufficient to keep up a hard game for so long a time. When the Swarthmore team emerged from the shed, they showed that they had been well lectured by Dr. Shell, and they went to their work with a vim which seemed dangerous to Haverford's chances of winning.

For the next twenty minutes the play was well-matched and exciting. Swarthmore gains far into Haverford territory. Hodge tries a goal from the field, but the wind proves too contrary, and Haverford kicks off from her twenty-five-yard line. It soon becomes Haverford's ball on downs. Each side then tries a kick resulting in a gain of twenty yards for Swarthmore. Swarthmore kicks but Varney gets ten yards for interference with the catch. H. Scattergood now goes around the right end for forty yards. Swarthmore gets the ball and by a trick through the centre makes a gain of thirty yards which proves to be her longest in the game. Haverford then gets the ball on downs, and after a few seconds H. Scattergood succeeds in getting around the right end, and, by a run of sixty-five yards, makes the fourth touchdown. The goal is kicked by Lester and the score stands 24 to 0.

Another kick-off and a catch by Varney and the game is ended.

During the game there was plentiful yelling from the sympathizers of both teams, lined up on opposite sides of the field. It is doubtless, somewhat due to the enthusiasm from the side lines that both teams did so well. Everything went along smoothly and there was little poor playing on either side. Friends of both teams unite in declaring it a clean game of pure foot-ball.

Hodges and Verlenden made the most gains for Swarthmore, but the wedge plays and long passes which were formerly so effective, had little avail, and for this reason they frequently lost the ball on downs. On the Haverford team, the backs together with Conklin, Lester and Captain Wood perhaps played the best, but the tackles of Butler and Hay were superb, and A. Scattergood thoroughly understood his position at end, while Swan at centre played a fine game.

The team, almost to a man, seemed to be in superb condition and played with the utmost dash and keenness.

The line-up was as follows:

HAVERFORD.	POSITIONS.	SWARTHMORE.
A, Scattergood	left end	Wilson
Conklin	. left tackle . Verl	anden, Hubbard
Hay		
Swan		
Lester	. right guard .	Wills
Wood (Cabt.)		
Butler		
Varney		
H. Scattergood	. left half-back .	Knauer
Haines		
Alsop		

Referee, Dr. J. Adams, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire, Dr. Schoff, University of Pennsylvania.

Linesman, Mr. Williams, Temple College; Mr. Round, Haverford.

Touchdowns, Lester, Alsop, A. Scattergood, H. Scattergood.

Goals from touchdowns, Lester 4.

Haverford, 20; Wilmington, 4.

The last game of the season was won from the team of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A. by the score of 20-4, in the presence of about 1,000 people.

Wilmington's captain won the toss and chose the ball. Haverford failed to gain in the kick-off. After making ten yards Wilmington got the ball, and made seven yards, when they gave it up again. Steady pounding at centre and tackles finally resulted in Wood being pushed over for the first touchdown. Varney failed to kick the goal, Score, 4–0.

After the kick-off Haverford pushed the ball to the 30-yard line, aided by a good run by Butler. Then Thomas went round to the end for 30 yards and a touchdown. Varney kicked the goal. Score, 10–0.

Haverford ran the ball on the kick-off to

the middle of the field. Centre and tackle plays netted 10 yards, then Thomas went around the end again for 40 yards and a touchdown. Varney kicked the goal. Score, 16–0.

In a very similar manner the next touchdown was made. The ball was run through centre and tackles to 35-yard line, and Thomas made the touchdown. No goal. Score, 20—0.

After three minutes more of play, time was called.

On resuming play again Varney kicked off. Wilmington pushed the ball to midfield, where they lost it on downs. Haverford soon lost it on a fumble, and Wilmington went through our centres and tackles for a touchdown. No goal. Score, 20-4.

By a succession of gains, Wilmington pushed the ball to the middle of the field after the kick-off, and time was called with the ball in their possession.

The game was entirely free from any ungentlemanly features. The umpires and referee were perfectly fair. The Wilmington team was decidedly heavier than ours, the three centre men averaging 210 pounds. Haverford's interference was fine, and it was a fairly-earned victory.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

HAVERFORD.	POSITIONS.	WIL. Y. M. C. A.
Butler	. left end	Garrett
Wood	left tackle	Hayes
Embree	. left guard	Heck
Swan	centre	Campbell
Hay	. right guard	Green
McCrea	. right tackle	Harrar
Stadleman	. right end . (cap	tain) Combrooks
Varney	quarter-back	Mehaffey
Thomas	right half-back ,	Rice
Holloway	left half-back .	Harvey
Alsop		

Touchdowns, Thomas 3, Wood 1, Rice 1. Goals, Varney 2. Time of halves, 30 and 20 minutes. Referee, Johnson. Umpires, Lawson and Foreman. Linesmen, Kirk and Round.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

*HERE are some phases of foot-ball that are to be deplored. It cannot be but that the slugging sometimes seen in college matches has influenced many persons of excellent judgment to declare against the game, and urge its abolishment in our colleges. Those who have given the game their personal investigation are entitled to a hearing, and even the most enthusiastic must admit that there is often much provocation for some of the charges that have been made. It is not this class of howlers we object to, except that we may not always agree with their decisions, but that class who content themselves with the horrified descriptions of friends, a few vigorous editorials, and the sight of a few injured players. On such an incomplete basis their opinion is formed, which is very often expressed by the word "brutal."

We do not wish to defend the wantonness of the men who go into the game with the expressed intention to "do or kill," and are unfit for any kind of sport that throws men into such close contact with their fellows, but we do desire to point with pride to the spirit that has been shown in nearly every game that our team has played—the exception being a match with a certain athletic club—a spirit of honest rivalry untainted by any exhibition of brutality. For us, despite the temporary injuries received by a few of the team, foot-ball has been a success, judged by the standard of effect upon mind and body, and not alone by the number of victories won. If so many players engage in such unnecessary rough work, to the sometimes fatal injury of their opponents, we think it is the fault not of the game, although penalties for such conduct might well be made even more strict than they are, but of a certain class of men who play the game. We are glad that so many of our matches have been

characterized by gentlemanly conduct on the part of the players of both teams, and we feel that the game, as we have played it, has been productive of only good results.

Now comes the lull between foot-ball and cricket, only partially interrupted by the work in the gymnasium. "An active and alert patriotism," says the Bates Student, "is needed in times of peace as much as in times of war," and the writer goes further to point out that possibly the best way to take advantage of our opportunities is to form a Good Government Club. For us that is impracticable, as we have at present about as many societies as we seem able to support. A personal, practical, well-directed, wide-awake study of the questions of the day, let that take the place of any organized movement.

We welcome the formation of the Library Club, for we believe that it fills a niche till now unoccupied. The Club will meet every alternate Saturday evening, to read and discuss informally the best literature. There are many advantages in this method of studying, and the very informality of these meetings will add much to their interest. After all, the best way for a student to know and understand the great men of letters is for him to read them for himself.

The Yale Literary Magazine for November comes with two selections worth reading, "A Successor of Herrick," and "Tristram and Iseult."

The articles in the *Bachelor of Arts* are of special interest to college men. In the October number "The American Athlete in England," and "Dueling in German Universities," need special mention. The Athletic Department, conducted by Walter Camp, is full of information on all athletics of an intercollegiate nature.

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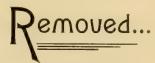
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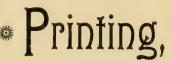


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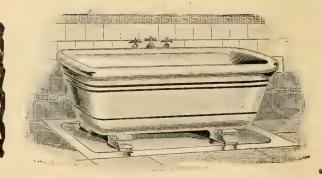


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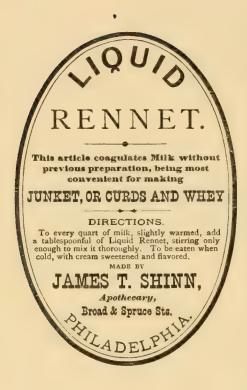
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The Haverfordian.

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HAVERFORD, PA., JANUARY, 1896.

No. 6.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the first of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haver ford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

EITHER of the prizes offered for a college song will be awarded. None of the work handed in was deemed in any way worthy of the prizes announced.

THE plan for sending a delegation to Swarthmore to confer on the subject of a spring meeting has commended itself to all. Under the present circumstances, it is not only more courteous but also more business-like, than sending a formal challenge. An agreement can doubtless be effected in much less time and with far less inconvenience to both parties by the present plan. The conditions under which Haverford can take part in any spring meeting are such as make a conference

particularly desirable in this case. But we believe in the case of a first meeting in any sort of contest, where numerous details have to be settled, the conference plan commends itself.

T is gratifying to know that the cause of Oratory at Haverford has not escaped the notice of our President. In his annual message to the Board of Managers he advocates a resident elocutionist. This he claims, and rightly, is the only way to arouse and sustain an active interest in public speaking amongst us; and that such an interest is highly desirable all will acknowledge. While wishing God-speed, therefore, to the new gymnasium and new dining hall, and all other good things that threaten to come our way, we still believe that some provision for regular instruction in elocution, would be one of the most useful additions that could be made to our present equipment.

of human development that has never flourished much at Haverford. All Haverfordians are supposed to be cast in the same mould, and anyone who departs from the usual customs is dubbed a "freak." This is a condition of affairs which ought not to be fostered. Partly with this idea in view, but still more with the avowed purpose of the study of nature, Dr. Pratt has started the Biological Seminar. The keynote of the Seminar's actions is to be the study of life and the development of the individual

Membership is voluntary, and non-members are welcomed to the meetings, at which some one delivers an address lasting about an hour, after which the topic is discussed by the audience. Each speaker is supposed to report on the subject in which he is most interested and in which it is presumed he will be able to teach his fellows.

Last year the attempt of studying some biological classic was made, but the interest was found to lag. This year this will not be attempted, but rather, there will be a course of set lectures of a popular character, which will be delivered by the members of the Seminar. All members of the college, including the professors, are cordially invited to attend.

SUCCESSFUL cricketers at Haverford are annually presented with prizes in the shape of bats and balls, upon which the name of the winner in each particular year is inscribed. The first inscription on several of these prizes is older than the first number of The HAVERFORDIAN, and older than any records that can be found. They therefore, form valuable

trophies and mementos of early Haverford cricket.

It is to be regretted that for some years the annual inscription has not been added. Still more unfortunate is the loss of the existing records in the Second Eleven Prize Bat, which records are reported to have been effaced by some enterprising cricketer, who, in his zeal for more beautiful printing, forgot to keep a copy of the statistics which already stood upon the bat. All but one of winners' names since the year 1886, when the bat was first presented, have been recovered, but several of the averages are lost. We should be glad of any information as to the name of the winner in 1886 and 1892, and the averages of the winners in 1886, 1887, 1890 and 1892.

Another of the prizes, the time-honored Congdon Prize Ball, first presented in 1876 is full. Names have been printed on every available space and yet there is no record since 1892. The time, therefore, is ripe for the presentation of a new ball to record each year the name of the champion bowler of the college. We hope to get these prizes in order before the season opens, and request the help of those interested in Haverford cricket.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE WATER SUPPLY.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE can boast of having a water supply hardly equaled by that of any other college in the State.

The college is supplied by a spring which has a capacity, even in the dry season, of about a thousand barrels per day. And as there are several other pretty large springs on the college property, within a hundred yards of this one, the college need not fear a lack of pure water for a long time to come.

The water is examined every year by the college chemist, who pronounces it free from all mineral and vegetable substances injurious to health. And, since the college owns the land to such a distance around the spring that no objectionable feature can come near enough to pollute its water, there are good reasons to believe that in the future its water will remain in this pure state.

The purity of the water has not only created a local reputation for the spring,

but has developed a demand for "Haverford College Spring Water" in Philadelphia.

The spring is housed by a low stone building twenty-eight feet long and fifteen feet wide, the whole of which is occupied by the spring.

About twelve feet from this building is another house, containing a water wheel, six feet in diameter, which is connected to two pumps. During the wet season these pumps pump about seven hundred and fifty barrels of water per day. During the dry season the creek, furnishing the waterpower, gets so low that the wheel does not pump half this quantity. Then an engine, in an adjoining room, makes up the deficiency.

The water is pumped for a distance of two-fifths of a mile, and to a height of one hundred and five feet, into four large tanks, three of which are in the attic of Founders' Hall, and one on the Fourth floor of Barclay Hall. The overflow from these tanks is collected in a large cistern near the shop,

At first thought one does not appreciate either the capacity or the value of such a spring.

Enough water flows out of this spring in one day to fill enough barrels, which, if laid down end touching end, would extend from the spring, beyond Barclay Hall—a distance of almost half a mile.

In Barclay Hall alone, besides supplying thirty-four spigots, it provides for six bathtubs, four shower-baths and two forty-horse-power boilers. Then think of the water used in the kitchen, laundry, laboratories and the sixty-horse boiler in the shop, which, at the present time is run very near to its full capacity; add to this the supply for the Grammar school, together with that of the eighteen houses on the campus, and you begin to realize what a valuable thing the Haverford College Spring is.

MILTON CLAUSER.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

N 1830, almost under the shadow of the elms of "Old Eli," at Middletown, Conn., was founded a college under the supervision of the Methodist Church. At first the college consisted of two brownstone buildings; one, North College, being used as a dormitory; the other, South College, as the recitation hall.

The next building to be erected was Observatory Hall, a large wooden building, fitted up as a chemical and physical laboratory and astronomical observatory. Then came the old gymnasium, much resembling our own cricket shed in size and shape.

The next buildings to be erected were the library, chapel and Judd Hall, all of brown stone; and last of all came the Haynweather Gymnasium, a large brick and granite building fully equipped with baths, bowling alleys, boxing and hand-ball rooms, track and base-ball cage.

Wesleyan has had an enviable reputation for athletics, for so small a college. On the water she contended successfully with all the eastern colleges till about 1875, when by consent of the students aquatic sports, because of their expense, were dropped. In foot-ball, for a long time, Wesleyan led the minor colleges. She has defeated all her larger opponents except Yale, and for some time was in the "Big League." In baseball she is steadily advancing, having in the past few years defeated Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania.

Co-education is supported by the trustees and faculty of the college, but not by most of the men, who believe it to be detrimental to athletics to have ladies connected with the institution. The faculty have conceded sufficiently to limit the number of women to fifty.

One of the pleasantest features of the college life is the fraternity system prevalent. There are five chapters of Greek letter fraternities, two local societies and two sororities. Most of the fraternities own their club houses, where the receptions, musicales and entertainments of the chapter are given, where all the members board, and where some of them room.

President Raymond, in his address at Atlanta, gave the fraternity system, as in vogue at Wesleyan, his highest praise and called it "the life of the college."

The honor system has been in use for the last three years. The college committee, consisting of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and one freshman, together with seven of the faculty, form an advisory committee, before which any student may bring a grievance, real or imaginary. This committee has no legislative power, but if any measure be very strongly endorsed by it, the faculty almost always concede to the wishes of the students as expressed by the committee.

There is a special committee known as the "skidding committee," before whom any one seen cheating in recitation or examination is brought for trial. This committee has adopted a rule, at the suggestion of the student body, by which the first offence is punishable by a fine and a new examination, or suspension, or both. The second offence requires the committee to request the guilty man to leave college, and if he refuses his case will be turned over to the faculty, which would mean expulsion. A second offence has never been brought to the committee.

Sometimes a freshman, exulting in his newly-found liberty, cannot bring himself to understand the ethical code in use, and he cheats, or attempts to do so, in his work. Never, however, has a man been compelled to leave college for unfair work in examinations.

The "cut" system is very liberal. All classes are allowed 15 per cent of each number of recitations as cuts, and if for any reason a man has been unable to prepare an assigned lesson, he may hand in a slip of paper stating that he is not prepared, and he is then credited with half a cut and is not called on to recite.

The moral tone of the college is high. The college is not a theological seminary in any sense of the term, but many men attend Wesleyan who have determined to enter the ministry after they have secured a liberal education.

Class societies are numerous, but do not interfere with the regular college routine. The largest class fraternity in this country—Theta Nu Epsilon—was founded at Wesleyan.

The cost of living is comparatively low. Certain estimates taken last year placed the average college expenses of each man, something under five hundred dollars per year.

The faculty is composed of fine scholars, the three men who are most prominent being Dr. Winchester, Professor of English; Dr. Atwater, Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Rosa, Assistant Professor of Physics. The usual number of courses is given, but an unusually large number of electives is offered to the members of the three higher classes, so that a man can become a specialist in almost any branch without going to Harvard or Yale. There seems to be a growing tendency for Wesleyan graduates to further their researches in Germany. A Wesleyan club has its headquarters in Berlin, where the boys gather to talk over old times and sing the old college songs as a tribute to their beloved Alma Mater.

HINTS FOR CRICKETERS.

No. 2.—How to Learn to Bowl.

THE first four men to be chosen on any cricket eleven are four bowlers. In other words, the four men, who, no matter how bad their batting or fielding, are the best bowlers in college would properly be the first men chosen for a Haverford College team. The ideal four would of course be of different styles. Of fast bowlers, one really good one would suffice, and the other three would certainly comprise one good slow bowler and one left-hander. The fourth had best be a good, reliable, medium-pace, right-handed bowler; a man to be relied upon to keep down runs when required to do so. The rest of the team ought to be chosen from other considerations.

Good bowlers, then, are a sine qua non of a cricket team, and a captain's first care. Bowlers will be in demand next spring and summer, and I wish to point out the lines upon which they are made.

To be frank, one must say at outset, that no one need hope to make even a fair bowler without some natural advantages. But the advantages needed here are different from those required for the successful batsmen, and often in strong contrast with The best bowler I ever played against was far from young, corpulent to a degree, decidedly lame, and so shortsighted as to need the aid of two pairs of glasses. But his accuracy and cunning were so great, that after a few balls he seemed to know his batsman as well as though he had bowled to him all his life. Some of the best bowlers of the past have been men of poor physique; men who by no amount of training could have been transformed into good batsmen.

But it is well that the would-be bowler first decide for what his special natural advantages fit him. If he has a strong physique, good endurance, and can obtain speed, he might make a fast bowler, but not without. If he has strong wrists and fingers, an observing eye and a sagacious head, and can with practice arrive at great accuracy of pitch, some amount of speed and the ability to skilfully change it at will, he may aspire to be a slow bowler. But whatever the final aim, the preliminary work should be the same for both, and this it is which I wish to outline.

The first thing for every bowler to learn is to bowl straight. Pitch, speed, break,let all these go until you can bowl every ball within two feet of the wicket. This point is of the utmost importance. You will never pitch an "off-" or a "leg-break" in its right place if you cannot bowl a straight ball. At the same time, however, there are other things to consider which may decide for you, for they are not entirely things that can be learned, whether you are to be a successful or an unsuccessful bowler. These are your "run" and your "delivery." I should advise every bowler to take a fairly long run. It is more teasing to the batsman than a short one, gives you a better basis for a change of pace, and lends more fire or "devil," as it is called, to the ball you deliver. Let your run, however, be easy and natural, always of the same length, and without any hitch or short step, which may tend to check your continuous speed. Do not be led to think that such a hitch is in itself a thing to be desired. It may sometimes discomfit a batsman you have never bowled to before, but in the long run you will only punish yourself by adopting it. One must look at the fatigue involved in a particular style, and reckon the cost. A run as long as that used by some of the Australian bowlers is not to be recommended, because of the immense amount of work which a day's bowling then entails.

There are one or two other points with regard to your style. There are some bowlers of great ability who are very easy to see. The ball comes from them big, and one sees it all the way from the hand. Others require the closest watching during the whole of their run and delivery, and the ball is always hard to see and its pace deceptive. The causes of deception in delivery are different with different bowlers, and the only general rule that can be formulated, is to present at the moment of bowling as little as possible of the "square front" which coaches used to recommend. A "square front" bowler is generally delightfully easy to see.

A most important feature of a bowler's action is the height at which he delivers the ball. Keep the hand up-the higher the better. Never waver—as one is sometimes inclined to do-in your belief in a high action. Do not be misled by those who say they can make a ball shoot, and then attempt to do so by delivering the ball below the shoulder. Such "skimming" bowlers can be safely pushed forward at pleasure by good batsmen, and cannot take advantage of a worn wicket as can a bowler with a high action. The successful round-arm bowlers have been few, and have depended not so much upon the ball "keeping low," as upon their deceptive action. Your change of pace will be far better with a high than with a low delivery.

The three things then which I wish to recommend in the formation of a bowler's style are a long, easy run, a high action and a side delivery.

Let us now assume that the beginner can at will bowl a straight ball. The next thing to learn is to pitch it in any given place. This is best done by bowling at a small piece of white paper or cloth, placed at a distance from the wickets of from three to five yards, depending on the pace of the bowler. As you find yourself getting more accurate, increase your speed by degrees, until you can bowl either a slow or a faster ball fairly near to any required spot.

Up to this point all young bowlers should be trained alike, but from here their paths diverge. The embryo fast bowler now follows a regimen of his own, which is strict and plain. He must keep on bowling every day, not more than half an hour at a time, paying especial attention to length, and bowling generally well within his strength. One constantly sees bowlers in the shed who, in their efforts to get up speed, lose control of the ball, and in cricket parlance "bowl themselves off their feet." Such a cricketer should remember that of all bad bowling, bad fast bowling is by far the worst. Many a second-rate batsman who has neither the strength nor the confidence to "walk in" to loose slow bowling and punish it as it deserves, can send a loose fast bowler time after time to the ropes. When I mentioned accuracy as a special requisite for slow bowling, I meant to say that a slow bowler, in his diagnosis of the case of each particular batsman, will have to vary his pitch within wide limits, and that, too, constantly; whereas the fast bowler will, broadly speaking, have to rely on his ability to bowl a fast, good length ball all the time. It is for this reason that, while the best of the slow bowlers-Alfred Shaw, for instance—could pitch at will on any spot no bigger than a cent, the fast bowlers have had no such accuracy. It is well, however, for the beginner who is training for a fast bowler occasionally to bowl for a short time at the greatest pace he can

command consistently with a good length.

The slow bowler will of course have other things to aim at. Before he has acquired reasonable accuracy of length, he will have found that he has some power to make the ball alter its course after the pitch to "break." His next object is to cultivate, master and control these breaks. They are of four kinds, of which very few bowlers use more than two, the "off" break and the "leg" break. It is at this point that many bowlers fail, because they try to master both of these breaks at the same time. My advice is to completely learn the off break first, and obtain the power to pitch it where you please before you attempt anything else. Of course those few men to whom the leg break comes naturally first, should by all means master it in preference to anything else-and good speed to them. But it is a well-known fact that one break is sometimes lost when the other is learned; and a good, accurate bowler, with some speed and an effective off break, can give most batsmen all they can deal with.

When the slow bowler has mastered pitch and one of these breaks, and the fast bowler a good length and some speed, both should begin to practice change of pace. This can be made very effective in the hands of a good fast bowler, if he is careful about the cardinal points of all change of pace, which are that the run should be precisely the same as before, the action neither more nor less violent, and the delivery as far as may be, apparently unchanged. The slow ball may be often made very effective by bowling the ball a little higher and a little shorter then the faster ones which have preceded it. bowlers should all this time be most carefully practicing the "yorker." undoubtedly the ball which, in proportion to the number of times it is bowled, displaces most wickets. It is pitched directly underneath the bat, and hence varies with

different batsmen, the best yorker for ordinary use being pitched about four inches inside of the block-hole. . The ball should be slung from a high hand, with all the speed the bowler can muster, straight at this point. As for the slow bowler he may be practicing some of those tricks, which though simple and well-known, nevertheless form part of the stock-in-trade of every slow bowler, and will never be without their After a number of off breaks pitched, as this ball should generally be pitched, a few inches outside the off stump, bowl a rather faster straight ball in the same place. If you can make it curve "out"-in plain English, "go with the arm,"-so much the better. You will often be rewarded by seeing such a ball played straight into the hands of short-slip. If the batsman stands wide of his wickets, pitch a ball with a good offspin upon the leg stump, and you may bowl him off his legs. Now and then bowl a yard or two "long," and sometimes let this ball be slower than usual. However slow you are, put in now and then the fastest ball you can bowl, pitched well up on the middle stump. The most effective change of pace, without a shadow of doubt, is the change adopted by a slow or medium bowler, when with no change of action he bowls his fastest ball. Of course, the greater variety of curves at your disposal the better, provided they are used sparingly. and used judiciously in changing your pace. Constantly keep thinking of the case before you; get into the habit of probing for the batsman's weaknesses, and concentrate your attack on the point of least resistance. This rule may mislead you in special cases, where, for instance, a man has a pet stroke and is always anxious to play it. Your plan will then be to coax him to his downfall on what really may be his strongest side. But the only thing that can be said for application in all cases, is that the slow bowler must use his head over every ball he

bowls. It may incidentally be added here, that a bowler may greatly add to his speed, by certain dumb-bell and pulley-weight exercises.

In conclusion, I will say a word about "lob" bowling. Mr. Grace is on record with the assertion that no team is complete without a bowler of this kind. Haverford, as far as I know, never had one in recent years, and that is not because her teams have never played games where "lobs" were needed. It would be interesting to know how many long stands have been broken by an underhand bowler, when every other kind of attack had failed. The proportion is certainly very great; and a few years ago in the bowling averages of one

of the first-class counties of England, the second place was taken by a "lob" bowler. It is, indeed, very safe to say that no team which plays many games against elevens of unknown strength, is quite complete without such a player to fall back upon. I have seen one of the Graces completely nonplus some of the best batsmen in England, by the very simple stratagem of placing all his men on the on side and bowling nothing but underhand leg balls with varying amounts of break. It is an art which demands a thorough knowledge of the best placing of the field, and a head of the utmost coolness and cunning. Lob bowlers must be wise as serpents, else they are harmless as doves.

HARVARD LETTER.

WING to the strictness with which the limits of the holidays are observed here, the men disappear like a flash at their beginning, and return with equal quickness at their close, the complicated machinery of the University starting up again, as at the beginning of the year, with surprisingly little friction or confusion. Absences before or after vacation are rather severely dealt with unless very satisfactory reasons for them can be shown. In spite of their enforced presence at lectures, however, the men give evidence during the few days preceding December 21 of flagging interest, and comparatively little real work is done, except, of course, by those unfortunate individuals who have theses or papers due before that date.

Now that the foot-ball season is over, athletic affairs in the University are almost at a standstill from the undergraduate point of view, although there are rumors of quiet work going on in preparation for next year's spring and fall campaigns. The crew does not go into real training until well

past the holidays, and base-ball activity begins even later. Skating is the one exception to this general dullness out-of-doors. The ice during the week has been excellent, and every pond in the neighborhood has been overrun with polo players. A game of ice polo is scheduled for December 20 between the Oxford Club, of Harvard, and a team from Brown University.

In spite of the defeat at the hands of Pennsylvania, the work of the foot-ball team has been well appreciated by the college. The memorable exhibition of hard, steady, sandy playing in the second half, when the ball was pushed for a touchdown the entire length of the field, without flukes, and against a strong wind, calls forth nothing but praise. That much of the improvement noticeable in the last two weeks of play was due to Mr. Deland's coaching is generally conceded, and his appointment as head coach for next year has the hearty approval of the University.

Haverford men in Cambridge on November 23 found ample consolation for the



HAVERFORD COLLEGE FOOT-BALL TEAM.





afternoon's defeat in the telegrams that came in during the evening announcing the results of the Swarthmore game. Plans were discussed for a modest celebration on Thanksgiving evening, but the idea, unfortunately, fell through. It seems hardly necessary for me to express in this letter the high appreciation with which Havertordians here regard the work of Captain Wood and his men, or the good wishes we extend toward Captain Varney for next season.

The most important lectures offered during the month have been a course of four, given by Dr. John Fiske, December 10, 13, 17 and 19, upon the western campaigns of the civil war. They have been illustrated by stereopticon views, and have been unusually well attended, Sanders' Theatre having been uncomfortably crowded on each occasion. Dr. Fiske has confined himself entirely to operations west of the Alleghenies, showing their extreme importance in a consideration of the war as a whole, and tracing the rise of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other great leaders who first came into prominence there.

Another event of the month has been the presentation, by the Cercle Français, of Moliere's "Le Malade Imaginaire," mentioned in the last letter. Three very successful performances were given: two in Cambridge on December 10 and 14, and one in Boston on the 12th. The unavoidable conflict in date between the first of these and Dr. Fiske's first lecture, forcibly illustrates the number and diversity of interests in a great university like this.

The gymnasium, after a number of exasperating delays, has at last been opened, and the Great Unwashed are again to enjoy the luxury of baths. Now that they have been practically finished, the value of the improvements is evident; and many unpleasant memories of the fall will be forgotten in increased conveniences. The work of remodeling Gore Hall, the main library building, is also beginning to show some signs of completion. There are promises that part of it, at least, will be opened on January 2.

A movement has come into considerable prominence very lately, looking toward the establishment in Cambridge of a University club, of whose privileges any past or present member of the University may avail himself, upon the payment of very moderate fees. The need of something of the kind has long been felt, and the existence of the club, it is claimed, would help break down any spirit of unhealthy reserve which may be felt here. Such an organization is in no way aimed at the existing societies, which at present have room for only a very small fraction of the University: it is simply intended as a place where men may entertain their friends, and where they may meet one another under circumstances more favorable than the class room, or Leavitt & Pierce's. Considering the fact that, with the exception of some of the present societies, there is now no place in Cambridge, capable of providing even a decent meal for visitors, the need of the proposed club is obvious. "Blue books" have been placed within the last day or two, at convenient points in the yard, to receive the signatures of the men who would probably join the club if started. If a thousand men signify this intention, an effort will be made among the Alumni to raise the \$100,-000 believed to be necessary for the purchase of land and the erection of a building.

Cambridge, December 18.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Christmas holidays lasted from December 21 to January 6.

On December 18, Charles H. Cookman, '95, led a very large meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Morley gave a musicale at her home on December 19.

A few games of Association foot-ball have been played during the past few weeks.

On December 12, Mr. Schoumkoff, U. P., '96, delivered a lecture on Bulgaria, in Alumni Hall.

Gilbert & Bacon took the pictures of the First Foot-ball Eleven and substitutes on December 7.

At a meeting of the Literary Club, on December 14, an interesting discussion took place on the "Idylls of the King."

At the first meeting of the Committee on the Annual Mid-winter Exhibition, it was proposed to hold this year's meeting on Friday, February 27.

At a tea meeting held at Twelfth street Meeting House, Philadelphia, Professor Jones was one of the four speakers of the evening.

On December 5, Bettle, '96, gave a supper at the Colonnade to Captain Wood and the four men who made touch-downs in the Swarthmore game.

A committee, consisting of Lester, Scattergood, '96, and Collins, has been appointed by the college association to confer with representatives from Swarthmore regarding an athletic meeting to be held next spring.

Thirty-three men entered cricket practice for new men under E. M. Hall, on Monday, December 2. There were among them some six or eight players of great promise.

Hall worked over both creases in the cricket shed during Christmas vacation, and entirely relaid the one to the left, in order to have good wickets when the old men begin work in February.

The Mandolin Club performed before a company at the Casino of the Merion cricket club on November 30. On December 12, the Banjo club performed at the same place.

On December 11, L. H. Wood, '96, and A. M. Collins, '97, gave a supper at the Colonnade, to the team that defeated Swarthmore. Toward the close of the evening Varney, '98, was elected captain for next fall.

Professor Edwards has devised a clapper run by a water-motor for ringing the big bell on Founders. The water-motor is started by wire connection with the electrical clock in the faculty-room.

Regular gymnasium work began on December 12. Classes in boxing and fancy club-swinging meet alternate evenings at 8.30. The Freshmen meet at 9.00, and the Sophomores at 9.30. Basket-ball commences at 10.00.

On December 5, skating was indulged in for the first time this session. A good many tickets have already been sold, and the comfort of the skaters has been increased by a warm retiring-room and a refreshment stand. The pond is to be lighted by electricity.

The Report of the Managers of Haverford College is just out. It is noteworthy that the college cleared above expenses \$3107.12 during the past year. A list of the publications of the Faculty is contained in the report. President Sharpless proposes to increase the interest of the Greek course.

The Loganian held a debate on December 6, on the question:

Resolved, that Haverford should join the State Inter-collegiate Athletic Association. The affirmative side consisted of Professor Babbit, Wood, '96, and McCrea; the negative, of Coca, Field, and Howson. Adams acted as moderator. The decision favored the negative side.

Handicap running contests were held on December 18 and 19. The results were as follows:

	sst Place	2d	3d	Time
50 yds.	Lester	Thomas	Hall	6 sec.
100 yds.	Scattergood, '96	Patterson	Thomas P. G.	II sec.
220 yds.	Lester	Scattergood, '96	Hartley	25 Sec.
440 yas.	Thomas	Lester	Moyer	62 ѕес.
1/2 mile	Webster	Jenks	Charles 2 min	30 sec.
1 mile	Holloway	Round	Hartley 5 min.	40 sec.

At a college meeting on December 19, it was decided to play no games of basket-ball with outside teams. The classes were advised to appoint captains for the class teams and arrange for games. A committee was appointed to see to the framing of all the athletic pictures that remain unframed. It was decided to award a suitable

trophy to each member of the foot-ball team of '95, and a committee was appointed to select it.

The first meeting of the Biological Seminar was held Friday, December 13, at four o'clock. Dr. Pratt delivered a lecture on the "Structure of Protoplasm." At the next session, Friday, January 10, 1896, the "Development of Vertebrates" will be discussed, and later Mr. Babbitt will lecture on "Bacteria." Subjects for future meetings have not yet been announced. The talks are of a popular character, and the Seminar is open to the whole college.

Among the late accessions to the library are:

"Sources of New Testament Greek," H. A. A. Kennedy.

"Thoughts on Religion," George John Romanes, edited by Charles Gore.

"The Microscope and Microscopical Methods," Simon Henry Gage.

"Historical Essays," J. B. Lightfoot.

"Elizabethan Lyrics," edited by Felix E. Schelling.

"Poetical Works of Skelton and Donne," edited by A. A. Humphrey, 2 vols.

"Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry," Wilhelm Ostwald.

"Analytical Chemistry," N. Menschutkin.

"The Psychology of Number," J. A. MacLellan and John Dewey.

"Recollections of John Sherman," an autobiography.

"The Growth of the British Policy," Sir J. R. Lesley.

"History of the Society of Friends in America," A. C. and R. H. Thomas.

"Ephraem on the Gospel," J. Rendel Harris.



WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER.

We are indebted to a student in the University of Chicago for the following:—

In view of the fact that William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, has been engaged to deliver the course of Haverford Library Lectures this winter, it seems proper that the HAVERFORDIAN should give its readers an introduction to him.

He was born in New Concord, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1856. He attended the local schools and took the classical course at the high school in preparation for college. He was graduated from Muskingum college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of fourteen.

During the next three years he studied the modern languages under a private tutor, and found time besides to work in his father's store, and also to lead the village band. In 1873 he went to Yale, and two years later took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The following year he went to Macon, Tenn., to take the position of head of the Masonic College. The next year found Dr. Harper at the Denison University, where he remained four years, three as a tutor in the preparatory department, and one as Head Master.

In 1879 Dr. Harper was called to the chair of Hebrew and cognate languages at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, which has now merged into the University of Chicago. He held this position until 1882, when he went to Yale to take the professorship of the Semitic languages.

In the meantime, in 1885, he was elected principal of the Chatauqua College of Liberal Arts, which office was in 1891 expanded to the principalship of the "Chatauqua System," and this position he still holds.

In 1888 he was elected principal of the

American Institute of Sacred Literature. A year later he was appointed to fill the Woolsey Chair of Biblical Literature at Yale, and in 1891 he accepted the presidency of the University of Chicago.

In recognition of Dr. Harper's atttainments as a scholar the degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him in 1891 by Colby University, and in '93 he received from the University of Nebraska the degree of Doctor of Laws.

To look at President Harper's fine physique and the evidences he gives of nervous power and reserve force, one would hardly suppose that up to the age of seven he was an exceptionally delicate child. At that time he had a very severe illness, but after his recovery he seemed entirely changed, and gave promise at once of the physical strength he has since attained.

Dr. Harper's specialty is Semitic languages, and his name as a student of the Bible is widely known. He is interested in every phase of University life—in everything that is of interest or benefit to the student—receptions, socials, club meetings, athletic games—whatever it is, if it is a good thing, it is sure of his support. One of the most striking things about Dr. Harper, is the power of making and retaining friends.

Apparently he never forgets; and doubtless, in this characteristic lies no small part of his power as a leader and an organizer. That he is a man of ideas, has unusual executive power, and is progressive to a degree, is shown by the conception and working out of the broadest and most liberal policy on which a University was ever founded.

We are very sure that Dr. Harper's lectures will be full of pungent thought, and we are very glad that he, busy man as he is, has consented to speak at Haverford.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'51, Philip C. Garrett was elected president of the Indian Rights Association at its annual meeting in Philadelphia, on December 20, and E. Y. Hartshorne, '81, was elected treasurer. Dr. Henry Hartshorne, '39; Philip C. Garret, '51; Edward M. Wistar, '75; George G. Mercer '77, and E. Y. Hartshorne '81, were made members of the Executive Committee.

'86.—Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., is teacher of Latin and Biblical Greek, at Union Springs, N. Y.

'88.—The engagement is announced of Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., to Miss Coates, of Berwyn, Pa.

'89.-Lindley M. Stephens is Pastor at

Stanfordville and Clinton Corners, N. Y.

'90.—Edward R. Longstreth is with Maris & Beekley, 2345 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of traveling cranes and portable hoists.

'92.—Joseph R. Wood was married on December 19 to Miss Elizabeth R. Nicholson, at the Haverford meeting house.

'94.—Francis J. Stokes has bought the business of Robert Shoemaker, Jr., 215 Race Street, Philadelphia, including two valuable patents for paper folding and the manufacture of medicine tablets.

'95, John B. Leeds is with the Penn National Bank, Seventh and Market.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the HAVERFORDIAN:

DEAR SIR-I was surprised to notice in your last number a brief account of a debate on the question of the necessity of the classics for a liberal education, and grieved to read of the result of that debate. I notice with the utmost regret how each succeeding year brings more significant marks of the encroachment upon the shades of Haverford, of the materialistic spirit so common outside. In my time no three men could have been found to stand up and defend such a proposition as the subject of your last debate. Alas! for those who, with an "Odi profanum vulgus et arceo," have crept into the shades of your quiet college -are they not even there free from the furies of the Anti-Greeks? But I should not have expressed my thoughts in your columns, if the subject I mention had not been recalled to me in looking over my old HAVERFORDIANS.

Permit me then to send you the following results of the research of the students who preceded you, betraying as they do both the careful and patient toil of the classical scholar, and also that fine spirit of loyalty to your college game, which I cannot say that you have entirely lost. You will notice of course that they tend unquestionably to the conclusion that the ancients had reached a high degree of skill as cricketers:

Forma excellente (Liv 1, 9).—In capital form.

Postes inducti pice (Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140).

—The wickets were pitched.

Domitius lusit Appium (Cic. 2, Fr. 2, 15.)

-Domitius played Appius.

Emissus lapsu (Cic. de Div., 1, 44, 100).— Missed by slip. Omne tulit punctum (Hor. A. P. 343).—Point caught everything.

Vadimonia differre (Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2).—
To scatter the bails.

Puro Campo (Liv. 24, 14).—Clean fielding.

Quis unquam tam brevi tempore tantos cursus conficere potuit? (Cic. Manil, 12, 34).

—What man could ever score so fast?

Regressio maturata (Appuleius, Metamorphoses, 2).—A quick return.

Pratorum viriditas (Cic. de Sen. 16).— The inexperience of the fields.

It grieves me to think that the classic and the cricket spirit are now so far estranged. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ*.

CLASSICUS.

STATISTICS OF FOOT-BALL SEASON.

GAMES.		Scored. Opponents.				Touchdowns . Opponents.		
Alumni	26	0	5	0	3	0	O	0
West Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. of P. '99	6	26	I	5	I	3	0	О
Franklin and Marshall	5	0	0	0	0	0	¥	0
Haddonfield	6	4	I	1	I	О	0	0
Merion	12	8	2	2	2	0	0	0
Dickinson	5	4	0	I	0	0	I	0
Johns Hopkins	4	16	1	3	0	2	0	. 0
Ursinus	34	0	7	0	3	0	0	0
Swarthmore	24	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Wilmington	20	4	4	I	2	О	0	0
			_	_		_	_	_
Totals	142	62	25	13	16	5	2	0

The team was not defeated on the home grounds, and lost but two games the entire season. The percentage of games won is 82 per cent. The touchdowns were made by Alsop 6, Haines 6, Wood 3, Thomas 3, Lester 1, H. Scattergood 1, A. Scattergood 1, Lowry 1. The goals on touchdowns were kicked by Hinchman 10, Lester 6, and Varney 2. Hinchman and Lester each kicked a goal from the field.

DENIALS.

The brook does not complain; it babbles,
And the sparrow twitters; it does not scold,
And the storm does not rage, it plays
sweetly the heavenly organ.
The cooing dove has many cares,
But the wily fox plays at hide and seek,
And the patient ox bellows for his evening
meal.

All Creation has its joys and sorrows, But ignorant man knows little of them.

Man, self-centred, vain, hateful man;
Man, loving, altruistic, scornful man;
What does man know of animals? Though
he prays,
What does he know of God?

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association was held at the residence of Mr. George Lippincott, on Pine street, on December 31. Harvard was represented by Percy Clark and George Lippincott, Pennsylvania by Samuel Goodman, and Haverford by John A. Lester and J. H. Scattergood. Each college is entitled to three representatives, but all questions are voted upon by colleges.

In the absence of the president, who came late, the vice-president, Percy Clark, took the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the treasurer's report, which showed accounts balanced, was read. The principal expense of the year was in connection with the visit of the Canadians, for the match played July 2 and 3. George Lippincott, who did most to arrange the game, gave his report. The necessary guarantee of \$85 had been raised from the colleges, but the gate receipts did not nearly cover that sum. The dues of the Association, which in consideration of the assessments on the three colleges had been placed for the past year at \$5, will be \$10 per year, as before.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place. The three offices are apportioned to the three colleges, the representative of each college filling a different office each year. The elections resulted as follows: President, Samuel Goodman, U. of P.; vice-president, Charles

H. Howson, Haverford; secretary and treasurer, Gray, of Harvard.

The championship for 1895 was formally given to Haverford, and the special committee for awarding prizes, awarded the batting prize to J. A. Lester, Haverford, and the bowling prize to H. H. Brown, U. of P. Each of these prizes consists of a cricket bat. The Association then empowered the president to appoint a committee to put themselves in correspondence with the Canadian colleges for the arrangement of the details of the International game, which this year is played in Canada.

On the call for new business Percy Clark stated that a cricket club might be formed this year at Princeton, and proposed that the Association should write to the cricketers there. Some discussion followed, which was closed by the appointment of Samuel Goodman for the purpose of writing to Princeton to encourage the formation of a club and a team, and if possible the arrangement of games with the members of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association.

The games for 1896 were then fixed for the following dates:

Harvard vs. U. of P., Friday, May 22; Harvard vs. Haverford, Saturday, May 23; U. of P. vs. Haverford, Friday, May 29. The last date is provisional. Both of Haverford's college games are to be played on the college grounds. The date fixed on for the game with the Canadians is June 26 and 27.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

In the American Friend for December 26, there are five articles, one of them by President Sharpless, on the Venezuela question. The articles are, of course, unanimous in regretting the outbreak of

the war spirit, but take different views of the question as a whole. The majority of them seem to regard the President's message as somewhat ill-advised and premature. The discussion which has taken place in the public journals in respect of the athletic and other relations of Swarthmore and Haverford to the University of Pennsylvania, may suitably find its end in the recent editorial on the subject in the *University Courier*.

A very interesting experiment, especially to students of political economy, is being carried on in New York City.

During the past year the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" loaned 300 acres, which they divided into quarter-acre farms. These farms were worked by some of the "tenement-house" dwellers. Notwithstanding the ignorance of the workers, the crops grown were worth \$6000 more than the expenses.

This, perhaps, may prove to be the best solution of the problem of enabling this class of people to help themselves.

Squabbles of all kinds are to be deprecated, and the recent unpleasantness between Amherst and Dartmouth, arising from indiscreet language on the part of one of the Dartmouth team at their annual foot-ball game at Hanover, has seriously endangered the friendly relations that have existed between the two institutions. All over the college world there are similar bickerings, and the petty spirit that has been shown by some of our leading institutions is pitiable in the extreme. Most of these difficulties have been essentially college disputes, but in several instances, as the above, individuals have been largely to blame. It would be well for students to bear in mind the fact that the many are often held responsible for the indiscretion and misbehavior of the few.

I know not whether we should attribute it to the oversight of the historian, or to the fact that the Pennsylvania Germans have had more influence in the making, than in the writing of colonial history, that historians have credited Penn's treaty with that which it took several generations of frontier-men to accomplish.

Penn had hardly settled Philadelphia, when, upon his invitation, Moravians, German Baptists and Mennonites began to flock to the asylum of free religious thought. And that they might enjoy the more liberty they settled not in Philadelphia but at Bethlehem, Ephrata, Lititz, and in the valleys of the Conestoga and Pequa creeks.

In a short time the Pennsylvania Germans on the North and West and the Swedes on the South had formed a network of frontier settlements, which were, to the great glory of the "treaty under the widespreading elm," strong enough to resist the repeated attacks of the savages.

Massachusetts was settled by Puritans. When the Indians attacked the frontier it was the Puritans who were attacked. In Pennsylvania, when the frontier was attacked, it was not the Quakers but the Moravians or the Mennonites who were exposed.

Surely it can not be said that the Moravians, Baptists and Mennonites were a fighting people, or that they provoked ill feeling or displeasure among the Indians. Each of them had as thoroughly anti-war principles as the Quakers—they were a God-fearing people, whose missionary work, especially that of the Moravians, was not a minor factor in the peace with the savages for which Pennsylvania is reputed.

Had it not been for this line of frontier settlements, the treaty, by which Pennsylvania was bought for a sum which, at the present time, would not buy a single foot on Broad street, would perhaps have been less effective; and the phrase, "It was never sworn to and never broken" would not have been coined.

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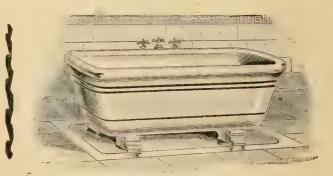


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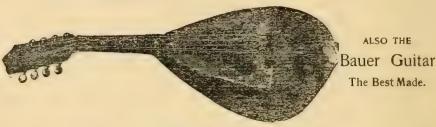
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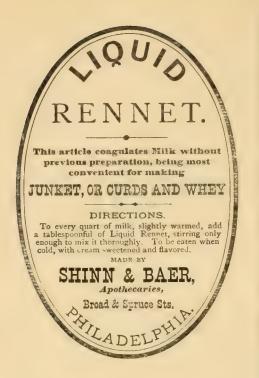
HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

VOLUME XVII. No. 7.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

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The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVII.

HAVERFORD, PA., FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 7.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the first of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

Through the fault of the editors, the three touchdowns made during the foot-ball season by Hay, Hinchman and Holloway respectively, were not recorded in the statistics given in our last number.

THE deadlock in the negotiations for a Spring meeting at Swarthmore is to be regretted on both sides. The question of date seems to be one of vital importance to both the colleges. Haverford would only imperil the success of her cricket season by entering an important athletic meeting later than May 2; in former years, indeed, the first cricket match has often been played in April. On the other hand, though it is difficult for either college to view the other's interests in their true light, Swarthmore's objections to the date are no doubt well founded. We can-

not, however, see the prospective dual twoyear agreement fall to the ground without regret, and without the expression of a hope that even if negotiations for this year are at an end, the two colleges may in the near future come together in friendly rivalry upon the cinder path.

R. LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor of the Outlook, and Pastor of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, has consented to deliver a part of the Haverford Library Lectures this winter. He is not only Henry Ward Beecher's successor in the pulpit. but has taken the place of the great preacher as senior editor of the Outlook, which is the lineal descendent of the Christian Union. He is the author of numerous books. Among them we find "Jesus of Nazareth," 1869; "Illustrated Commentary of the New Testament," 1875-1887; "Life of Henry Ward Beecher," 1883, and "The Evolution of Christianity," 1892. The last is a course of nine lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston. In 1800 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard University. He was elected as one of the University chaplains. We find a member of the class of '94, Harvard, has very pleasant recollections of Dr. Abbott's participation in their class-day exercises. He was chosen as chapel speaker, and as such marched with the first class marshal. and was the special guest of the class.

WE are glad to note that the Swarthmore *Phαnix* again calls attention to the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association. This is an issue that needs to be pushed to the front. The benefits of

such an organization are apparent to all. Organized association is the order of the day in all lines of effort, and college journals cannot afford to remain in the rear. The college journal is with us to stay, no doubt, and yet no means of fostering the interest should be neglected. College faculties seem indisposed to make allowance, in the way of required work, for time spent in an editorial capacity. Hence we deem it the more fitting that the journals should form an organization both for the mutual improvement and mutual encouragement of

the toiling editors. We make long hours and receive a mere pittance—in fact we look far into the future for our reward. It is right in the line of our self-interest to form this organization. We might then hope for some more immediate gains. To make a success of it would mean work. The programs should be very carefully arranged, so that the greatest good to the greatest number would be sure to result. The Haverfordian hopes to see an organization effected in time for a meeting this spring.

PROFESSOR ALLEN C. THOMAS.

ROFESSOR Thomas, whose portrait appears in the art supplement of this issue, was born at Baltimore, Md., in 1846. His parents were Dr. Richard H. and Phebe C. Thomas. Entering Haverford in 1861, he graduated in '65 at the head of his class. During the fall of the same year he went into business in Baltimore as a clerk. In 1868 he took an extensive tour abroad on account of his health. The following year he entered into partnership with his brother J. C. Thomas, of the class of '61, in the wholesale shipping and commission business at Baltimore. After nine years the firm dissolved, and in 1878 he came to Haverford College, having accepted the positions of Prefect, Librarian and Professor of History and Rhetoric. The office of Prefect, which consisted of the general management of the business affairs at the college, he held for six years. At the commencement of '82 he was granted the degree of Master of Arts upon examination and thesis. Obtaining a leave of absence in 1885, he spent fifteen months abroad. five of which he passed at Cambridge, attend-

ing the lectures of Professors Seeley, Skeat and Creighton, a number of weeks at Oxford with Professor Freeman, and the remaining months at Heidelberg and Berlin. Since his return to Haverford he has held continuously the office of Librarian and the chair of History. He was married in 1872 to Rebecca Marble, of Woonsocket, R. I. They have two children, his son being a member of the Junior class.

Among the contributions of Professor Thomas to literature, we might mention "A Memoir of Edward L. Scull," of the class of '64, "A History of the United States," published in 1894, and now in its fourth edition, and "The Holy Experiment of William Penn." In connection with his brother, Dr. R. H. Thomas, he has written "A History of the Society of Friends in America." He has also been a constant contributor to "The Friends' Review," and "The American Friend," for over twenty years.

He is a prominent member of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, in which, for twenty years, he has held the position of Assistant Clerk.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI.

THE line of Pope's, "The proper study of mankind is man," now exists as a proverb because it expresses a general conviction. As Browning says, "Man's thoughts, fears, hates" are always worth delineation, and a human soul in its aspirations, growth, disappointments and developments never ceases to be an object of curiosity and interest to mankind.

The author of "My Confession" would therefore have attracted the world's attention if he had contributed nothing else to literature than this sincere history of his life. He would have caught the public interest not only because of his revelation of a human heart, but because his life in itself is enough out of the ordinary to secure notice.

Tolstoi was born in 1828 at his maternal estate near Toula, being the youngest of four sons. His mother dying when he was of tender age, he was taken care of for some years by a sister of his father until her death, which occurred when he was eleven years old. He then passed into the care of another aunt, who devoted herself to Count Leo and his family during the whole of a long life, and of whom he speaks in the second chapter of "My Confession."

He pursued his studies at home and at the University of Kazan until 1851. At this time he made a visit to his brother then serving in the Caucasus—a visit which greatly influenced the current of his life. The scenery and simple ways of the country so pleased him that he desired to remain, and to this end entered the army, where he remained until the outbreak of the war with Turkey. The new surroundings exerted new influences over his nature, in response to which Tolstoi wrote several of his earlier works. It was here,

too, that the formulations were laid for "The Cossacks," which was written later. When the Eastern war began, he asked for active service, and was assigned to the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Russian army on the Danube. During the campaign Tolstoi continued his literary efforts, and when the war was closed went to St. Petersburg, where he found his fame had preceded him, and that at the age of twentysix he was possessed of a name and was received in a flattering way by the chief literary circle of the capital. He soon grew weary of life in the city, and retired to his country estate, where he continued his writing and began to show his peculiar ideas. After a year he traveled through Germany, France and Italy. Returning, he wrote less and devoted himself to the education of the serfs on his estate. In 1862 he married, and has since been devoted to the enjoyments of his family life, to literature, and to rural pursuits. In his younger days he was very fond of sports, especially of hunting. Now he has given that up, but he still continues his daily physical exercise with ax, scythe or sickle, and seems to find the acme of pure enjoyment in following the plow.

It is Tolstoi, the devoted apostle of a peculiar religious belief, on the altar of which he makes a daily sacrifice of self, rather than Tolstoi in the character of novelist, that is of interest to many.

According to his own account, the youth of Russia seem to have been subject to the skepticism which was then so prevalent among the upper classes of France, and the young Tolstoi was more or less subjected to its influence. He began to read Voltaire and to entertain a feeling of skepticism, at least in regard to the religion of the church.

He perhaps still left undenied the existence of a God, and unrejected the teachings of Christ, but he could accept no faith on trust, nor a religion whose followers appeared no different in daily life from unbelievers. What remnant of faith still remained was soon swept away, and the only difference between himself and others was that his skepticism was more conscious. As immortality was applauded and virtue derided, he gave the rein to his passions, and with his friends lived a life of worldliness and dissipation. Of this period of his life he afterward wrote in words, in reading which we must remember that they were written while the author was under the influence of a very strong religious emotion, and may not, therefore, be taken quite au pied de la lettre by the man who is not an enthusiast, He says:

"I cannot now recall those years without painful feelings of horror and loathing. I put men to death in war. I fought duels, I lost at cards, wasted my substance wrung from the sweat of peasants, punished the latter cruelly, rioted with loose women, and deceived men. Lying, robbery, adultery of all kinds, drunkenness, violence and murder all committed by me, not one crime omitted, and yet I was not the less considered by my equals as a comparatively moral man."

After his return from his travels abroad, he was attacked by an illness, from which he recovered by a visit to the steppes. Several circumstances seemed to have conspired about this time to produce a change in the current of his life and thought, especially the death of his brother and an execution which he had witnessed in France, and which produced a profound impression upon him. On his recovery from his illness his marriage occurred, and his mind was turned aside for a time from the peculiar trend it had begun to take, and was given up to domestic happiness and

enjoyment of life. Many years were thus spent, but gradually a sort of perplexity came over him as to the meaning of life. He continually asked himself, "What am I?" "Why do I live?" The more he theorized the harder did he find the satisfactory solution of the problem, and the more did he feel that his life was really no life, and although it was outwardly prosperous, he felt that it was "a striving and ending in nothing,"—that all was vanity. For some time he contemplated suicide as the only escape from its purposelessness. From this he was deterred, as he says, by an inkling that he might be mistaken. Noticing that the common people about him received their sorrows with resignation, that they found a meaning in life and an ability to enjoy it which he had missed, he began to study them and their doctrines, contrasting them with the society with which he had been familiar. Gradually it dawned upon him that it was not life that was wrong, but his manner of living it, and he became convinced that the contentment of the common people was the result of their simple faith believed and practiced. Such an effect did the contemplation of the lives of these people have upon him. that in time his weltanschanung was completely changed. He says of this:

"All our actions, our reasoning, our science and art, all appeared to me in a new light. I understood that it was all child's play, that it was useless to seek a meaning in it. The life of the working classes, of the whole of mankind, of those that create life, appeared to me in its true significance. I understood that this was life itself, and that the meaning given to this life was a true one, and I accepted it."

He renounced the life of his own class and adopted the simple life of the working classes. At this time he remained in the orthodox church, but its ritual and creed tailed to satisfy him, and he soon ceased to

conform to it. He now began a most careful search for that which is vital in Christianity, and to endeavor to separate the false from the true in the doctrines of the church. The conclusions at which he arrived, and his method of putting these into effect, this it is which has stamped him as a peculiar personage. He believes that the central principle of Christ's teaching was enunciated in the words, "Resist not evil," and that this, together with many other teachings of Christ, have been explained away by the church, instead of being accepted and literally carried out, as was Christ's wish that they should be. As most of the Bible does not seem to him to reflect the spirit of Christ, he rejects it along with the chief doctrines of the church. He sets aside also the authority of all the apostles, and receives his guidance directly from the words of Christ. Besides the central principle of non-resistance to evil, he holds some other commandments as fundamental. Among them is the prohibition in regard to taking an oath and that against judging. His peculiarity is his literal acceptance of these and the extent to which he insists on their application, as in the case of the injunction, "Judge not," which he takes as directly prohibitory to all judicial tribunals.

He asserts surprise that he should have been the first to discover the true law of Christ. He seems to have been unaware of the faith of George Fox and his followers, one of whose fundamental beliefs was identical with his foundation principle; nor is he the first who has understood the real meaning of the sermon on the Mount; neither has the church in general failed to understand its teachings and precepts and to live in accordance with them, while accepting the ordinary institutions of civil life. But believing as he does, he has shown the sincerity of his belief by acting up to it.

Although Tolstoi may be erroneous and one-sided in his interpretation of the will and words of Christ, yet he is to be venerated, since, actuated by the noblest sincerity, he makes great self-sacrifices in living up to his convictions.

A. M. CHARLES,

AN EXPERIENCE TOLD TO A FRIEND IN A LETTER.

I was on the seventeenth of July, 1895, that I underwent the experience which I am about to relate. You may believe it or not, but for my part I have no choice but to believe my senses. At the time of which I write I was staying near West Chester, and, making that town a centre, I had begun a series of horseback rides through the country round. You probably remember how hot last July was, and on account of the heat I made a practice of riding at night.

On the night of the seventeenth of July I rode down the Brandywine upon Puck, my little bronco. It was a bright moon-

light night, and I was kept pretty busy by my horse, who repeatedly shied at the strange shadows cast by the moon. At last, I think about half-past ten or eleven o'clock, I started in the direction of home upon a road over which I had never before ridden. After riding some distance I came to a thick wood, through which, for about a quarter of a mile, and at first with a gentle downward slope, the road ran.

Now I may as well say right here, that although not a scoffer at the supernatural, I have never been a superstitious man. Yet I admit, for I wish to tell the story exactly as it happened, that when I reached

It was indeed a mysterious place. The trees were interlaced so closely above my head that in spite of the bright moonlight without, within all was as dark as the bottem of a mine; actually I could not see my horse's head. Where the moonlight did penetrate, it was splashed on the trunks and leaves of the trees like rain-drops, or shone in queerly-shaped patches upon the ground, like pools of water on a cloudy day, and seemed to make darker rather than illuminate the surrounding woods.

When, as I afterward found, I had reached the bottom of the hill I heard behind me coming apparently from the road at about the edge of the woods the beat of a horse's hoof. Instantly Puck shied and started to run. With some difficulty I at last quieted him, but even after I had pulled him into a walk the little animal seemed to be fairly quivering with terror.

Almost as soon as I had gotten my horse in hand I heard a rider approaching me from behind, and soon could hear the jingle of his bit as he pulled up near me.

Now, strange as it must seem after my former nervousness, at this time I had not the slightest thought that there was anything unusual about what I heard; and, although, on account of the absolute darkness, I was utterly unable to see my companion, yet it did not occur to me that what was riding beside me could be aught but an ordinary man.

I said, "Good evening," and then made several more common-place remarks, but he answered never a word.

There was something uncanny about riding beside a man whose every motion I could hear, and yet whom I could not see. I could hear his bit snap as his horse moved its head. I could hear the jingle of his spurs, and even the swish of his leggings against the saddle; yet, the man himself was entirely invisible. Then, I

thought the darkness hid him, and it was indeed too dark to have seen a man riding even close beside me, but now I hold a far different opinion.

At length, feeling a trifle nervous, and wishing to end the embarrassment, I touched my horse with the whip. Puck broke into a trot, and then into a gallop, but yet there beside me, neck for neck, I felt, as well as heard, that strange rider. I trust I am no coward, but at that time I felt a great sudden burst of irresistible terror. I clung frantically to the saddle lest I should touch that invisible horse. lashed with the whip, and struck with my spurs my horse's sides, but still I could hear the deep pants of a steed close beside Glancing ahead I saw where the woods ended, and there, bright as day, shone the pale moonlight. Somehow I seemed to know that if I could reach that place I should be safe, and leaning out over my horse's neck, I urged him like a jockey in the stretch. At that moment I would have given all I possessed to have been at that moonlight. There I felt I should be safe, and there I should be able to see, and know clearly what was that thing which I heard beside me. Nearer and nearer we came, and when at last we shot out into the moonlight, giving a cry of joy, I turned to look at my late companion. I saw a flash, a puff of smoke, and knew no more.

When I came to my senses I found myself bruised and shaken, but not hurt, lying near a farm house. Puck, looking completely exhaused, his hair stiff from sweat, was standing beside me quietly cropping the grass.

I arose, and with some pain from my stiffened joints made my way to the house. Telling the farmer some story about which the only thing I remember is that it was entirely untrue, I managed to obtain lodging for the night. On the morrow, not

without some fears, I revisited the woods, and there, in the clay formed by a thunder shower of the previous afternoon, I found the prints of my horse's feet. There were also the tracks of a strange horse, and from the bottom of the hill to the end of the woods, the stranger's horse and mine evidently went side by side. At neither edge of the woods, however, could I find any continuation of the mysterious foot-prints.

Since that time I have frequently ridden through those woods, attended and alone, by day and by night, but since that night I have never seen anything out of the ordinary.

This story is strange and incredible enough, but the supplement which I will now tell, is stranger. Several months after this occurrence, while casually glancing over the history of Delaware and Chester Counties, I came across the story of James Fitzpatrick.

Briefly this is what it is: Fitzpatrick, or as he was afterward better known, on account of the color of his hair, Sandyflash, was, at the outbreak of the war of Independence, a fellow idle and shiftless indeed, but nevertheless was perfectly honest. He was married to a good and beautiful woman and they had one child, a boy. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Fitzpatrick, chiefly owing to his wife's influence, enlisted in the Colonial army. His career as a patriot, however, was short, for, on account of some trifling breach of discipline, he

was flogged, and swearing vengeance on the Whigs, deserted. He then became an avowed Tory, but instead of joining one of the loyal regiments, he made his home in Chester County, and, as he said, "not for his own sake, but only to deprive the Whigs of the money," robbed the mail and official messengers of the United States. After the end of the war, however, he continued his downward course, took to drinking heavily, and became an ordinary highway man. About this time his wife and his son, who was then about sixteen years old, left him. This event drove him to desperation, and for some years he was the scourge of the countryside. One of his methods of robbing was to ride quietly up beside a traveler, enter into talk with him, and then to cover his victim with a pistol, and demand his money. To resist him under such circumstances was death, for he never hesitated to shoot. It is supposed that Sandyflesh attempted to rob a man by this method in the very woods through which I rode, and meeting with resistance, shot the traveler. The body of the outlaw and one of his pistols lying beside him, discharged, were found under an oak a mile away from the road; and the corpse at the top of the hill, by which the other pistol lay, was identified as the thief's own son. The night when this happened was July 17, 1795, exactly one hundred years before my adventure.

RICHARD D. WOOD.

HARVARD LETTER.

CAMBRIDGE, January 20, 1896.

URING the winter months, although athletic interests are chiefly confined to preparatory work for the spring, there have been contests and preparations for contests in other directions.

The College Chess Tournament was followed by an inter-collegiate tournament played in New York during the Christmas holidays, between Harvard, Columbia, Princeton and Yale, which resulted in a victory for Harvard by a narrow margin, the

score of games won being Harvard eight and one-half, Columbia eight, Princeton four, and Yale three and one-half.

A debate with Princeton has been arranged for, and will be held Friday, March 13th, in Sanders' Theatre. The trial debates have already taken place, and the successful men are now preparing for the final contest.

A 'Varsity Ice Polo Association has been formed, and a 'Varsity team has been organized to take the place of the old "Oxford" team. The New England Skating Association has offered a silver cup for a triangular ice polo league between Harvard, Brown and Yale, but Harvard has declined the offer, owing to her athletic relations with Yale.

On December 18th the musical clubs gave their annual fall concert in Sanders' Theatre. Inasmuch as the Faculty had prohibited a Christmas trip this year, the clubs decided to make the fall concert a more memorable occasion than usual by reviving the custom of having a 'dance in Memorial Hall after it.

Great interest has been manifested both among students and professors in the Venezuelan question, and many strong letters have been written to the *Crimson* pro and con.

The crew, baseball and track teams have begun work; and, judging from the number of candidates, the outlook is very good. One hundred and fifty men reported when the Mott Haven candidates were called out, and all of these train regularly under personal coaching. Dual games have been arranged with University of Pennsylvania and will be held in Philadelphia on May 16.

Thirty-two men reported for the crew, while there were one hundred candidates for the 'Varsity nine. Owing to the interest shown in baseball there will be a College nine formed, as well as the 'Varsity, which will have its regular players, and will not only practice against the 'Varsity, but will have outside games. James Dean, '97, has been appointed captain of the 'Varsity nine by the Graduate Advisory Committee.

The catalogue has just appeared, and shows a gain of more than three hundred students over last year. The Yale and Princeton catalogues have also come out, so that a comparison can easily be made. Harvard has 3600 students, Yale 2353 and Princeton 1088. Taking into account the number of students in the summer school, and at Radcliffe College, and adding to the Yale figures the number of women educated there, we have, as the total number of persons educated under the auspices of Harvard 4425, while the number of those so educated at Yale is but 2415.

At such a large institution it is impossible for a student to become acquainted with more than a few of his college mates, and what is needed to further this is a "University Club," so-called, where both graduates and undergraduates may meet on a common level. This subject is being vigorously worked up, and a committee, with Charles Francis Adams as chairman, is doing its best to establish this much-needed organization.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Winter Term began January 6.
The Catalogues for 1895-6 are out.

On January 13, C. H. Howson was elected president of the class of '97 for the second half-year.

The Mid-winter Gymnasium Exhibition will take place on Friday, February 28.

William H. Bettle has been appointed manager of the cricket team for the coming home season. On Thursday, January 9, Theo. C. Knauff, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture in Alumni Hall, on "The Silver Question."

John A. Lester has been elected captain of the first cricket eleven for the season of '96.

The Literary Club held a regular meeting on January 18. After a lively discussion on the life and works of Tolstoi, Mr. Hoag gave the members a spread.

On the evening of January 5, Dr. Gummere gave a reception to the class of '96 and the graduate students.

Electric lights have recently been put up along the lane to the skating pond and along the station walk.

At 4.15 on January 17, Charles D. Nason '97, delivered the second of the Biological Seminar lectures, on the "Ancestry of Vertebrates."

The skating pond is used more than it was before admission was charged. Those who do not skate drive up to the pond to see the sport.

On January 15, a polo contest came off between '98 and '99. The Freshmen played very well, but were defeated by a score of 1 to 0.

J. Linton Engle '95, has accepted a position under the *American Friend*. The position of assistant librarian, left vacant by him, has been filled by Wm. W. Hastings.

Wm. W. Hastings resumed his work in Semitic Languages at the close of the Christmas holidays, after being absent during the fall.

The first series of gymnasium handicap contests was held on January 17. The results were as follows: Putting shot, 1, Embree '98; 2, Wood '96; 3, Lester '96.

President Wm. R. Harper, having declined to deliver the Haverford Library Lectures, Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, editor of the *Outlook*, will deliver a part of them in March.

On January 3, President Sharpless addressed the graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania, on the distinction between a college and a university.

Professor Wm. C. Ladd visited the Atlanta Exposition during the holidays. He arrived on Negro Day, and heard some very interesting addresses by noted colored men on negro education. He also visited St. Augustine and other cities in Florida.

On Thursday evening, January 16, Haverford College Banjo Club won a \$200 banjo, as the best performers in a contest held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

The Loganian held a debate on January 10, on the question: "Resolved, That the substitution of some other system for the promotion of students, for the present system of final examinations would be to the interest of sound education at Haverford." The affirmative side, Maier, Hume and Haines, were defeated by A. G. Varney, Maxfield and Charles on the negative.

Among the books recently added to the Library are:

- " Essays on Scandinavian Literature," H. H. Boyesen.
- "Rational Theology in England in the Seventeenth Century," 2 vols., John Tullock.
 - "Anima Poetæ," Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
 - "Compound Locomotives," Arthur Tannatt Woods.
- "The Wonders of Modern Mechanism," Charles Henry Cochrane.
- "The Study of Art in the Universities," Charles Waldstein.
 - "Labor in its Relations to Law," F. J. Stimson.
 - "Handbook of Electrical Testing," H. R. Kempe.

THE LIBRARY OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

NE of the best indications of a healthy intellectual atmosphere, and of honest intelligent study, is the place which a library holds in the economy of a college. If the library is resorted to by a large number of students for the purposes of consultation, of study, and careful reading, it may be safely assumed that the college is in a good intellectual condition, and that there is not much danger of mental narrowness. Judged by such a standard as this, our college was never in a better state intellectually than at present; for not within the past seventeen or eighteen years, if ever, has there been so large a proportion of the students making an intelligent use of the library. The benefactors of this important branch of the college should feel abundantly repaid by this practical appreciation of their munificence.

Her library of 32,000 volumes is something of which Haverford may well feel proud. Many larger colleges have smaller collections of books, and probably few have a better selection. Almost every department which is likely to be needed in a college library is fairly represented at Haverford, and several departments are unusually well furnished with valuable works. The average student hardly realizes the excellence of the collection until after he leaves the college. It should be remembered, however, that it is a college library and not a popular one, and therefore, fiction holds a very subordinate place, only a few of the standard works having been admitted to its shelves, and most of these having been acquired by gift. What is known as popular literature also holds a subordinate place. The aim of the committee in charge is to purchase such works as are best fitted to aid and complement the regular college work, both of the instructors and of the students. This principle is, however, liberally interpreted, the desire being not only to aid the college departments respectively, but also to inspire and cultivate a taste for the best literature. In the modern library and professional world the periodical holds an important place, and it is essential that the list of periodicals should be as large as is practicable. Haverford in proportion to her means is generous in this respect.

The library dates back to the foundation of the college. For many years the collection was housed in the southwestern corner room of the second story of Founder's Hall, directly over the French classroom. It was a cosy room and redolent with the true library flavor. In 1863 the "Alumni Hall and Library" was built, and the books were removed to their present quarters, and were rearranged and renumbered with great care and skill by the then librarian, Clement L. Smith, now Professor of Latin in Harvard University. Ten thousand dollars was also raised as a permanent endowment. The collection of books grew steadily, though slowly, and was increased in 1887 and 1888 by the gifts to the college of the libraries of the Loganian, and Athenæum, and Everett Societies, and in 1889, through the efforts of Professor L. Rendel Harris of the "Gustav Baur Library," of 7000 volumes.

In 1891 and 1892, friends of the college, realizing how essential it is that a library should always be adding to its treasures, and increasing its efficiency thereby, raised an additional \$10,000, a part of which should be spent for books, and a part added to the endowment. The largest gift came in 1892 from that staunch friend and benefactor of the college, T. Wistar Brown, who

gave \$20,000 for an endowment in memory of his wife and named after her, "The Mary Farnum Brown Endowment." The same donor, in 1894, gave a further sum of \$10,000, as an endowment for an annual course of lectures to be known as "The Haverford Library Lectures."

It is difficult in a short article to go into a detailed description of the library, but it may be said that the collections of mathematical and theological works are very good, also those of history and political science; English literature, including biography, is admirably represented. Complete sets of the Greek and Latin classics are to be found with many critical editions, also works on art, archæology and philology. Science in its various branches is well represented. The Baur Library contains many valuable works in German literature, also in Arabic, as well as other Oriental literatures, besides several thousand pamphlets on various subjects. The collection of French literature is not large, but select and representative. Other collections might be named did space allow. Complete, and nearly complete sets of many periodicals add greatly to the value of the library. Among these may be mentioned, the Philosophical Magazine, Silliman's Journal, Anglia, American Journal of Philology, new series of Annalen der Physik und Chemie, North American Review, Littell's Living Age, Quarterly Review, Nineteenth Century, Nation, Nature, Niles' Register, Magazine of American History, several of the popular magazines, the Critic, with many others. Publications of societies are represented by those of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, American Antiquarian Society, Early English Book Society, Chaucer Society, and others. The "Annual Register," 1758-1867, the "British Almanac," and the "American Almanac,' should not be omitted, nor the Smithsonian reports and contributions. "The American State Papers," folio edition, and numerous national and State publications will also be found.

Little has been done in the way of collecting rare books, and the library is indebted to donors for the imprints of Benjamin Franklin, William Bradford, Christopher Sauer, Aldus, Elzevir, Plantin, and other celebrated presses which can be seen in the cases, as well as autograph letters of William Penn, John Woolman, and other writers. Few libraries anywhere can exhibit the splendid fac-simile editions of the Sinaitic and Vatican manuscripts of the Bible, and the photographic fac similes of the Vatican, and Alexandrian manuscripts of the New Testament.

The manuscripts in Hebrew, Arabic, Ethiopic, Armenian and Latin, collected by Professor J. R. Harris, and presented by him and Walter Wood, form a collection in which any library would rejoice.

From this brief résumé it will be seen that the Haverford student has abundant facilities for research, study and recreation. Poole's Indexes, numerous bibliographies, and a full Card Catalogue, offer the means for unlocking these literary treasures. The librarian encourages all to be free in asking for personal assistance and information, for nothing but experience can make any person familiar with the resources of a library, or with the relative value of books and treatises. It is a librarian's business to keep himself in touch with the literature on all subjects, so as to know where the best on any given subject is to be found. Students scarcely realized how much time alone can often be saved by asking a few questions of the librarian, who is never too busy to answer any call upon him.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'80. Chas. E. Cox was graduated the degree of M. A., by Leland Stanford Junior University in 1893. He has, since that time, been instructor of mathematics in that institution. He was Professor of Mathematics in the University of the Pacific from 1886 to 1891. Here he received the degree of Master of Arts (pro merito) in 1889.

'85. Elias H. White, LL. B., has resigned his position at Girard College and will devote his time and energy to his profession. He has an office in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

'87. Dr. Alfred C. Garrett is President of the Cambridge Folk-Lore Society.

'87. William H. Tuttrell is First Assistant Counsel for the City of Philadelphia, at the Senate Investigating Committee.

'89. At a recent meeting of the Friends' Institute Lyceum, Phila., Arthur N. Leeds

read a paper on "Canoeing on the Lower Susquehanna," and J. Stogdell Stokes on "Two Weeks in the Maine Woods."

'89. Joseph E. Johnson, Jr., M. E., spent the holidays about Philadelphia. He is Chief Engineer at the Longdale Iron Works in West Virginia.

'90. John F. T. Lewis is with Samuel N. Garrigues, civil engineer, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

'92. Stanley R. Yarnall has resigned his position with the *American Friend* and has returned to Porter & Coates.

'92. The engagement is announced of John M. Okie to Miss Florence Hiskell, of Bala, Pa.

'95. James E. Engle has resigned his position as assistant librarian at Haverford. He is engaged in the office of the *American Friend*.

JOHN ELIOT.

JOHN ELIOT, the apostle to the North American Indians, was born at Widford, County of Hertford, in the year 1604. His father, the Yeoman Bennett Eliot, bequeathed the profit of his lands for the maintenance of his son at Cambridge University, where John easily distinguished himself in the study of philology. In 1622, he took his degree of A. B. from Jesus College, serving some time as usher in the Grammar School of Little Baddow, under charge of Rev. Thomas Hooker. Under Hooker's influence he experienced a thorough change of heart, and began to study

for the ministry. On account of his nonconformity he soon found England uncongenial soil, and with Hooker and sixty others of like belief, set sail for Massachusetts in the same vessel with the wife and children of Governor Winthrop.

He arrived at Boston in 1631, at the age of 27. For a year he took temporary charge of the church there, during the absence of Wilson, the pastor, and, in 1632, shortly after the arrival of his future wife from England, removed to the First Church at Roxbury, settling among the people with whom he was to dwell and labor for nearly

sixty years, and from whom he was never induced to draw his interest. It was a pastorship that was remarkable, and one which his enlarged efforts on behalf of the Indians would seem to warrant his relinquishing, but it was the means of his establishing himself firmly in the midst of the colonists, it was the channel for reinforcements, and it enabled him to touch and influence the mother country.

Dr. Warneck, in speaking of the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, says: "Although these emigrants expressly proposed to themselves the extension of the Kingdom of God among the heathen, yet Indian wars preceded by a long time Indian Just the opposite is the case. missions." In nearly every settlement made by the Puritan forefathers, there were those especially put aside for the teaching of the native, and we have record that their efforts were conscientious, earnest and not without fruit. But none of these had the consecration and energy of John Eliot. He early set himself to master the native tongue. He took an Indian into his family, and by his aid, gathering the syllables here and there, day by day, under the pressure of parochial duties, he slowly learned the harsh twists of the agglutinative language. It was a hard task, such as all pioneers in unbroken fields have experienced. but how sweet the reward of his labors.

For fifteen years from the arrival at Roxbury, little time could be given to the Indian and his needs, spiritual and temporal, for the duties of the home church absorbed him completely. Now there was to be a change and a brighter future. In the month of October, 1646, with three companions, he set out for Nonantum, the place of "rejoicing," five miles west of Boston, and there to a few representatives of the Pequot tribe of the Iriquois nation was delivered the first sermon in the native tongue. It was one and a quarter hours long, but the

Indians were not wearied. Prayer in the English language followed, and desiring to leave a keen appetite behind, Eliot returned to Roxbury. This was the beginning of a series of visits to Nonantum and later to Neponset, Dorchester, which at last became habitual, and which met with much encouragement. The interest, however, was not universal. The sagamores and conjurers, for the most part, put themselves in violent opposition, led by Philip, the Narraganset sachem, who, grasping the button of Eliot's coat, said that he cared no more for the Gospel than for that button.

Despite these hindrances, at Nonantum and elsewhere much was accomplished. An awakened sense of their social degradation, a desire for religious enlightenment, a demand for better clothing and implements of industry, the institution of family worship, all these showed the fundamental change that was taking place. These new demands were met by Eliot with enlarged effort. He drafted a constitution for the newly civilized natives, based upon the Mosaic civil polity; he encouraged their efforts in building and in agriculture; he founded schools with money sent by well-wishers in England, and in every way aided their social and religious growth.

Not until 1660 was the first church organized at Natick. Eliot had been very cautious, he wished to be sure that his converts were truly Christians. Fourteen towns of "praying Indians" had been formed, settlements influenced by him were scattered through Massachusetts, and on Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and in 1670 eleven thousand nominally Christian natives were under his care. In all he saw twenty-four natives educated for the ministry. Alas, the noble work that Eliot saw so well commenced has not survived these 200 years!

One of the greatest efforts of Eliot's life was the translation into the vernacular of

the Scriptures and several other works. Recognizing the advantage of addressing the Indians in their own tongue, he early began to put in print the Catechism and some of the Psalms in metre, but his crowning effort was the rendition of the entire Surrounded with almost insurmountable obstacles, without a text-book or a written word, and with almost no assistance, he brought out the New Testament in 1661, and the Old in 1663, executed, as Cotton Mather tells us, with a single pen. It was the first Bible ever printed on our Continent, the first instance in which the entire Bible was given to a heathen people. A second edition was brought out in 1680-5, hundreds of copies being printed.

Eliot's rare efforts were greatly blessed. The Indian could now read and meditate alone upon the Word. It was his own his life-long possession, and the earnest revival that followed the distribution of the works a thousand times repaid the translator for his sacrifices. On a visit to one of the towns of the "praying Indians," Cotton Mather observes, "To see and hear Indians opening their mouths and lifting up their hands and eyes in prayer to the living God, calling on Him by His name Jehovah in the mediation of Jesus Christ, and this for a good while together; to see and hear them exhorting one another from the Word of God; to see and hear them confessing the name of Christ Jesus, and their sinfulness-sure this is more than usual! And though they spoke in a language of which many of us understood but little, yet we that were present that day saw and heard them perform the duties mentioned with such grace and sober countenance, with such comely reverence in their gesture and their whole carriage, and with such plenty of tears trickling down the cheeks of some of them, as did argue to us that they spoke with the holy fear of God and it much affected our hearts."

We cannot fail to take note of the problems that confronted him and the dangers that beset him. While fulfilling his pastoral duties at Roxbury he regularly visited Natick, riding horseback across the open country, begging clothing and other necessaries for his pupils, or ploughing through the forest to some neighboring village, with an Indian behind to notch the trees that they might find their way home. The people of his own church at Roxbury entered heartily into all his plans, were his deep sympathizers, and in native England much recognition was made of his work, and practical aid extended; but in England Old and New he was by many called an impostor and his evangelistic work called a fable. He lived to see a sad change in the condition of affairs. In 1675 King Philip's war broke out, the tribal affiliations of many of the "praying Indians" proved too much for them and they joined the bands of marauders. A good number, however, of the better natives stuck to their white friends. But the bitter animosity aroused changed the feeling of both sides towards the "praying Indians." They were despised by their own race and suspected and feared by the whites, so that Eliot could with difficulty get a word for right and justice.

On the 20th of May, 1690, Eliot died, with the words, "Welcome, Joy!" upon his lips. "What then," queries Mr. Geekie, "remains of all this marvelous toil and industry? . . . All this vast labor has proved a work for one day, not for all time." The statement is its own rebuke. No one who sees the sequence of events can fail to note the results of such an unpretentious life. Back to the mother country swept the wave of missionary interest. Its influence raised up the first Protestant Missionary Society and gave birth later on to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose two thous-

and missionaries have pushed steadily on in the direction set by Eliot. Not to be disregarded is it that hundreds of Indians won for themselves a happier, social and moral life, and a "crown that fadeth not away." This was Eliot's inspiration, it is found at the close of his Indian grammar, "Prayer and pains, through faith in Christ Jesus, will do anything."

ELLIOT FIELD.

LECTURE.

THE first of the series of winter lectures was delivered Thursday night, January 9, in Alumni Hall. The lecturer, Mr. Knauff, in introducing his subject of The Silver Question, said that he intended to give an object lesson rather than a scientific discourse. The need of such object lessons is borne home by facts. There are 200 free silver newspapers in Pennsylvania, and meetings have been held in support of the free silver doctrine every night for one and a half years, by a secret organization called the Free Silver Knights of America. Their proposal is to call a piece of silver worth fifty cents one dollara convenient artifice for debtors and silver merchants, miners and speculators. The farmer who has suffered from the hard times has proved to be good material for

the work of the silver agitators. So successful have these agitators been that in some working districts there is not to be found a single anti-silver man. The supporter of the present standard has been accused of wishing only gold. What he really wishes is as much of any money that is needed—and not more.

The lecturer proceeded to show, by a number of lantern views, what industries would be the ones to suffer by a change to the silver basis. He attempted to show that it would not necessarily be the rich who would be damaged. The farmer, the clerk, the depositor, the artisan, and the general workman would bear the brunt of the disaster, while banks, railroad companies, and speculators would get the spoils.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of THE HAVERFORDIAN:

I came across the other day the following passage in Stubbes's "Anatomy of Abuses," which may not be familiar to many readers of The Haverfordian. Though the writer doubtless exaggerates, it shows that 300 years ago the game of foot-ball was a much rougher one than at present. It should be added that the spelling has been modernized.

ALLEN C. THOMAS.

December 24, 1895.

"For as concerning foot-ball playing, I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendly kind of fight than a play of recreation; a bloody and murdering practice than a fellowy sport or pastime. For doth not every one lie in wait for his adversary, seeking to overthrow him, and to kick him on his nose, though it be upon hard stones? In ditch or dale, in valley or hill, or what place soever it be, he careth not, so he have him down. And he that can serve the most of this fashion he is counted the only

fellow, and who but he? So that by this means sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their arms; sometime one part thrust out of joint, sometime another; sometime the noses gush out with blood, sometimes their eyes start out; and sometimes hurt in one place, sometimes in another. But whosoever scapeth away the best, goeth not scot free, but is either sore wounded, craised (crushed?) and bruised, so as he dieth of it, or else scapeth very hardly. And no marvel, for they have the sleights to meet one betwixt two, to dash him against the heart with their elbows, to hit him under the short ribs with their griped fists, and with their knees to catch him upon the hip, and to kick him on his neck, with a

hundred such murdering devices. And hereof groweth envie, malice, rancor, choler, hatred, displeasure, enmity, and whatnot else; and sometimes fighting, brawling, contention, quarrel-picking, murder, homicide, and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth.

"Is this murdering play, now, an exercise for the Sabbath day? Is this a Christian dealing, for one brother to hurt and maim another, and that upon prepensed malice or set purpose? Is this to do to one another as we would wish another to do to us? God, make us more careful of the bodies of our brethren." Anatomy of Abuses, p. 184. Philip Stubbes. London, 1583. Reprint of New Shakespere Society, 1877.

VERSE.

"Thine Was the Happier Age of Gold."

AUSTIN DOBSON.

I.

"Thine was the happier age of gold,"
Theocritus! Ah, yes, thine age
Was peaceful, simple, humble, sage,
Content with joys that ne'er grow old,

Green fields, blue sky, and legends told By Daphnis, piping, while, hard by, The listening flocks and shepherds lie, And know not that their age is gold.

II.

No! 'Tis a vain, false dream! Ah, why
Enshrine in fancy's flattering glow
Some mystic time of long ago,
And pass the living present by?

Did not Theocritus live then
When Alexandria panted out
Her last mad dance—one gaudy rout
Of revel-pale, unhappy men?

III

Yes, sweet Theocritus, in thee

The shepherds piped, and daffodils,
Sprang, where the far-off happy hills
Arose—in thy fair fantasy!

Such life each poet's fancy rears;
'Tis well. But that each age may see
Such life, that's best. Let my joy be
The shepherd's rather than the seer's.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

N the pike at the foot of the college lane there stands an old house, whereby—I venture to think—there hangs a tale or two. Not that its present appearance suggests strange stories, nor that I know the true history of its former owners, but its condition a few years ago, and the people who lived in it then, certainly affected my imagination.

The house was unpainted and forlorn then; the box-bordered paths—which, by the way, may still be seen—reminded me, as box-bordered paths, or rockeries, or hair-cloth sofas always do, of grandparents and maiden aunts; and as for the front door, it seemed closed forever.

When, however, I went round to the rear of the side next the "Haverford College

Store," and went in, I found that the old building was not only a habitation still, but a place of business. Yes, if that dingy, old office of Jonas's in Dicken's "Martin Chuzzlewit" was a place of business, certainly this room I entered could be called one.

While the clang of the bell which the swinging of the door had rung was dying away, and the proprietor was coming in from his home in behind, the visitor, as was natural, looked round him. The small, low room was crammed with groceries; an old desk by the window, covered with old pens and ink-spots, showed signs of financial reckonings; a big Newfoundland dog was sleeping by the stove in the corner.

Then Mr. W., the proprietor, entered. He was a little old man with a slouch hat on. He was just the character such a place ought to have presented; or rather, he was just the man to have made the place what it was. To all appearances he was the descendant of an old family whose fortunes had considerably dwindled. While he was pouring my molasses, and tying four knots on my pound of sugar, his daughter, a girl of ten, entered with two big musty books and began to read by the stove. What a childhood! And what a fantastic melancholy memory this childhood of her's will be—years hence when she is a woman and out in the sunny world!

ESTERDAY a little boy with candy to sell came to my door. In order to show me his wares, he came into the room and set down his basket. He was soon quite at home, walking around to get a good look at everything which took his fancy. Each of us answered many questions for the other. I asked him about himself and his candy-selling and his home, and he questioned me minutely about a toy canoe and a little drum and a horn which hung from our gas fixture. I

had to tell him that those treasures did not belong to me. He pitied me deeply for that, and drew on his mittens to go. But wait, he had one more thing to say. If I ever had any old worn-out pants (his mother had asked him to speak about it), why, his mother could make them over into pants for him. Now I wouldn't give it away, I wouldn't let on about it, would I? In all honesty of heart I assured him that I would not. And now here's this—why, these very words. I have betrayed his confidence.

How can I bear to meet him again!

STANDING in the fading light in our little study at college, he took down a well-worn dark-red volume.

"Yes, Harry, listen—listen!" he said.

Then I looked out upon the snow, which glimmered under the sunset, and listened to his voice as he read, walking up and down the room, his favorite prose—the beginning of Matthew Arnold's "Emerson."

"Twenty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, voices were in the air there which haunt my memory still"—only a few pages, then he closed the book and put it back on the shelf.

Now, when that time itself is past, and when we are separated and his own voice has become only a memory to me, there is a charm of majesty in the words of that essay which make it to me also the favorite piece of prose.

A T the last session of the Biological Seminary, January 17, the subject of the meeting was "The Ancestry of Vertebrates," with Charles D. Nason as leader. Mr. Nason briefly sketched the history of biological speculation on the subject of vertebrate descent and then summarized the opinions which are now generally held by biologists. The relationship

of Amphioxus to the lowest vertebrates was pointed out: then Amphioxus was shown to be rather closely related to the Tunicates, and the Tunicates were, by turn, proven to be intimately allied to Belanoglossus. The striking similarity of the tornaria larva of Belanoglossus and that of some echinoderms was demonstrated, thus carrying the argument by successive stages from the lowest vertebrates down to the larvæ of echinoderms. In conclusion Mr.

Nason said: "The ultimate ancestor of vertebrates must have been a worm-like animal, whose organization was approximately on a level with that of the bilateral ancestors of the echinoderms. The immediate ancestor was a free-swimming animal intermediate in organization between an Ascidian tadpole and Amphioxus."

After the paper there was a discussion in which several persons took part.

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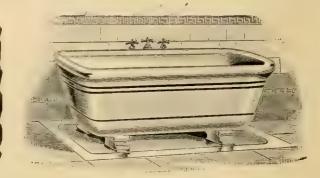


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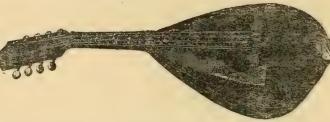
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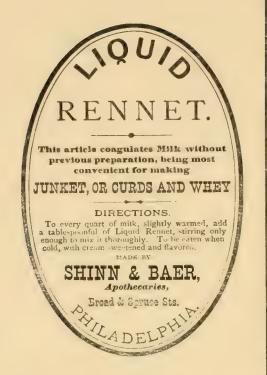
HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

VOLUME XVII. No. 8.

MARCH, 1896.

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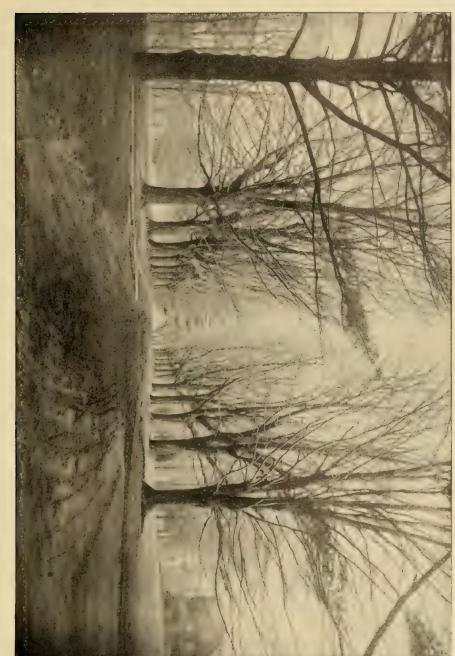
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ART SUPPLEMENT TO THE HAVERFORDIAN, VOL. XVII., NO. 8.

MAPLE AVENUE

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The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVII.

HAVERFORD, PA., MARCH, 1896.

No. 8.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the first of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE statement in our last number concerning William H. Futrell, of the class of 1887, should have read as follows:

William H. Futrell is junior counsel for the Citizens' Municipal Association, who are conducting the examination of the municipal affairs of Philadelphia before the Senatorial Investigating Committee.

A N athletic meeting with Swarthmore this spring seems to be an impossibility. We regret that it is so. We regret much more that the failure of the negotiations should give rise to any unfriendly feeling in either college. The meeting was proposed in the first place in a purely tentative way, and the object for which our committee was appointed was not to send a challenge, but to see whether a Swarthmore-Haverford meeting was possible. The meeting of the representatives

of the two colleges showed that the chief athletic interests of both, forbade the arrangement of a spring athletic contest. Surely in such an outcome, the only feeling which either college can foster is the feeling of disappointment.

THE college is the recipient of another favor from the hands of her Alumni. The Committee on Oratory have procured the services of Professor Hynson for two hours each week until the time of the contests. The appreciation of this favor is shown by the fact that half the students have joined his class. There is a real desire on the part of many students to learn to talk. Professor Hynson seems to be just the right sort of man to help us. He is eminently practical. We expect to see both the prizes well contested for this spring. Hitherto there has been little to induce one to enter the lists other than the hope of being the winner. But now each man is assured of a good, practical drill in delivery. He will not go in this year with hope of winning on his own inherited tendencies to speak. The man who hopes to win will have put a deal of labor on the preparation of his paper and the study for delivery. This is what the honest student wants, and he is proud of the Alumni of his college, who have made it possible for him to do it.

THE English tour being now practically assured, our attitude should be one of patience and preparation. Patience, because in the first place even preliminary preparations, at the distance of three thousand miles, are not soon made; in the second place because games with the public

schools of England are not to be had for the asking. The nicety required in the arrangement of such games is something which we students in an American college know very little about.

Our attitude should be one of preparation, because if we should play the best of the public schools, we shall meet teams of great batting strength, trained in the best nurseries of cricket, and composed of men who in a few years will be the leaders of the

game in England. Our preparation should consist in the first place of definite individual cricket practice, each player paying chief attention to his own part of the game; in the second place, of reading, which should be, in like manner, while it embraces the whole game, concentrated upon the one department; and in the third place, of special exercise, upon which we publish a letter from our athletic director.

In Memoriam.

HEREAS, We have heard with deep sorrow of the death of our former classmate, Robert Huey,

Jr., and

WHEREAS, We did not hear of his decease in time to attend his funeral services, and

WHEREAS, We are sensible of the great loss which we as a class have sustained by his decease; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Class of '96, sincerely appreciating his

manly qualities of heart and character, do formally express our deepest sympathy with his family in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be presented to the HAVER-FORDIAN for publication.

George H. Deu**e**ll, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Committee.

ALUMNI DINNER.

THE Ninth Annual Alumni Dinner was held at the Continental Hotel on Friday evening, February 21, 1896. The reception room was decorated with some of the big college banners, and the tables with trophies and cups. It was noticeable that among the large number of guests present, the recent classes were well represented. Several members of the football team were present, with representatives from three of the present classes.

After the dinner had been served, John C. Winston, the toastmaster, called on the Chairman of the Reception Committee,

N. B. Crenshaw, '67, who read letters of regret from several who were unable to be present. Henry Cope, '69, was then called upon, and made an enthusiastic address on Haverford cricket. In outlining the history of the game he disclaimed for himself the title of the "Father of Haverford cricket." remarking that the game was introduced in the 30's by the landscape gardener who laid out the lawn. Mr. Cope then referred to the arrangements made for the visit of the team to England, told how the plan had received cordial support from many prominent American cricketers, and closed

by an appeal to the students to see to it that during the tour nothing should occur to blot the scutcheon of Haverford.

L. H. Wood, '96, next reviewed the football season of the past year, tracing the fortunes of the team from game to game. He said that while great help in training the men had been received from two Alumni, yet a more general interest would do much to keep Haverford foot-ball up to its right standard.

President Sharpless was the next speaker. and he could not be heard for some time for the cheering. He referred to the very close union existing between the college, in almost every branch of academic life, instancing the support given to cricket, oratory and the courses in political science. Haverford is not primarily a college for athletics or society. The language of the children of Israel would come very aptly from some parents after their son has finished his four years of university life: "Behold, we cast our gold into the fire, and there came out this calf." Haverford is primarily an educational institution. As such, being a small college, Haverford should be as good a small college as possible. This she can only become by devoting her whole united energy, professor and student, steadily to one thing at a time. The one thing for the time being should be done in the best way possible.

President Sharpless spoke confidently about Haverford's future, and said that no one of those before him would have occasion to regret that he held a Haverford degree.

Provost Harrison said that the University of Pennsylvania was in sympathy with Haverford, and had never intended to disparage her. The aim of both institutions should be to maintain a standard in the college department which should prevent men from slipping out of one college into the other.

Dr. Charles Wood, '70, responding for

Princeton, referred to the names of James McCosh and Dr. Charles Hodge, of both of whom he related several incidents. While he sympathized with Haverford in her cricket and foot-ball victories, there are higher things in life than athletics.

George G. Mercer, '77, referring to himself as the only Haverfordian who has found the straight and narrow way to Yale, followed with a speech of loud praise, for his university.

W. W. Comfort, '94, responding for Harvard, referred to the strong influence which Harvard had, through her sons, always exerted on Haverford. Harvard is the natural goal for Haverford men, and she is glad to welcome them. The speaker wished to remove a false impression about Harvard which was very prevalent. The Unitarian spirit at Harvard is absolutely nil. The chapel pulpit is occupied on successive days by men of varying beliefs, and a Quaker may yet be seen there conducting a silent meeting. There are over two hundred Harvard students engaged in practical Christian work.

James Wood, who was next called upon, made a vigorous defence of athletics, and foot-ball in particular, as a necessary means of training young men for the battle of life. If foot-ball is rough, life is rough also, and foot-ball is an excellent means of developing prompt and judicious action.

During the evening a double quartette, led by A. F. Coca, '96, and several past and present members of the Banjo and Mandolin Club, rendered selections. The committee in charge of the dinner consisted of

Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67, chairman; Francis B. Gummere, '73, William L. Bailey, '83, Franklin B. Kirkbride, '89, Jonathan M. Steere, '90, Charles J. Rhoads, '93, Frederick P. Ristine, '94, Joseph S. Evans, Jr., '95.

A YANKEE SKIPPER.

A Sketch.

TE was a thin old man, with long irongray hair, and shaggy eyebrows, beneath which gleamed two piercing eves, which were often lighted with a merry twinkle. Though bowed with age and "thrown on his beam-ends with every cold spell," he was very active on bright days. He especially enjoyed sailing; I have often seen him come down to an abandoned stone pier, with a basket on his arm or pushing a wheelbarrow before him filled with a sailor's kit or with cans of paint. He would stand just back of the pier on a little bank, his hair flying in the wind, and earnestly scan the horizon, looking as if he truly could read the "signs of the times." Then he would set his basket carefully on the ground, select a rock washed clean by the spring tides, seat himself on it and then change his shoes for rubber boots. This done, he would draw his skiff to shore and, after looking to see that he had forgotten nothing, would push off to his sailboat.

He kept his boat the pink of perfection; he would always put a canvas cover on her before he went ashore, would paint her several times a season and do the thousand and one other things that only a sailor knows; nor would he ever allow anyone with heavy shoes aboard her, lest her deck should be scratched. When he saw that everything was properly stowed, and that the ropes could be let go instantly in case of need, he would cast off and go sailing over the harbor at his ease, yet always on the look-out for gusts, and rocks and boats.

One afternoon he told me the following: "When I wasn't any bigger than that fellow and just about his age (nodding toward a boy of ten, short for his age) my father died: my mother was already dead. My

guardian only took care of himself and wasted my money, so I went to sea for my board and five dollars a month, in a whale ship. I was such a little fellow that all I could do was to pay out the harpoon line; but I wanted to study navigation, so I got a book and a worn-out sextant from the purser, and learned to navigate. The big fellows on board who had come to learn to be sailors used to almost drive the life out of me; they would take the crooked bones out of the salt meat and squint at the sun with them to ridicule my sextant; however I kept on and when we were homeward bound I could keep the reckoning. Then those same fellows used to come and beg me to teach them navigation for five dollars, but I told them now I had the laugh on my side, and that's how I got revenged. In my next ship we were coming back from Liverpool, and the captain got brain fever, and I was the only one on board who could navigate. So I went and lived in the cabin and navigated the ship; we had a lot of passengers, and they wondered a lot at seeing such a young navigator. However, the captain got well, and I went back to the forecastle, and all I ever got was a purse of ten dollars made up by the passengers. I wouldn't have given much for their lives if I hadn't been there to navigate."

He knew everybody and everybody knew him. When a somewhat younger man he had been racing skipper for the man of the place; and so it was nothing unusual for him to run up along side of a yacht and say to one of the "four hundred" of New York:

"Hello, Charlie, how are you!" which would bring the neighborly response:

"I'm flourishing. Glad to see you again."
"That last spell did strike me hard, but I

righted quick enough. Done up "Eustis" yet?" "Beat him twenty minutes."

After this the old captain would sail on, perhaps race a little with the other boats,

easily leaving them far astern, and then, if he had any company, he would generally tell yarns, gossip or discuss local politics.

E. Thomas.

THE SANTER.

SOON after the war of the rebellion, a company of energetic railroad men, seeing the future which lay before the iron and coal region of northern Georgia and Alabama, determined to cut through the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia; to bridge the chasms through which flow the New, the Watauga, the Holstein and the French Broad; and establish a through freight route from these coal fields to Northern and Eastern markets.

This they did, and soon the screech of the steam whistle was heard among the hills over which Daniel Boone had gone years before, in search of a country where no neighbor should molest him, and he might be alone with nature.

This region was so sparsely settled that the stations were sometimes thirty to forty miles apart, and between them lay a wild and rugged country, as grand and beautiful as when first created.

One Saturday afternoon, along toward the last of October, 1874, the usual crowd of loafers had gathered at the x-roads' store. This establishment did not come up to our idea of a store, perhaps; yet, it was a place where corn, wheat, roots, herbs and peltries, were exchanged for powder, lead, tobacco, snuff, sugar, coffee, soda, etc. It was also a place where the men of the community met, and spent their rainy Saturdays chewing tobacco and spinning yarns. The usual company was present this special afternoon, but such topics of conversation as the weather, crops, and "raiders" were laid aside for something new.

"Fellers," said Sam Mabe, a long looselybuilt man, about fifty years old, as he seated himself on a nail keg, "hev enny o' you'ns heard that air critter what Jim Davis were tellin' about t'other day 't th' mill?"

"Naw," said Pete John with a grin. "Et you'ns b'lieves all the lies Jim Davis tells, you'll allus be lookin' fur sumthin' strange, an' never seein' ner hearin' it."

"Jest whut I tole him," said Sam; "but t'other night, me an' my boy John here wuz possum huntin' on Brown mounting an' we hearn the same critter that Jim wuz tellin' erbout."

"What kind'er varmint were it?" asked a half dozen voices at once.

"How you 'spect me ter know?" said Sam. "I never seen it."

"What did hit soun' like, then?" asked Pete.

"I can't ezackly tell. John sez hits atween a wolf howl an' a painter's screech, but I say hit soun' to me more like water fallin' in er bar'l. A kin' o' deep roarin' sound. My ole 'ooman lows ez how hit air the sperrit o' that raider we'uns fixed down on Lower Creek two year ago."

"Jest the same," said Pete, "ef hit comes foolin' 'round me, I'll fix 'er with a load o' buckshot, sperrit or not."

While this conversation was going on, the district school teacher, who had gone down to the nearest post-office to get his mail, rode up and hitching his mule to a sapling, came in. He listened a little while to what was being said, and then pulled the latest issue of the Walkertown *Weekly* out of his pocket, saying as he did so,

"Here is your 'varmint,' fellows," and began reading. "Various reports have come to our notice in the last few days, saying that for the past two weeks, there has been lurking about this place a strange animal, the like of which no one has ever seen before. It has never been seen in daytime, but prowls around at night. It has not injured any one, but has followed several persons home after dark, sometimes coming close up behind, and sometimes crossing the road in front of them. It sometimes howls like a wolf, but seldom makes any noise at all.

"Last Monday night, while Henry Harper was going home from town, and was passing under the high bank which overhangs the road near the old mill, it leaped on his back. He shook it off, and struck at it with a heavy stick he was carrying, but missed it. He struck and struck again at the thing, but it dodged him every time, and still continued to jump and run around him. Seeing that he could not drive it off he turned and ran toward home, calling loudly for help. His father heard his shouts and went out to see what was the matter. He saw the thing and attacked it, but to no purpose; for though he struck at it, he could not hit it. He then called his dog, and although the dog was a large fierce one, he gave a yelp of terror and ran under the house, where he remained until the next afternoon. The creature at once disappeared and has not been heard from since. Our oldest citizens tell us that when they were boys they heard people talk about such an animal, and that it was called a santer. Let us hope that it has gone for good."

Every one was silent for a full minute. Then Sam got his voice.

"Varmint er sperrit," said he, "Sam's not the boy to be afeard o' nuthin' as ever cum inter Viginny, 'cept the devil. 'Sides ef hit air abul ter holler like I heard, hit

air no sperrit. Strange tho', hit be allus jest t'other side Silver Creek, an' never be heard 'cept 't sundown er daylight."

"I'll tell ye, boys," said Joe Short, a tough, hardy mountaineer, "let's hunt hit down an' kill hit, an' then there'll be no more fuss made. Every feller fetch gun an' dawgs, an' we'll fix hit."

After some discussion, they decided to meet the following Monday for the hunt.

At daylight Monday morning, about twenty-five men and boys, with guns and dogs, met at the Silver Creek ford, as had been agreed. They had scarcely gathered, when over in the direction of the railroad, they heard that strange, and, to them, unearthly sound. The men's hair stood on end and the dogs uttered uneasy growls. Still they were hardy men, and though superstitious to a degree, they started forward in the direction of the sound.

The sun rose and started on his daily journey across the heavens, but they could find no trace of their game. Noon came, and still no santer. They crossed and recrossed the railroad tracks, and stopped their search long enough to watch the long freight trains roll past them laden with coal and crude iron; they saw the passenger trains fly along carrying their human burden, but they saw no santer.

They went home when night came, but were out again next day as much in earnest as before. After awhile they stumbled on a party of surveyors, whom they told what they were after. They seemed to be interested in what the mountaineers had to say, but they were busy and kept on with their work. The chief's son, Tom, however, begged his father to let him go along. His father finally consented to let him go; and soon Tom, with his gun held carelessly on his shoulder, and his father's injunction to come to camp before dark, almost forgotten, was tramping silently along with the hunters.

They hunted in vain until nearly dark, and were about to give it up, when they heard the sound again, but far away. The men stopped and listened attentively.

- "Thar hit be agin, boys," said Sam.
- "What?" asked Tom in surprise.
- "The varmint."
- "What varmint?"
- "The one we'uns are a-huntin'; can't ye hear hit?"

Just then the sound came reverberating

through the hills, but seemed much nearer than before.

"Why, that's no 'varmint,'" said Tom, as he heard the familiar sound.

"What in the world air hit then?" demanded the men in a chorus.

"Why, that's the steamboat whistle on the new freight engine."

And that was the last that was ever heard of the santer.

R. N. WILSON.

INCIDENTS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S PRISON LIFE.

oking but my father could keep such a bird in a cage," were the words of Prince Henry in relation to Raleigh's imprisonment. The Prince was a warm friend of the prisoner. The two men had much in common. Both loved war, the sea; both hated Spain, and hated Rome for Spain's sake. It was through Henry's aid that Raleigh looked for release from his prison cage, and it was to Henry that the people of England looked for deliverance from disgrace abroad and oppression at home; with the untimely death of the Prince, however, perished the hopes of prisoner and people alike.

At first Raleigh was allowed considerable freedom. The lieutenant of the tower complains that "Sir Walter Raleigh hath converted a little hen-house in the garden into a still where he doth spend his time all the day in his distillations. As late as Charles Second's time "Sir Walter's cordials" were famous. Queen Anne herself testified that Raleigh's medicine had restored her when at the point of death.

Lady Raleigh, the beautiful Throgmorton, for marrying whom Raleigh was never forgiven by Elizabeth, lived with her husband in the tower, and was unwearied in her efforts to secure his pardon and to save their vanishing estates. When her best-

loved Sherborne was threatened with confiscation, she went with her children to James and entreated him on her knees. I maun ha' the land," was the characteristic reply, "I maun ha' it for Carr." Raleigh himself addressed a dignified appeal to the king's favorite. It is needless to say that it was in vain.

There was another complaint that the faithful lieutenant had against Raleigh. He had an aggravating habit of pacing the wall about the garden, occasionally venturing to seat himself upon the bank in full view of passers-by. Doubtless he was a notable spectacle to the people of London, this tall, handsome man, of whom they had heard so much and knew so little; as he sat there with his feet hanging down, as proud and haughty in bearing as ever, and still resplendent with the gorgeous vestments and jewels with which he had dazzled even the court of Elizabeth. As he sits there puffing away at his silver pipe, overlooking the scenes of his former activity, it is not difficult to surmise the trend his thoughts would often take.

What thoughts! What memories! Memories of youth, campaigns in Ireland, campaigns in France under Henry of Navarre in the religious wars! Memories of manhood,—his entrance into court, where he

soon became the first favorite of the virgin Queen! Then follow various gifts and monopolies which yield a goodly revenue. He sails the Western sea,

"To seek new worlds for gold, for praise, for glory."

He dreams of mines in Guiana, of a vast colonial empire in Virginia, which should offset and check the aggrandizements of the Spaniard. Suddenly he is disgraced, imprisoned, released; a second time he grapples with a Spanish armada, leads the van against Cadiz and "singes the Spanish king's beard." But before he is again reconciled with his royal mistress, she dies and James ascends the throne in 1603. "By my saul, mon, I have heard but rawly of thee," was the welcome he received from the new ruler at his introduction to court. All Raleigh's schemes for the humiliation of Spain were so many counts in his condemnation in the eyes of a king who shuddered at the mere sight of a drawn sword and received the Spanish ambassador into his special favor. A false charge is trumped up, the ceremony of a mock trial is passed through, and the sentence of death is pronounced, which by the mercy of the king is, on the very scaffold commuted to imprisonment.

From his own point of view his life could not have seemed otherwise than a failure. To the very end he was destined to remain simply Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight. Surely Elizabeth might at least have made him an Earl. She did indeed give him estates and emoluments, but neither in the offices and honors of state, nor in the military and naval commands had she given him a position at all commensurate with his ability, his services, or his ambition. This being the case, to one of such a character as his, how could reminiscence be otherwise than painful? Take his own words for it:

"Twelve years entire I wasted in this war, Twelve years of my most happy younger days; But I in them and they now wasted are, Of all which past the sorrow only stays," So wrote I once and my mishaps foretold, My mind still feeling sorrowful success.

My soul the stage of Fancy's trajedy.

I hated life and cursed destiny The thoughts of past times, like flames of IIek, Kindled afresh within my memory.

In his "History" he describes how "we pass on with many sighs, groans and sad thoughts and, in the end, by the workmanship of Death, finish the sorrowful business of a wretched life." No wonder then, he sought to bury himself in chemical and literary labors.

Whatever Raleigh's fame may be now, whether he is known as soldier, statesman, courtier, historian, adventurer or the "Father of American civilization," as Bancroft terms him, his contemporaries of his court life dubbed him the "Summer's Nightingale." He was the most versatile product of a versatile age. He was also the most complete representative of his age, and to be this he had to be a poet. By 1580 he had already gained a reputation in that line. English literature was as yet unshapen. Bacon was eighteen years old, Beaumont was but three, and Fletcher thirteen. Ben Jonson's first publication was issued seven years later. Shakespeare was a young man of twenty-five. Raleigh was an intimate friend of Ben Jonson and probably knew Shakespeare.

Raleigh persuaded Spenser to publish his "Fairie Queen," and he gives his estimate of this poem in his fine sonnet beginning,

"Methought I saw the grave where Laura lay."

In "Colin Clout's Come Home Again." Spencer tells how the "Shepherd of the Ocean" visited him at Kilcolman and there read him his poem in praise of Elizabeth:

"His song was all a lamentable lay
Of great unkindness and of usage hard,
Of Cynthia, the Lady of the Sea."

Of this "lamentable lay" unfortunately only the twenty-first book remains, and that was composed afterward when in the tower, probably during the first part of his imprisonment. It is invaluable for the light it sheds upon the character and history of the author, and also as affording a specimen of the style of popular court poetry in Elizabeth's time. Solemn, melancholy, but very characteristic, are the concluding verses beginning,

"Thus home I draw, as death's long night draws on; Yet every foot, old thoughts turn back mine eyes;"

Some twenty or more of the shorter poems remain. Pultenham in 1589 observed that "for ditty and amorous ode" he found Raleigh's "vein most lofty, insolent and passionate." We are very fortunate in the fragments that we have, in that they are fairly representative, having been written at all periods of the author's life: and in that they afford such a perfect reflection of the man. Everything Raleigh wrote is stamped indelibly as his own. His poetry has not received the attention it deserves.

In "The Silent Lover" occur the following well known lines:

"Silence in love betrays more woe
Than words though ne'er so witty;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
May challenge double pity."

Of his other lighter poems, I shall merely mention "The Reply to Marlowe" and "Shall I Like a Hermit Dwell?" as the most pleasing.

In his younger days, Raleigh wrote an epitaph on Sir Phillip Sidney. One stanza runs like this:

"England doth hold thy limbs, that bred the same;
Flanders, thy valor, where it last was tried;
The camp, thy sorrow, where the body died;
Thy friends, thy want: the world, thy virtue's fame."

In 1612 he wrote an epitaph in a very different vein. The subject of this was the Earl of Salisbury, who all these years had stood an insurmountable barrier between

Raleigh and liberty. We may humor the un-Christian sentiment here displayed the more easily, when we remember how soon the author's hour of exultation was fated to be turned into mourning at the death of Prince Henry:

"Here lies Hobbinot, our pastor whilere,
That once in a quarter our fleeces did sheer.
To please us his cur he kept under clog
And was ever after both shepherd and dog."

* King James is said to have remarked when he read this, that "he hoped the author would die before he did."

Three times Raleigh's life and liberty stood in especial danger. In 1592, in disgrace and in prison, he wrote the scathing poem, "The Lie." We know that it stung, from the number of replies it occasioned.

"Go soul, the body's guest,
Upon a thankless arrant;
Fear not to touch the best;
The truth shall be thy warrant;
Go, since I needs must die,
And give the world the lie.

"Say to the court, it glows
And shines like rotten wood;
Say to the church, it shows
What's good, and doth no good.
If church and court reply,
Then give them both the lie.

"So when thou hast, as I
Commanded thee, done blabbing,—
Although to give the lie
Deserves no less than stabbing,—
Stab at he that will,
No stab the soul can kill."

"The Pilgrimage" was written in 1603, when he was under sentence of death. There is still poison where he refers to his trial, and a touch of the grimmest kind of humor, but withal, it indicates an effort to prepare the soul for the "long journey." The poem should be read in full.

"Give me my scallop-shell of quiet, My staff of faith to walk upon, My scrip of joy, immortal diet, My bottle of salvation, My gown of glory, hope's true gage; And then I'll take my pilgrimage.

From thence to heaven's bribless hall,
Where no corrupted voices brawl;
No conscience molten into gold,
No forged accuser, bought or sold,
No cause deferred, no vain-spent journey,
For there Christ is the King's attorney.
Who pleads for all without degrees,
And He hath angels but no fees,
And when the grand twelve-million jury
Of our sins, with direful fury,
Against our souls black verdicts give,
Christ pleads his death, and then we live."

Again in 1618, an old, broken-down man, he is again face to face with death. One last appeal he will make, and that to his never-failing friend, Queen Anne.

"O had truth power, the guiltless could not fall, Malice win glory, or revenge triumph; But truth alone cannot encounter all.

Mercy is fled to God, which mercy made Compassion dead; faith turned to policy; Friends know not those who sit in sorrow's shade.

For what we sometimes were, we are no more; Fortune has changed our shape, and destiny Defaced the very form we had before."

Finally we see him sitting by his tallow candle, in the early hours of the day of his execution, and penning his last verses, which he carefully presses between the leaves of his Bible. Here is simple faith at last:

"Even such is time that takes in trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with earth and dust,
Who in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wandered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days.
But from this earth, this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I trust."

Raleigh never rises to higher flights than when he contemplates death. Who has not read the sublime conclusion of his great history, "O eloquent, just, and mightie Death, whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done. * * * Thou hast drawne together all the farre stretched greatness, all the pride, crueltie and ambition of man;

and covered it all over with those two narrow words: Hic jacet."

For some time it had been on his mind to

"* * Begin by such a parting light,
To write the story of all ages past,
And end the same before the approaching night."

His plan was to narrate the successive fortunes of the four great empires of the world by way of introduction to the "History of England." The last years of his imprisonment were devoted to this undertaking, stupendous for a man who has already passed the age of three score years. He had the assistance of Ben Jonson and the best scholars of his day. The work was left incomplete. Charles Kingsley speaks of it as "the most God-fearing and God-seeing history that we know of." But James pronounced it "too saucy toward kings," and suppressed its publication. The "History of the World" is not read any more, but it had its day. Among the men who acknowledged its influence were John Hampden and John Eliot. Milton and Cromwell were among its readers.

January, 1816, Raleigh was released from prison to enter upon that last, fatal voyage to Guiana, whence he returned to receive the meed of failure. Spain had long been clamoring for her victim. October 28, 1818, Sir Walter Raleigh met his death on the scaffold at Westminster. He who in former times had been declared the "most unpopular man in England and an atheist," was in a twinkling transformed into a hero. "We have not another such head to cut off," was the universal verdict, and straightway many new ballads were heard on the streets of London. The tide had turned. In the crowd that thronged Westminster that peaceful autumn morning were Eliot and Hampden. A new England was beginning to dawn. Lady Raleigh lived on until 1647, thus witnessing the consummation of the movement that owed so much to the inspiration of her husband's writings and martyrdom.

HARVARD LETTER.

CAMBRIDGE, February 17, 1896.

THE "Mid-years," which last for almost three weeks, came to a close on the eighth of February. During their progress, little of outside interest was thought of, since the universal adoption of the lecture system leaves much to be done in immediate preparation for the examinations. Now, however, that this rush of work is past, the attention of the students turns again to the lighter side of college life.

A glance at the Calendar of the University and at the notices in the Crimson, reveals the many interests of the student body when not "grinding." In-door athletics just now are receiving a large share of attention, and not long ago over two hundred men were training for the Mott Haven team Harvard's success in the recent B. A. A meeting seems to augur well for the outdoor meetings later in the spring.

A large squad of men are practicing in the cage for the base-ball team, under Captain Dean, and a turn of luck is anticipated for the coming season. The 'Varsity and class crews are also at work, some on the machines, others in the tank, which has been adopted again this year, after a considerable period of disuse. Coach Watson has decided that last year's crew was deficient in watermanship, and consequently he intends to remedy the defect by using the tank in the Carey Building.

Harvard students always form a good part of the audiences at the Boston theatres during the winter months. This year they are having a treat. Those who are fond of music have two opportunities to hear grand opera sung, besides having the advantages of attending two series of Boston Symphony concerts, one in Boston and one in Cambridge. The expense of the latter

course is guaranteed by that liberal benefactor of the University, Colonel T. W. Higginson.

There is, however, no need for Harvard men to seek entertainment in Boston. The University itself provides amply for the entertainment and improvement of its members. During the next six weeks this is particularly true. President Francis A. Walker, of Technology, is delivering a course of evening lectures in the Fogg Art Museum, on "Bimetallism Since the Discovery of America;" Professor Moore, of Harvard, will give six illustrated lectures on "The Fine Arts of the Middle Ages;" Mr. Copeland, of the English department, talks each week on "Some English Worthies," of whom John Bunyan, Samuel Johnson and Charles Lamb are types. In very different fields of interest, Professor Lyon will give five illustrated Assyrian readings, dealing with recent discoveries in Assyrian literature and archæology, while Dr. Sargent, the well-known director of the Hemenway gymnasium, is announced for four evening lectures on "Physical Training and Development."

Among the good work done by the literary clubs are two courses shortly to be given. The first is given under the auspices of the Cercle Français, and includes the following interesting titles: "Three French Rivers" (illustrated), "Molière in the English Drama," "The Work of the Assyriologists," "Jean Marie French Guyan, the Philosopher." The second course will be given by a former visitor to the University, Prince Serge Wolkonsky. An enthusiastic welcome will doubtless be given him by the English Club and all students interested in Slavonic peoples and their literatures.

Even these lectures, to say nothing of the numerous technical seminars held weekly, do not exhaust the list.

The Sheppard Memorial Church, which by its ancient records is closely associated with the history of Harvard College, maintains a large Sunday school class for Harvard men. This class has recently secured the advantages of hearing three great scholars on Biblical subjects. Thus, Professor Emerton, the historian, speaks on "The

Bible and the Reformation;" Professor Thayer, the eminent New Testament scholar, treats the Revised Version, and Professor Kittredge, of the English department, takes up the Authorized Version.

Thus it will be seen that while the work in the curriculum settles down to its dull level, all sorts of interests and activities come into prominence; and such will continue to be the case until warm weather announces the proximity of the Finals.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The second quarter ended on January 31.

On February 18, a picture of the Gymnasium team was taken in the cricket shed.

Professor A. C. Thomas gave a reception to the Class of '97 on the evening of February 19.

Menno S. Moyer, '98, was married on February 19 to Miss Annie Souder, of Souderton, Pa.

J. A. Lester and Edward Thomas led a regular meeting of the Literary Club on February 15 on *Ruskin*.

The contest for the Alumni Prize for Composition and Oratory will take place in Alumni Hall on April 2.

A tea meeting was held at the Preston Reading Room on January 31. *Temperance* was the subject of discussion.

'99 elected officers for the second halfyear, as follows: President, Morris M. Lee; vice-president, Edward Conklin; secretary and treasurer, Malcolm A. Shipley.

The Mandolin Club performed before the members of the West Chester Club at Association Hall, West Chester, on February 15.

On January 24 the second tea meeting of the second year was held at the Gram-

mar School. The subject of *Peace* was discussed.

On February 10, Dr. Edward Pick, the celebrated student of memory culture, delivered an interesting address in the collection room, on his methods.

The Alumni have secured the services of Professor George B. Hynson to deliver two lectures a week on elocution. Lectures began on February 12.

Professor James A. Babbitt has recently been elected Treasurer of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.

The annual Sophomore entertainment will be given by '98 in Alumni Hall on March 20. They mean to make it a great success. The proceeds go to the Cricket Club.

At a meeting of the Loganian on February 7, the society resolved itself into a House of Representatives, with President Sharpless as Speaker. The meeting was devoted to practice in Parliamentary Law.

The following men take special daily bowling practice in the cricket shed under the eye of the captain and the coach: Adams, Alsop, Hinchman, Tatnall, Wistar, Haines, Mellor and Mifflin.

The Day of Prayer for Colleges was observed by the Y. M. C. A. on February 5. Hugh Beaver and Henry B. Rankin, of the Broad and Brown Streets Baptist Church, Philadelphia, addressed the evening prayer meeting.

At a college meeting on February 12, J. H. Scattergood was chosen as a member of a committee, consisting of President Sharpless, two Alumni and J. A. Lester, to arrange the details of the tour of the cricket eleven in England.

The following names of members of the Faculty appear upon the schedule of practice periods: Professors Gummere, Morley, Brown, Mustard, Pratt, Babbitt and Hoag. It is said that a Faculty team is to be organized in the spring.

On February 6, '97 elected officers, as follows: President, Charles H. Howson; vice-president, Roswell C. McCrea; secretary, George M. Palmer; treasurer, Francis N. Maxfield. C. H. Howson was elected class cricket captain and Morton P. Darlington base-ball captain.

Dr. Lyman Abbott will deliver lectures in Alumni Hall, as follows: March 5, "Christianity and Socialism;" March 12, "Christ's Method of Settling Controversies;" March 19, "Christ on the Treatment of Criminals." Chauncey M. Depew will deliver a lecture during March on "Patriotism and Jingoism, an Address on the Establishment of an International Court of Arbitration."

On the twenty-fourth of January a college meeting was called to discuss the proposed trip of the cricket eleven to England the coming summer. The interest of the Alumni had been expressed, and the plan met with the hearty approval of all present.

At a college meeting on February 5, the committee appointed to procure souvenirs

for the victorious foot-ball eleven reported that they had selected watch charms in the form of a silver foot-ball with H. C. '95 on one side and the score, 24 to 0, on the other. The measure met with hearty approval.

A college meeting was called on January 29. Swarthmore's refusal to meet Haverford in athletics earlier than May 9 was announced. The committee was instructed to make no date later than May 2, as it would interfere with cricket. Edward Bettle, chairman of the Alumni Athletic Committee, was present and expressed the Alumni's views on the proposed trip to England.

The student of cricket will find ample room for research in the following books to be found in the Library: "The Cricket Field," Rev. Jas. Pycroft; "A Chat About Cricket," W. L. Murdock; "Wickets in the West," R. A. Fitzgerald; "Cricket," W. G. Grace; "Cricket," A. G. Steele and R. H. Lyttleton. The periodicals, "The Cricketer" and "The American Cricketer," are we I worth attention.

A few of the recent accessions to the Library are: "Comparative Administrative Law," Frank J. Goodnow; "The Politics of Aristotle," Benjamin Jowett; "Theoretical Chemistry," W. Nernst; "St. Paul the Traveler," W. M. Ransay; "Letters and Verses of Arthur P. Stanley," edited by R. E. Prothew; "The United States of America," 2 vols., N. S. Shaler; "Names and Their Histories," Isaac Taylor; "Money and Banking," Horace White; "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," 2 vols., Philip Alexander Bruce; "Vailima Letters," Robert Louis Stevenson; "Philosophy of Mind," George T. Ladd; "Histoire et Litterature," 2 vols., Ferdinand Brunetière; "The Tannins," 2 vols., Henry Trimble, and several volumes of Balzac's works,

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

Ex-'58. Alfred Brook died on the tenth of February, at his home in Norristown. He was a prominent man in business circles in and near that borough, and was a member of the firm of Hibberd & Brook, the operators of a large flour mill at Bridgeport, Pa. He was also a member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and a director of the Albertson Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Norristown.

'81. Walter C. Hadley died on the fifteenth of February, at Albuquerque, in his thirty-ninth year. He was the most active person in founding the HAVERFORDIAN, and was its first Business Manager. The success of the paper was largely due to his earnest efforts and practical knowledge.

'80 and '93. At a recent meeting of Friends' Institute Lyceum of Philadelphia,

Charles E. Gause, Jr., read selections from the writings of present authors, and Clarence G. Hoag read a paper on "The Tendency of Modern Literature."

'90. J. Stuart Auchincloss is in the office of the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company in New York City.

'93. John M. Okie has been elected secretary of the F. E. Okie Company, manufacturers of a well-known brand of printers' inks.

'93. On the first of last month, Francis B. Reeves, Jr., was received into partnership in the firm of Reeves, Parvin & Co., wholesale grocers.

'94. Roy W. White, A. M., of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, was chosen as a substitute on the Pennsylvania-Cornell Debate this year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE are glad to print the following letter which seems especially seasonable:

This is the period of the year when every American college is making active preparation for proficiency in the various summer sports. The degree of enthusiasm in such preparation is almost directly proportional to the popularity of the sport in question.

Haverford offers no exception to this rule, yet her preliminary training is of different character from that in most of the other colleges. Our most important sport always has been and always should be cricket, for the reason that this game allows advantageous employment of the greatest number of men, and offers the best chance

of superiority over the larger colleges.

Now let us compare the training here and at neighboring institutions. With the latter, early preparation is very largely, in some cases almost entirely, that of physical development, while at Haverford the tendency is to make it simply an attainment of skill. Many will say at once that cricket differs radically from all other college sports. and that purely physical training is unnecessary. I grant the former, but refuse to accept the latter; for this very position affords the chief ground of criticism on the part of cricket opponents, who claim that development of the individual is neglected, and who thus relegate the game to the general class of contests in skill,

The questions arise, should this be remedied, and in what way? It is but reasonable to expect an affirmative reply.

It should be remedied first because much of the value of a college course has been lost, if a student fails to leave college a strong, healthy, well-developed man, and in the second place because, with the same amount of shed-practice, a sturdy athlete will make a far better cricketer than a young, ill-developed one.

Granting from the above reasons that preliminary physical training is valuable, what course of work would be desirable?

From now until the first of April, members of all cricket divisions should spend from one-half to three-quarters of an hour daily in the Gymnasium, this work always concluded by a run and this out-of-door's when feasible. The work in-doors should be of a varied character, with an effort at development of each muscle in the body. Exercises of varying complexity will be valuable, as no game more severely taxes the powers of co-ordination than cricket.

Should the exercises taken be those selected to develop special muscles and follow the nature of cricket movements? I should decide not, as faithful shed-practice would develop these particular muscles, and men with a good uniform development could make more rapid improvement under instruction of the coach.

The runs should be sufficiently long to produce "good wind," but with frequent rests, as the preparation is not that of the long-distance runner.

From April 1 until the regular games commence, the in-door work may be lessened to fifteen or twenty minutes daily, with out-door runs continued and field-practice when weather permits.

The time selected for this training should be that period least interfering with hours of study and thereby affording the least nervous anxiety; it would be desirable that this should neither immediately precede, nor follow the meal hour. No special training diet should be necessary beyond an abundance of plain hearty food. In fact the strict regulations which have so long held sway over the training table are gradually disappearing.

In view of the possibilities of a long cricket season and its consequent strain, every Haverfordian should be more than willing to prepare himself in every way possible to honor his Alma Mater.

Let us during the coming season, by conscientious systematic training, both mental and physical, followed by the best playing ever presented on the Haverford field, raise the grand old game of cricket one step higher in national esteem.

Jas. A. Babbitt,

Physical Director.

LECTURES.

N the morning of the fifth, in Alumni Hall, there was a college lecture on "Oratory." President Sharpless introduced the chairman of the Alumni Committee on Oratory, Edward P. Allinson, who made a few remarks and then introduced Robert C. Ogden, of Philadelphia. Mr. Ogden, as a business man, spoke of the value of the ability to think

on one's feet and to express one's thoughts clearly, concisely and forcibly.

Mr. Allinson then made a few remarks and introduced Mr. George B. Hynson, who trained the University of Pennsylvania men for the debates with Cornell and Princeton. Mr. Hynson gave us some practical instruction about public speaking, emphasizing the fact that true oratory is that

which is based on conversation. He also spoke of voice-culture, and maintained that there is no more need of a man's voice breaking down than of a blacksmith's arm so doing.

President Sharpless then stated that the Alumni Committee had engaged Mr. Hynson to give a course of instruction to Haverford students, and that the arrangements would be announced in the near future.

LBERT S. BOLLES delivered his first lecture on "William Penn and the Early History of Pennsylvania," in Alumni Hall, February 13. He pictured first the eventful times in which Admiral Penn, William's father, lived. He saw the doom of Charles sealed at Naseby. The dark days of the Commonwealth were ushered in. All Northern Europe was in flame. Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein had perished. Literature seemed to have perished. The Bard of Avon was dead thirty years, but pilgrims had not commenced to flock to his tomb. Maturing in such times as these, the Admiral took naturally to the navy. He took a Spanish prize while cruising in St. George's Channel. His ability was not overlooked by Cromwell. But the Admiral seemed to see an end to these things, and made overtures to Charles. He was found out and lodged in the Tower; he lost his office and his share in Jamaica. He resided near Cork till 1659, when it was whispered that Cromwell was weakening and would soon be no more. Richard soon showed his weakness and the Commonwealth succumbed. The Admiral won over the Navy to the King, and was sent to Parliament from Weymouth, with Montague. His son William, now a tall, well-proportioned youth of fifteen, was sent to Christ Church, Oxford.

There was existing in the University at this time considerable feeling between the Church and the Puritans. Penn sided with the Puritans naturally, on account of the persecutions of his uncle George. It so happened that Thomas Low preached in the University, and his words appealed to Penn. He, with several others, absented himself from chapel and refused to wear the college gown. To his father, who was nearing a peerage, with the title of Weymouth, this was a source of much grief. He called William home, and in order to cure his Quakerism filled in his time with dances and theatre-going. But William continued grave under it all. He was next sent to France, and being introduced into gay society seemed to lay aside his wonted gravity. He was met in the street one night and called upon to defend himself, whereupon he drew and acquitted himself right well. The news of this event was very gratifying to the Admiral. He managed his father's home affairs while he was absent in service. The Admiral had no fears of a relapse, but his hopes were doomed. Thomas Low came to preach at court. William heard him and again became serious. He was soon apprehended and lodged in jail with some Quakers. His father called him home. He now persistently refused to uncover the head; for this he was turned out of doors. The custom of uncovering the head, with a hundred other French fashions, had been introduced by Charles.

William Penn still wore his rapier, but he soon laid this aside, and thenceforth the pen was his only weapon. He waited on the Duke of Cumberland in company with Thomas Low, and also the Secretary of State. On December 16, 1668, Sir John Robinson, keeper of the Tower, saw Penn at the gate. It was an unauthorized arrest and Sir John feared to entangle himself in the business. The arrest had been ordered by Lord Arlington, Secretary of State, because of the publication of "A Sandy

Foundation Shaken." He trumped up a charge of blasphemy. "No Cross, No Crown," was written during this confinement. Of it the Admiral said, "It is a serious crown to me. It is a great piece of prison literature."

The Admiral resigned from the Board of Admiralty and his residence in the Garden of the Navy. The Duke of York requested

William's release for him. The King sent his chaplain to set William right, so he might release him. This was no less than the great Stillingfleet. Again and again Penn, with his Bible, met this great, learned man. William told him finally that "Whoever may be wrong, those who use force in religion can never be right." He walked forth from prison a victor over King and Council.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

PROMINENT college professor has been severely criticized by the press for his utterances on public questions in a current number of one of the monthlies. "The idea seems to prevail that a college professor is unqualified by the nature of his position to pass judgment on the questions of the day," says the Brunonian. ". . . Looking at it from a rational point of view there is no class of men who are in a better position to pass a judicial and unbiased judgment on society and public questions than college professors, and the fact that they are interested in such questions is a hopeful sign. They have no party to uphold, no subscribers to please no advertisers to serve and so are of all men in a position to be independent." Surely the opportunities for calin and disinterested consideration of national and local issues give the college professor vantage ground that the party politician can never hope to occupy.

WAS ushered into a hall, in which a piano and hat-rack first caught my eye. Behind the instrument was a door opening into a curious apartment. The two windows amply lighted all corners of this small room. On the left was an arm-chair, a smoker's delight, while between this and

the opposite wall stood a large desk, whose level top was stewn with examination papers, correspondence, an occasional pipe, several pen-wipers, and an inkstand. Beyond this desk was a large wall bookcase, in which deep mathematical dissertations were artistically mingled with common papers. In addition, books, papers, and an upturned waste-paper basket, made the scene all that could be desired. But, no! the dominus loci was absent!

F all our college buildings surely none can compare in interest with the library. Its walls are so well lined with books and objects of interest, that its interior has none of that bare. unfurnished look which characterizes the class room. Coming out of the sunshine into its subdued light, the stillness, the Gothic windows and our whole surroundings, inspire us with a strange feeling closely akin to awe. It is as if we were entering the presence of a learned assembly composed of the men whose works crowd the shelves before us. It is not till the black and white illustrations of Harpers' Weekly, and the familiar covers of a whole row of familiar monthlies catch our eye, that the illusion is broken and we cease to walk on tip toe.

THE "Literary Club" held a meeting on Saturday evening, February 15. The subject was Ruskin. J. A. Lester described his position on Art. Ruskin intended when he left college to devote his life to the study of nature, but was forced into a contention with the Art of his time on account of its glaringly false ideals. For the same reason he was drawn into Ethics and Political Economy.

A reading followed. Edward Thomas read passages from "Modern Painters" as specimens of his early productions. An informal discussion followed.

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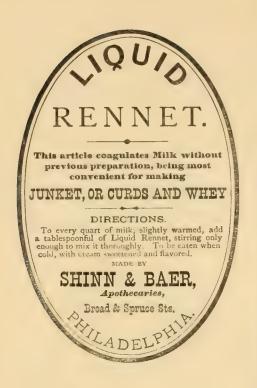
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APRIL, 1896.

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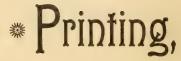
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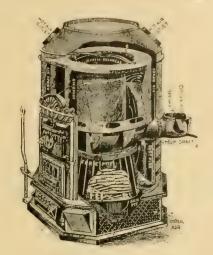
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The Haverfordian.

Vol. XVII.

HAVERFORD, PA., APRIL, 1896.

No. 9.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the first of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

E publish, in the correspondence column, a letter outlining a plan in connection with the trip to England, which, if carried out, as it no doubt will be, in the right way, we think will benefit the college.

A PRIZE of ten dollars was offered by the Haverfordian last September, to the student who had most literary work accepted by the board for publication. During the past editorial year many articles have been submitted, and a good many accepted. No one man has, however, contributed enough to warrant the board in awarding the whole prize. A prize of five dollars has been awarded to Milton Clauser, '96.

E wish to express our thanks to the writers of our Harvard letters. We feel that we owe to their kindness one of the most valuable features of the paper. Haverfordians are always interested in Harvard, especially when described by some of our own Alumni. Let us hope that the letter can be continued next year.

THE retiring board has decided to donate to the library an exchange case. The librarian informs us that it can be placed where the table now stands.

The need for a different disposition of our exchanges has been recognized for some time. At present one cannot often find what he is looking for without a long search through the motley mass of matter that accumulates upon the table. We believe that students ought to know what is going on at other colleges, and so we want to encourage in every way the reading of exchanges.

We suggest to the next board that some one editor be appointed to look after the papers and put them promptly in their places. The list might be increased. Many large colleges and universities are still unrepresented. In view of the foreign cricket trip this summer, if a few exchanges can be obtained from the English schools they will be of very great interest to the college.

THE judicious fostering of an exchange list of the best products of current college journalism has been neglected for years past. It is in order to get good exchanges, and to provide a suitable home for them, that the board has made this bequest.

THE USE OF THE LIBRARY.

7 HEN Tom Brown went to Oxford, he was surprised to find so little to do in the way of study.-no more in quality and quantity, he wrote his friend, than he had in the fifth form at Rugby. Something of the same sense of relaxation comes over the American boy who exchanges the discipline, the coaching and cramming of a good school for the seeming independence of college. He proceeds to construct a theory. Perhaps he decides that he has made a bad choice; to Pharpar College, or the University of Abana, he should have gone, and not to this inconsidered corner of Israel. Perhaps he draws wider conclusions, and forms a low estimate of the higher education. Perhaps he thanks his stars that he has so little to do, and resolves to "fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world." Or, perhaps, he asks himself more seriously what this unchartered freedom means, and what he is to do with it.

The freedom, so it will dawn upon him, means personal responsibility for his use of his time; and if he but make friends with the library, he will speedily find that no hours are better employed than those which he gives to the judicious reading of good books. Haverford men have always borne the reputation of wide and critical readers; and students now in college can make no braver or wiser resolve than to support this good name. Special work and the strain of strenuous but narrow pursuits, render general reading an almost forbidden field to the university student; but the man in a college like ours, has an opportunity which it is worse than foolish to throw away. One hears learned doctors lamenting the lack of such opportunities, and one may meet dissertations pitiably weak in style and manner, because the erudite

author has been studying so constantly that he has never had the time to read anything.

Twenty-five years ago there were no graduate courses of any account in the A man took his bachelor's degree, and then turned either to his profession or to business. Even twenty years ago, as the writer well remembers, notices were posted on the bulletin-board at Harvard, a month or two before commencement, inviting members of the Senior Class to apply at the dean's office in regard to this or that professorship in some college, mostly, it is true, a western college,-but college for all that. Now . . . well, does any college ever have to post a notice at all? An army of applicants, with the Ph. D. brand fresh on the brow, camp about the gates of every college from Sandy Hook to Berkeley. Five years ago, perhaps, there was a bad outlook for the small college; some persons thought it would be crushed between the upper millstone of the university and the lower millstone of the school. Already, however, the reaction has set in; the small colleges, when really good, are prospering; and it is not impossible that another generation will see the great universities, one by one, giving up their undergraduate departments, concentrating their forces upon graduate work, and leaving the bachelor's degree to smaller but not less important institutions.

Certainly the student at a good college need not regard himself as citizen of a mean city. When the relations of school, college and university are better adjusted, greater stress will be laid upon the function of the colleges to make their students read widely and wisely, and so acquire that culture for which a schoolboy is too immature and a graduate too busy and too confined. The

tendency is evident in all directions of college study. There is less talk of original work and research—the function of university studies—and more talk of reading. About the actual work of the college classroom runs a belt of private reading; along with the German or French classic to be studied, goes a mass of books to be read in private; so it is with Greek, with Latin, and particularly with English, and with history and kindred subjects. Even in the sciences this will hold; as to mathematics, the writer will not meddle with a mystery.

Let the college student, then, read,—read with his eyes and read, as Coleridge put it, with his fingers. Diligent and enthusiastic reading of this sort puts into one's mental

habit a power, a distinction, a new sense, which special studies cannot bestow. Without this foundation, special studies turn out an able but shambling and awkward scholar; with a basis of such liberal culture, the strength of the specialist is made as the strength of ten.

No commonplace is so utterly a commonplace as the advice to read good books; but it is another matter when one insists that much of the advanced work done in our best universities, is warped and baffled by the lack of that literary and historical sense which comes from a wide and judicious knowledge of books in general, and which is best obtained during a course at college.

F. B. G.

THE TEACHER.

I N order to show what is meant by a true teacher, the two men who have done perhaps the greatest work for education will be compared—Rousseau and Pestalozzi.

At the mention of Rousseau's name we think immediately of the French Revolution, of all the horrors of the Commune, of all the license incident upon the removal of restraint. Some of us possibly think of that greatest fallacy of the eighteenth century, "education according to nature." For such the great reformer loses his splendor, and is merged into the hosts of those who have fought for new educational ideas.

Pestalozzi, on the other hand, causes no thrill of recognition. He has not brought about the downfall of a government and the liberation of a people. He has not given to all a common, root idea which pervades every department of human activity. His work has been along other lines. His mission has been in personal work with children.

While Rousseau was revelling in debauchery at the French capital, Pestalozzi was a child at Zurich; the one already planting the seeds which were to germinate and grow in the fertile soil of the French mind, the other, on account of his simplicity of character, called by his friends, Harry Queer, of Follyville. The one, "full of enthusiasm for the beautiful and the good, defended with invincible logic and passionate eloquence the eternal principles of justice and morality, and committed the most shameful and culpable acts." The other, preparing himself for his great mission by his simple mode of life, lived as a child these eternal principles of justice and morality, and spent his life in unselfish devotion to the good of others. The one was an educator who, while writing learnedly on the best methods of training a son. placed his own children in a foundling hospital. The other was a teacher who. having little income, took into his own family the four score pauper children of the burned town of Stanz, and with the

help of but a single servant taught his school.

Pestalozzi was the teacher. The teacher—at the word, rise in our minds all the tenderest emotions, thoughts of mother, our first teacher, and the memories of home; thoughts of the little red schoolhouse on the hill, the master's desk, old and scarred, and the benches well polished by years of wearing; thoughts of that Great Teacher who made His instruction suitable for all time by taking the common things around for His illustrations, of that greatest of all teachers who teaches us day by day the way to eternal life.

The calling of teacher is the greatest of all callings, and the calling, too, which has the greatest responsibility attached to it, because to the teacher is entrusted all the capacity for good or for evil that lies in the child. On him depends all the future development of the individual. With such responsibilities and such possibilities before him, it is needless to remark that the teacher should be a lover of his work; he must not be man keeping school, but man teaching. As a wise old gentleman of this commonwealth says, "there are more schools kept than taught, because there are men misplaced in the profession who are doing more harm than they are doing good-men who can keep school but who cannot teach."

The true teacher, they say, like the poet, is born, not made. It was Garfield who said that a college for him meant Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and himself on the other. The part of a man that is the teacher is his personality, not his knowledge. Knowledge passes away, but it is the teacher's influence which always remains. This is true of teachers in all ages. It is not the wisdom of Socrates that excites our wonder; in many ways a small boy of to-day excels him in knowledge; but it is the personal influence that

Socrates had that has made him immortal. The Greek teacher, in his strivings for the attainment of beauty both in form and in action, never thought of the neglect of the personal factor. Later, the Jesuits made more of this, and, that the personal influence of the teacher might be greater, they promoted the teacher with his class, thus bringing the pupil under the influence of one man during his entire school career. In our own day the true function of the teacher has been so debased that in our larger schools it is no uncommon thing to see teachers who do not even know the names of their students, much less their trials, difficulties, hopes, aspirations, longings.

The teacher should also be not only a leader of youths, but a leader of thought. He should have something to say to which men can afford to stop and listen. He should be not only the teacher of his school, but the teacher of the community. From him there should go forth an ever-widening circle of influence which should embrace—why not the world?

In our day and generation the study of moral and religious subjects has been so divorced from the schools, that if the schools are to have any influence for good, it must come through the personality of the teacher. By a love for the man and an imitation of him will the pupils gradually form their moral code which will influence them all their lives. If his example be bad, or even neutral, the teacher has committed a crime the evil effects of which will go down through the ages.

The reward for such a teacher will be in the love which he must have for his pupils, and in their affection and veneration for him. How pleasant in after years to look upon splendid specimens of moral manhood with the conscious pride that his hand has molded the clay, and that by his endeavor humanity has been raised. How



ART SUPPLEMENT TO THE HAVERFORDIAN.
VOL. XVII. NO. 9.

THE CRICKET SHED.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. J. TAYLOR.



pleasant, also, for the pupil, now grown older, to think of his teachers and to try to learn in how much each one has left his stamp.

"The great Italian poet, when he made His dreadful journey to the realms of shade, Met there the old instructor of his youth,
And cried in tones of pity and of ruth:
'Oh, never from the memory of my heart
Your dear paternal image shall depart,
Who, while on earth, ere yet by death surprised,
Taught me how mortals are immortalized!''

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY MYSTIC.

N the year of our Lord 1340, it came to pass that a Master in Holy Scripture preached ofttimes in a certain city, and the people loved to hear him, and his sermons were the talk of the country for many leagues around. Now this came to the ears of a layman who was rich in God's grace, and he was warned three times in his sleep that he should go to the city where the Master dwelt and hear him preach."

In this simple and direct language begins what is now known as the "History and Life of John Tauler." This manuscript, attached to Tauler's Sermons, has been known by the name of "The Doctor and the Man." But Dr. Schmidt has established beyond a doubt that the "Doctor" is John Tauler and the "Man" is the great "Friend of God in the Oberland," Nicholas This fact of the genuineness of Basle. and veracity of the narrative rests upon the evidence of the "Memoria" of St. John's Convent of Strasburg. These were hidden for four centuries, and on coming to light furnished the evidence for identifying the "Doctor" and the "Man."

John Tauler was born in Strasburg in 1290. Little is known of his early history, but it seems that his parents were moderately wealthy. He joined the Dominican Order at eighteen. He studied in Paris at the College of St. Jacques. His nature was not particularly nourished by the cold philosophical spirit and intellectual atmosphere that pervaded the university. He writes, "These great masters of Paris do

read great books, and turn over the pages with great diligence, which is a very good thing; but these [spiritually enlightened men] read the true living book wherein all things live; they turn over the pages of the heavens and the earth and read therein the mighty and admirable wonders of God."

Man's actual destiny was a theme of far greater interest to him. He was much influenced by the preaching of Eckart, the first of the fourteenth century German Mystics. Eckart had been placed over the Dominican Order in Saxony, on account of his severe moral character, at a time when the monks were particularly insubordinate, and had restored perfect order. He was now preaching in Strasburg. He preached to the common people, which was in those days quite unusual. And he preached to them what Hegel calls the "Foundation of German Philosophy,—the perfect repose of a spirit in absolute union with God." He said, "God and I are one in the act of my perceiving Him." Doubtless such talk went far over the heads of most who heard But Tauler was a ready listener. While he bears marks of Eckart, he is a much more practical man, and concerns himself with the concrete affairs of life as man lives it.

The fourteenth century is famous for its revival of mysticism in Germany. Besides numerous men of mark among them, there were sects which literally filled the Rhine provinces. The "Beghards" or "Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit" made no distinction between the Creator and created.

With this gross pantheism Tauler had an undying controversy. He inveighed against them bitterly when he came to Cologne in 1356.

Tauler's lifetime was a time of great interest in his native city. Two contestants for the imperial throne brought on a war of eight years' duration, and then the Pope, jealous of the power of Louis of Bavaria, the new emperor, refused to crown him King of the Romans. The realm was put under an interdict. Louis issued an edict compelling all priests to officiate or leave the realm. Many preferred banishment to disobeying the Church, and many places of worship were closed for twentysix years. In all this controversy Tauler sided with the emperor, and was ever actively engaged in hearing confessions, administering the Sacrament, or preaching to the distressed people.

About this time it was that Nicholas of Basle came to see him. He walked thirty leagues to reach him, heard five sermons, and then, to quote from Nicholas' own narrative, "God gave this man [Nicholas] to perceive that the Master was a very loving, gentle and good-hearted man by nature, and had a good understanding of the Scriptures, but was dark as to the light of grace." Nicholas asked him to preach on the "Highest Perfection Attainable in this Life." He wrote out this sermon after hearing it, and then read it to the Master. He would then go away to his home, but Dr. Tauler did not suffer him. He said he would give him some counsel did he not fear to displease him. Upon the Doctor's assuring him he would take it in good part, say what he would, he told him he could preach a good sermon, but did not live according to it. "Sir," he says, "I give you to know that neither your sermons nor any outward words that man can speak have power to work any good in me; but if the highest Teacher of all truth shall

come to a man, he must be empty and quit of all the things of time. Know ye that when this same Master comes to me, He teaches me more in an hour than you or all the doctors from Adam to the Judgment Day will ever do."

He told him further that he was actuated by a love of the creature (self), that the letter was killing him, and that he was a Pharisee. These points he proceeded to prove. At first the great Doctor was inclined to be angry at a layman who thus presumed to teach him. But he was compelled to acknowledge the truth of the statements, and fell on Nicholas' neck and kissed him, and besought him to teach him the way of life.

Nicholas gave him first twenty-four alphabetical rules of life to learn. he told him of the troubles in store for the follower of this way, that it was the way of the cross, that he would have to give up study and preaching and live a life of contemplation. He said men would despise him, and say his life was turned to naught, but told him not to be dismayed. Nicholas then left him, counselling him to seek the Holy Comforter. After about two years, being so exhausted one day by watching that he could not join his brethren in their devotions, he fell into a swoon. On awaking he felt renewed strength of body and Nicholas, on being summoned, pronounced this new life the "true and mighty gift of God's grace. His soul had been touched by the Most High."

He told him of the great need of humility to keep such a trust, and said, "If God gives you to do so, it were well that you now begin to preach again." On notice being given that Dr. Tauler would again preach, the church was crowded beyond its capacity. The Doctor mounted a high pulpit, and holding his hood before his eyes said: "Oh mercitul, eternal God, if it be Thy will give me so to speak, that it may

be to the praise and glory of Thy name and the glory of this people." He stood thus for nearly an hour seeking to give utterance to the sermon he had for the people, but could not because of his deep emotion, and dismissed the assembly. The people were now confirmed in their belief that he had lost his head, and the brethren forbade his preaching because of the disgrace it brought upon them. But he soon preached a wonderful sermon at a ladies' convent, where twelve were so affected that they seemed as though dead. He came to be held in great esteem in the city, and whenever any of the people had a weighty matter to settle, they referred it to the wisdom of the Doctor for decision.

This experience of Doctor Tauler's is called his conversion; but it is not a conversion in the ordinary sense. He was already leading what we call a religious life when Nicholas came to him. doctrine seems to have been the same before as after this event. The difference in his life is brought out in his own "Sermon for the Second Sunday in Advent." Here he shows how the one kind of life seeks and relishes new facts of a religious nature. It is purely an intellectual exercise. The fact is learned and there is an end of it. The mind passes on to new conquests. But the other life seeks to get down to what he calls the ground of the soul. The enlightened understanding seeks to attain to union with God, and to see with the spiritual eye the hand of God. "I have a power in me," he says, "which enables me to perceive God: I am as certain as that I live that nothing is so near to me as God. He is nearer to me than I am to myself."

The change in his way of life would then seem to have been a deeper grounding in that which is true. To put it in modern phraseology, his religion had been of the head entirely, but now was of the heart. and his intellectual gifts were greatly blessed. His sermons were much more effective than before. Coming from the heart they reached the hearts of others. He became truly a "friend of God." The "Gottesfreunde" was not a sect, but was formed within the church. Nicholas of Basle was its head. It numbered in its list such persons as Henry von Berlichingen. Rulman Merswin, the wealthy banker who founded the Grunen-Worth Convent of St. John on an island at Strasburg, Suso, Christina and Margaretha Ebner. It embraced men and women of all ranks. It consisted of priests and laymen. were simply people who were more alive to the realities of religion than the people around them. They drew their name from the text, "Henceforth I call you not servants but friends." They had forsaken all, as Christ did, and were working to save the lost.

Nicholas had been a man of means, but had become dissatisfied with the ordinary way of life; and finding true religion, as we have seen he helped Tauler to find it, he looked round to see whom he could influence. He formed a close circle about him: these lived in secret and had secret messengers. They formed a society within the society; and, as appears from the writings of Rulman Merswin, had plans for the extension and reform of Christendom which could not be entrusted to the many. They believed fully in the rites of the church, in transubstantiation and in purgatory. Instead of their renunciation of the world leading to an ineffective quietism, they have exerted a very positive influence on their

Cleaving to God alone, was, indeed, no selfish gospel. Tauler ever urges to works of love. Mystic though he is from start to finish, as attested by his sermons, he yet had such an interest in men, such a love for their souls withal, that he could but

work among them and try to reclaim them as his Master and Friend had done before He had abundant opportunity; when Strasburg was deserted by her priests, he and two friends were the only remaining ministrants. In 1348 when the Black Death swept over the town and 16,000 people died, he remained at his post, and devoted himself to administering the sacrament and carrying consolation to the sick and dying. Observe the practical turn in this: "Works of love are more acceptable to God than lofty contemplation; art thou engaged in devoutest prayer and God calls thee to go out and preach, or carry broth to a sick brother, thou shouldst do it with joy."

If there was nothing of the quietest tendency in John Tauler neither was there any of that explosive, impetuous mysticism, which Vaughan characterizes as Montanist; indeed, if, as Vaughan says, "it is not the holding of a doctrine of an inward light that makes a mystic, but the holding of it in such a way as to ignore or diminish the proper province of the outer," we can hardly call Tauler a mystic. He maintains such an even balance between the contemplative life and the life of practical usefulness, as makes his life a striking example of the proper use of mysticism. In an age when there are evident signs of a return to an ideal philosophy, it is particularly refreshing to turn back the pages of history and find amidst the corruption in church and

state, such a striking example of the truly good man, and to find that his philosophy of life had so much in common with our own. These facts are especially instructive when we consider how much his sermons have in common with Luther and the Dissenting Bodies of England, culminating in the followers of George Fox, the leading mystics of modern times.

Luther republished a small volume of sermons of "The Friends of God" called, "Theologia Germanica," and said he owed more to this book than to any other save the New Testament and Augustine. Quakers, with their Inward Light, go right back to the underlying principle of John Tauler's sermons. And this is the same as the foundation of the New Testament, particularly the Gospel of John and the writings of Paul. But a true description of this life can never be written. It transcends the power of language to describe it. To quote from Chapter XXI. of "Theologia Germanica," "Now, it may be asked, what is the state of a man who followeth the true Light to the utmost of his power? I answer truly, it will never be declared aright, for he who is not such a man can neither understand nor know it, and he who is, knoweth it indeed, but he cannot utter it. for it is unspeakable. Therefore, let him who would know it give his whole diligence that he may enter therein; then will he see and find what hath never been uttered by man's lips."

HARVARD LETTER.

THE most important event of the month was the joint debate with Princeton, on the evening of March 13. Harvard won easily, it taking only a little over three minutes for the judges to reach an unanimous verdict in her favor. The debate was of a high order of excellence,

and attracted an audience that comfortably filled Sander's Theatre. Harvard's record in debating is one of which she may well be proud, for in the last four years she has won twice from Princeton and five times from Yale, while there are no defeats to mar her list of victories. The debate with Yale

takes place next month, and it is felt that Harvard must put forth exceptional efforts to win, as interest in this subject has increased greatly at Yale during the last year.

Athletic activity at present consists in preparation rather than achievement. The various teams are training faithfully, but it seems too soon to make any predictions as to their probable strength. The crew practice from now on is to be open-an innovation which meets with the hearty approval of the college. The prospects for a good lacrosse team are said to be excel-In base-ball there are, at present, about thirty-three candidates for the team, exclusive of those trying for battery positions. An unusually large number of games are scheduled for the season, which opens on April 13.

The Camera Club gave, early in March, its annual exhibition of work, which, while hardly up to the standard in the number of photographs shown, was, nevertheless, extremely interesting. A view on the Brandywine won the first prize for artistic excellence.

The Hasty Pudding is rehearsing Brangle-brink, a comic opera written by members of the club. Seven public performances (four in Boston and three in Cambridge) will be given just before the spring recess. The Pi Eta, a close rival of the Pudding, will produce The Alcayde about the same time. Owing to the action of the Faculty, the performances of both plays will be restricted to Cambridge and the immediate vicinity.

The college enjoyed a rare treat on the evening of March 6, when Dr. Horace Howard Furness read *Henry V*. before an audience which completely filled Sander's Theatre.

I should like in closing, to give a brief account of two Cambridge institutions, which, while forming no part of the University proper, yet stand in a most intimate relation to student life. These are the Prospect and Social Unions. The Prospect Union was founded in January, 1891, and is, as its circular states, "conducted by wage-earners, Harvard students and pro-The aim of the Union is to afford to the wage earners of Cambridge. opportunities for pleasantly and profitably employing their evenings. On Wednesdays, from October to April, lectures on timely topics are given by prominent men, while Saturday evenings are devoted to social entertainments and smoke-talks. On the other evenings of the week instruction is given in the form of regular courses. The instructors in these courses are almost all Harvard students, who give their services gratuitously, and among them are many of the most brilliant students of the University. As must necessarily be the case, much of the instruction is elementary, but by no means all of it. There are many courses given which are distinctly of college All these privileges are enjoyed by the payment of a merely nominal fee.

The Social Union, which has about five hundred members, is very similar to the Prospect Union in its aims and methods, the chief difference being that the former is co-educational while the benefits of the latter are confined to men. Both of these institutions have long since passed the experimental stage, and have become potent factors for good in Cambridge life. They are a great benefit, not only to those who receive instruction, but also to the hundred or more Harvard students who are privileged to impart it.

Cambridge, March 16, 1896.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The third quarter ended on March 27.

Dr. Lyman Abbott led the morning devotions on March 13.

The Musical Association has had photographs taken by Gilbert & Bacon.

On March 18, Mr. Hoag lectured at the Preston Reading Room on A Visit to Venice

Dr. W. P. Mustard read a paper before the Classical Club, of Philadelphia, on the evening of March 13, on the subject, *The* Delphin Classics.

President Sharpless presided at a Tea Meeting held at Twelfth Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, on March 2.

The Mandolin Club performed at an entertainment given on March 13, for the benefit of the public schools of Bryn Mawr.

The Neighbor's Club met at the home of Dr. Gummere on March 17. Professor E. W. Brown read a paper on English University Life at Cambridge.

At a college meeting on March 5, the College Association presented a watch-charm in the shape of a silver foot-ball, of unique design, to each of the Foot-ball Eleven which defeated Swarthmore.

Training for the spring Relay Races has commenced in earnest. Among those who have entered training are: A. C. Thomas, '95; Lester, Scattergood, and Hartley, '96; Howson and Round, '97; Haines, Lycett, Holloway, Stokes and Butler, '99.

The Literary Club held a regular meeting on February 22. After Adams, '96, Palmer, '97, and J. W. Taylor, '98, had entertained the meeting with readings from Ruskin, Adams, '96, gave the party a spread.

On March 14, Mr. Henry N. Hoxie led a very interesting meeting of the Literary Club on the subject of *Robert Browning*. He read "Saul" and discussed it at length.

At a college meeting on March 11, a communication was read from the University of Pennsylvania, asking Haverford to enter the relay races at their athletic meeting on April 27. The matter was given into the hands of J. H. Scattergood, '96, with power to act.

At a meeting of the Loganian on March 6, the following question was discussed; Resolved, That the United States would be better off to-day if the monetary systems introduced since 1873 had not been introduced. The affirmative side, Sharpless, '96, and Thomas, '97, defeated the negative—Swan, '98, and J. W. Taylor, '98.

A meeting of the Foot-ball Association was called in the collection room on February 26. The following officers were elected: President, A. M. Collins, '97; Vice-President, A. G. Scattergood, '98; Secretary, J. W. Morris, '99; Manager, F. N. Maxfield, '97; Assistant Manager, T. H. Wistar, '98. The manager was directed to pay the Foot-ball Association's quota of the cost of the souvenirs given to the victorious eleven.

Handicap contests have been quite successful this winter. At a contest on March 13, places were won as follows:

Putting shot, Haines, '99, Lester, '96, Stokes, '99; running high jump, Conklin, '99, Lester, '96, Thomas, '95; hitch and kick, Holloway, '99, Jacobs, '97, Gilpin, '98; pole vault, Gilpin, '98, Coca, '96, Lycett, '99. On March 18, Hastings P. G., broke the college record in the hitch and kick by

kicking 8 feet 6 inches. J. H. Scattergood's pole vault of 8 feet 3 inches, and Hartley's 30 chest pull up, also broke the college records in those events.

Among the books of the month, one calling for special mention here is Professor Brown's "Introductory Treatise on the Lunar Theory," published by the University Press of Cambridge, England. Here is a case in which an active investigator, civilizing the frontiers of intellectual province and alert to extend the flag beyond "the aurora borealis and the procession of the equinoxes," spares the time to write a systematic account of the progress of the last twenty years. We read (elsewhere) that "of the making of books there is no end," and also that "much study is a weariness to the flesh;" but consider how much work is avoided for the student by the making of such a book. He reads this book; if later on he has occasion to consult the memoirs out of which the book is built, he has the master-words of that particular jungle. We feel that our small college-and in particular our Astronomical Department whose credit has long ago been solidly established along different lines —is right to show pride in such a work, which would do credit to any University in any land.

Some of the recent accessions to the library are:

- "Vergil in the Middle Ages," Comparetti.
- "Bayard Taylor," Albert H. Smyth.
- "The Makers of Modern Rome," M. O. W. Oliphant.
- "Critical Handbook of the Greek Testament," Edward
- "Grundriss der Englischen Metrik," J. Schipper.
- "Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers."
- "Lateinisch-Romanisches Wörterbuch," Gustav Körting.
 - "Mathematische Werke" (2 vols.), Karl Weierstrass.
- "Quintus Horatius Flaceus Opera" (2 vols.), Gasper Orelius (ed.).
 - "De Re Metrica Poetarum Latinorum," Lucian Müller
- "Select Works of St. Ambrose," Romestein (ed.).
- "Methoden zur Theorie der Femaeren Formen," E. Study.
 - "The Buchaneers of America," John Esquemeling.
 - "Empire of the Ptolemies," J. P. Mahoffy.
- "History of XIX. Century Literature," George Saintsbury.
 - "The Principles of Sociology," Franklin H. Giddings.
 - "Introduction to Political Science," J. R. Seeley.
- "Introductory Treatise on the Lunar Theory," Ernest W. Brown.
- "The Pilgrim Fathers of New England," John Brown
- "The Beginnings of Writing," Walter Hoffman.
- "The Pigmies," A. de Quatrefagas.
- "Uber lineare Differentialgleichungen d. zweiten Ordnung," T. Klein.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'52. No one could have been lost out of the Haverford Circle who would have made a greater gap than James Whitall. He was graduated in 1852, made a manager in 1857, and for thirty-eight years has been a most faithful, interested and liberal helper in everything which pertained to the good of the college. So quiet have been many of his gifts that no one can tell the extent of his donations, but they have been many thousands of dollars. Worth more than this has been the impress of a strong character and conscientious conviction on the life and spirit of the place. He died 2d month 28, 1896, aged sixty-two years.

- '90. Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Jr., has gone to Europe to continue his medical studies.
- '92. Joseph H. Dennis is chairman of the Publication Committee of the B. S. N. S. Quarterly, the organ of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, where he is engaged in teaching classical languages.
- '93. John Roberts has left the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and will devote his time to farming near Downingtown, Chester County, Pa.

THE GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION.

N the rainy evening of the twentyeight of Second month, some twohundred and fifty people collected in the Gymnasium to witness the third annual exhibition.

The occasion was in every way a happy one. The walls of the room had been tastefully decorated with flags and scarlet and black bunting, and by eight o'clock the temporary seats, which occupied more than half the room, were nearly all full. The banjo club and piano, which Mr. Babbitt procured for use in the gymnasium during the winter, filled the north end. Pretty programs of the occasion, containing a picture of the team, were handed to all as they came in.

During the evening the banjo club played the "Brazilian March," "Columbian Students," "Normandie March," and various other selections, and while the tumbling was in progress, A. F. Coca, '96, played a solo.

Three young men from the Grammar School, as last year, gave an exhibition in tumbling, but the star of the evening was Frederic M. Vail, '89, whose daring tricks on the trapeze, finishing with walking head

downwards from loops on the ceiling, made the company fairly hold their breath.

In the line of pyramids, Mr. Babbitt introduced the new feature of having ladders to form the bases of them. Besides the five ladder pyramids, there were the "dominoes" pyramid, etc.

Two college indoor records were broken. A. D. Hartley, '96, raised the pull-up record to 29, and F. B. Jacobs, '97, broke the horizontal bar jump record, raising it to 8 feet 3 inches.

After the exhibition, the whole company withdrew into Alumni Hall, from which the benches had been removed, and the floor covered with rugs, and sofas and chairs scattered here and there. While the company chatted and refreshed themselves with the collation provided, the judges were preparing their report. These were Dr. E. C. Ehringer, Director of the West Chester State Normal School Gymnasium; Professor Richard Pertuch, Physical Director Philadelphia Turngemeinde, and C. M. Williams, Director Temple College Gymnasium. This is the report which they finally presented:

EVENT.	FIRST.		
Wand Drill,	W. J. Burns, '97.		
Long and Side Horse,	W. J. Burns, '97.		
Parallel Bars,	F. B. Jacobs, '97.		
Horizontal Bar Jump, .	F. B Jacobs, '97.		
Swinging Rings,	F. B. Jacobs, '97.		
Horizontal Bars,	F. Stadelman, '98.		
Fancy Club Swinging,	H. H. Lowry, '99.		
Tumbling,	F. B. Jacobs, '97.		

The summary of points is as follows:

		IST.	2D.	3D.	TOTAL.
96, .		. 0	2	4	IO
'97,.		. 6	3	2	4 I
'98, .		, I	3	1	15
'99		, I	0	0	5
P. G.		. 0	0	I	I

SECOND.	THIRD.
G. M. Palmer, '97.	J. H. Scattergood, '96.
V. Gilpin, '98.	T. H. Haines, '96.
F. Stadelman, '98.	A. M. Collins, '97.
J. H. Scattergood, '96.	W. W. Hastings, P. G.
A. D. Hartley, '96.	V. Gilpin, '98.
F. B. Jacobs, '97.	A. D. Hartley, '96.
A. M. Collins, '97.	R. C. Brown, '97.
F. Stadelman, '98.	J. H. Scattergood, '96.

The banner was awarded for the third consecutive time to '97, for whom F. B. Jacobs practically won it with his contribution of twenty-three points.

Mr. Babbitt then announced that the prize of decorated Indian clubs to the man

making the most improvement during the winter was awarded to A. C. Maule, '99, and that a set of decorated foils for Indian clubs was awarded to P. D. I. Maier, '96, for his faithful work. The first prize for the best optional individual work in the gymnasium was awarded to A. D. Hartley, '96; the second, to P. D. I. Maier, '96.

After expressing the great satisfaction felt by all at the marked improvement that had been made since a year ago, Mr. Babbitt thanked the judges for their kindness, and, amid a rousing cheer from the company, he and the judges mingled among the jolly crowd, and the ceremonies were over.

LECTURES.

CHRIST AND SOCIALISM.

N the evening of Third month, fifth, Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, delivered the first of the Haverford Library Lectures for 1896, in Alumni Hall, on the subject, "Christ and Socialism."

Dr. Abbott first discussed the social characteristics of Christianity. He showed the democratic nature of the old Jewish theocracy, and indicated how the new dispensation of Christ copied it in many particulars. He also briefly pointed out some of the changes Christ instituted. He then traced in a few words the development of the extreme organization of the Church under Roman Catholic sway.

In the second division of his lecture, Dr. Abbott outlined the history of Socialism. In the Church, the Reformation was only a protest against excessive organization. Going too far, the strict individualism that arose has grown into the sectarianism that we have now. In regard to the functions of government, the same changes have taken place. First there was Rousseau's social contract theory, then "Jeffersonian Democracy," then anarchism, i. e., individualism.

Industrial relations have undergone similar transformations. Out of slavery grew feudalism, *i. e.*, excessive organization. After that, we find industrial individualism, the insistence on the right to buy and sell in the best market. As a result, capital and

labor organized against each other,—sel-fishness vs. selfishness.

Now we are having a reaction against this individualism. In the Church, men are endeavoring to unite on common ground, as evidence the Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, etc. In regard to the State, it has charge of the mails, parks, free education, "protection," etc.

The reaction in industrial relations we call socialism. Capital is organizing into brotherhoods, i. e., corporations and trusts. Labor is organizing into its brotherhoods, its unions. The idea of fraternalism is entering into our life.

As the last division of his topic, having shown that they are both aiming at the same mark, the reorganization of society on a basis of human brotherhood, Dr. Abbott discussed some of the points of difference between Christianity and socialism. These are mainly differences of method. (1) Socialism places the happiness of man in their condition alone; Christ says that happiness depends upon character. (2) Socialism says, "Change men's condition, and men will change;" Christ says, "Change the men, and they will change their condition." (3) Socialism appeals to the lower in men, and gradually rises to the higher; Christ would tell him first that he is a man, a son of God, and he will rise himself.

In closing, Dr. Abbott said that individualism has undoubtedly gone too far, and

that Christianity is the force that is putting us back into a healthier, fuller life of brotherhood.

CHRIST'S METHOD OF SETTLING CONTROVERSIES.

The second of the Haverford College Lectures was delivered Thursday evening, March 12, by Lyman Abbott, the subject being, "Christ's Method of Settling Controversies." The lecturer took, to illustrate his first principle, the well known portion of the fifth chapter of St. Matthew. From this he drew the conclusion that we should not resist personal injury, impressment, or forms of law. Force must not resist force. While we must not resist personal injury, we may resist wrong inflicted upon another; love and loyalty may fight but selfishness must not. There is a great distinction between love wrathful and selfishness wrathful. This principle is becoming more and more recognized in modern society so that the tendency of civilization is to place the protection of one man in the keeping of another.

The second principle is found in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew: "Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between him and thee alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican." In this quotation there are three principles for the settling of disputes-conciliation, arbitration, law. "These three principles are to be applied in controversies between class and class, nation and nation, as they have historically been used in settling controversies between man and man."

Labor wars arose because at the beginning of the century there came in a spirit of individualism which dictated that each man should look out for himself, and at about the same time the use of machinery came in making it necessary to employ labor in great armies. Under this system there was no risk for the manager, but all the risk fell upon the individual. Combinations of labor against combinations of capital are but the natural result. Since 1830, it has been characteristic of this country that the two camps of labor and capital have been steadily growing. These conflicts take the form of strikes. "In essence, a strike is a combination of two or more workingmen to say that they won't work for the wages offered." The cost of these strikes has been enormous. Sixty-three million dollars in seven years represent the smallest part of the loss, that of the capitalists and that of the laborers; it does not take into account the loss to the public and the widening of the crevasse between labor and capital. The Manchester School, or the laissez faire system is wrong. Selfishness against selfishness can never bring about prosperity, and while public opinion is coming to realize this fact, it is necessary to settle the disputes between labor and capital by conciliation, by arbitration, and, finally, by law.

The first reference to arbitration on a large scale was when, in the seventeenth century, Henry of Navarre proposed a General Court of Christendom. Afterwards, William Penn, and later still, John Jay, proposed much the same thing. The United States has led the world in the recognition of this principle of arbitration. To her Supreme Court, which has prevented disputes between the States, is due the greatest praise. Reasoning from analogy, the growing sentiment of men, both in America and in England, has been toward the establishment of a Supreme Inter-

national Court, to which all international questions shall be referred. There is a real difference between such a court and a court of arbitration, the one is always organized, the other is organized after the prejudices and enmities of the world have been aroused. Such a court would establish a body of law to which lawyers in any international dispute could refer and determine at once what was the law in any particular case. The decisions of such a court would be enforced by the public opinion in the countries concerned.

Europe has 4,000,000 armed men taken from industry for police or aggressive duties; one-third of her taxes is paid out for interest on the war debt, one-third to keep up the army, and the rest is used for the good of the State.

In his delineation of war and its horrors, the orator became very eloquent and the large audience frequently burst forth in applause.

CHRIST ON THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered the last of his series of lectures, on "Christ on the Treatment of Criminals," before a large audience in Alumni Hall, Thursday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. He said in substance:

Christ came into the world to establish a new social order founded on love. The primary objects of Christianity and Socialism are dissimilar, the former emphasizing the good of the individual, the latter the good of the class. Reason should be substituted for force in the treatment of crimi-

nals. Criminals are such because of birth, training, environment or deliberate choice. There are about 700,000 in the United States, and they are increasing in proportion faster than the population.

We employ two means in the treatment of criminals, capital punishment or the institution of penal colonies, chain gangs, State prisons and county jails. We apply retributive justice for three reasons: for the protection of society, out of hate of the criminal, and because of the deterrent power of fear. Our methods are the same in kind and spirit with those in vogue in the middle ages. All this is wrong. God planted in man the instinct of vindictiveness for the reformation, the cure, not the punishment of the offender. Punishment is God's right, not man's. Our punishment fails to check crime. Christ comes to man in his sin, to cure him of his sin, by the inspiration of hope and love, not by the deterrent power of fear.

All our methods should be to a reformatory end, to treat crime as a disease, a physiological, intellectual and moral disease, an exercise of guardianship, not application of punishment. Dr. Abbott then spoke of the methods and success of institutions like the Elmira Reformatory, condemned the contract system and the indiscriminate herding together of criminals. Criminals should remain in charge until reformed. Christ, in His scheme, would substitute reason for torce, love for hate, and hope for fear.

Dr. Abbott closed with a few words of exhortation to Haverford students and was vigorously applauded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW feature has lately presented itself in connection with the tour of England by the Haverford cricket team. Several of the faculty have thought

it a good idea to give an opportunity for future Haverfordians to accompany the team. The matter has been carefully considered and arrangements have been made to organize a party under the escort of two post-graduate students.

The offer of joining this party is open to all desiring to see England under the same favorable conditions as those under which the team travels. The opportunity is one which appeals especially to young cricketers. The trip will consume about two months, from June 13 until the middle of August. The design is to follow the fortunes of the Haverford eleven and thus obtain a thorough insight into the heart of true English life. In making the arrangements a special point was made in regulating the schedule to allow outside excursions to every place of interest, and thus completely round out the tour. The stay at London has been timed not only with reference to seeing all the celebrated and interesting spots, but also to see the Henley Regatta, where Yale will row, and the Gentlemen versus Players at Lords.

Cordial letters have been received from leading cricketers promising to promote the success of the enterprise in every way possible, so that a thoroughly good time is assured. It can readily be seen that the opportunity thus given for accompanying the party is exceptional, considering the character of those forming the team and the hearty welcome accorded from abroad.

For further information regarding the character of this project, letters may be addressed to President Sharpless and Dr. Gummere. Those wishing to make arrangements must do so at once, directing to

A. M. CHARLES, A. C. THOMAS,

P. G.

LITTLE SKETCHES.

I was a warm, summer day, and the air was not stirred by a breath of wind. The weather-beaten meeting-house stood in the hot sun and with the help of a tree or two tried to shade the old burying-ground. There was no house in sight, and the distant chatter of a mowing-machine gave the only sign that the country was inhabited. There was no song of birds, as they were all busy gathering food. Only the grasshoppers broke the stillness with their high notes.

Presently, far down the road a carriage came in sight. Its occupants were an old man and his wife. They were Friends, as their dress testified. They slowly drew up before the meeting-house, and the old man, leaving his wife, drove his horse to a shaded spot under a large beech, hitched him and came back and joined his wife. Together they entered and took seats on opposite sides of the house, facing empty benches, for they had been the first to arrive. Soon

three more persons came in and took their seats in silence. For an hour the bees hummed and the cricket chirped from the window; but within, never a word, never a sound broke the stillness. Thus the hour passed. The old man leaned over the dividing rail and shook hands with his wife. Fifth-day meeting was ended.

HAVE you ever stopped to ponder upon the usefulness of the little wicker structure which nestles, half concealed by the side of your desk? It is wonderful how many little kindnesses it has done for you, all the way from the burying of a detested mathematics-paper, to the sheltering of the little note, which is thus spared from the ruthless flames, until moments of quiet thought and calm consideration have prompted you to rescue it from oblivion, and make it the means of sealing the fate of your future existence, "Despise not the day of little things,"

In this little stone church, which stands in the midst of its spacious yard, shaded by oaks and chestnuts, I always love to worship,—especially in the springtime at vespers. It seems as if the sparrows are more joyous then than ever—just as the sun's last warm ray falls on the ivy-covered wall and fades away up the bell-tower. To me at least all is at that moment fairer and more peaceful—the world and its sights and sounds more mystically, wondrously beautiful, than in all the week besides. At vespers, too, I love to see the people walking away in little groups, through the gate-

way at the corner of the yard and down the road to the pike. I wonder why so few of our out-of-town churches are set off under the trees in a good yard, as this one is. It is such churches as this—only more hallowed and softened by years—that help to make the villages of England so beautiful.

Even if we should forget every word of the sermon of a service in this church of ours, one would yet carry away with him something worth having with him through the week—the salutary influence of a glimpse of life's beauty and peace.

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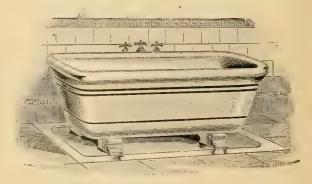


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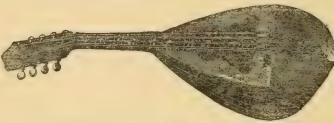
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